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R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

Millinery.

(SECOND FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS IN TRIMMED NOVELTIES, BOTH IN IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE: GRAND ASSORTMENT OF ADVANCE FALL FASHIONS IN HATS, BONNETS, AND TOQUES.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

FINE FUR FELT PLATAUS, ALL COLORS, WORTH $1..... 74c
HANDSOME FUR FELT FLATS AND SAILORS, WORTH $1.25..... 88c
FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAPES, JUST IN, FROM.....88c TO $1.98
ALL THE NEW EFFECTS IN OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FANCY BIRDS.

Ribbons.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASE OF RICH MILLINERY AND DRESS RIBBONS AT A LOW FIGURE ENABLES US TO OFFER EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.
LOT NO. 1—BLACK AND WHITE EFFECT FANCY DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBON, 3 TO 5 INCHES WIDE, WORTH 50c..... 24c
LOT NO. 2—FANCY AND PLAIN EFFECT, ALL SILK, WORTH 40c..... 19c
LOT NO. 3—HANDSOME DOUBLE-FACED SATIN, OTTOMAN AND FANCY RIBBON, WORTH 25c..... 15c
LOT NO. 4—9 AND 10 INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN AND MOIRE ALL-SILK RIBBON, WORTH 75c..... 34c
ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

Black Dress Goods.

WE ARE OFFERING EXCELLENT VALUES IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS SHOW:
BLACK BASKETINE, 45 INCHES WIDE..... 49c
BLACK FANCY DIAGONAL..... 74c
BLACK ARMURE SERGE..... 59c
BLACK IMPERIAL CORD..... 98c
BLACK FANCY DIAGONAL..... 84c
BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR..... 49c
BLACK FANCY ARMURE..... 74c
BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT..... 98c
BLACK STORM SERGE, 50 INCHES WIDE..... 69c
BLACK PRUNELLE CLOTH, EXTRA WIDE.....$1.49
BLACK LADIES' CLOTH, ALL WOOL..... 74c
BLACK DAMASSE, VARIOUS STYLES..... 98c
BLACK CHEVIOT, ALL WOOL..... 39c
BLACK FLANNEL CLOTH, 50 INCHES WIDE..... 48c
BLACK ALL-WOOL SERGE..... 29c

Colored Dress Goods.

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES AT PRICES THAT DISCERNING BUYERS WILL QUICKLY APPRECIATE.
140 PIECES OF FRENCH CREPON IN SOFT EVENING SHADES. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS IN THE EUROPEAN MARKET; OUR PRICE PER YARD..... 79c
200 PIECES SHADOW SERGES, ILLUMINATED EFFECTS, VERY STYLISH FOR ENTIRE COSTUME; PER YARD..... 98c
250 PIECES BEST QUALITY ARMURE SERGE, STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR DURABILITY, FULL LINE OF COLORS AND BLACK; PER YARD..... 59c
120 PIECES ALL-WOOL SERGE, THE REGULAR 45c QUALITY, FULL LINE OF COLORS; AT..... 29c
80 PIECES FINE ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, NEAT DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES; PER YARD..... 67c
60 PIECES TWO-TONED MATELASSE, VERY ODD DESIGNS; REVERSIBLE; PER YARD..... 94c
100 PIECES FRENCH BASKETINE, SHADOW EFFECTS, IMMENSE VARIETY OF SHADES; PER YARD..... 98c
70 PIECES KNICKERBOCKER CHEVIOTS, LIGHT AND DARK COLORINGS; PER YARD..... 39c
100 PIECES HOP SACK, 45 INCHES WIDE, BLACK AND COLORS; PER YARD..... 49c
60 PIECES IMPERIAL CORD, FULL LINE OF COLORS; COST TO IMPORT 45c PER YARD; WE OFFER THEM AT..... 29c
90 PIECES FRENCH CASHMERE, IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, COMPLETE LINE OF COLORS; PER YARD..... 49c

Silks.

BROCADED CHANGEABLE NOVELTIES, EMBRACING EVERY CONCEIVABLE COLOR AND COMBINATION ADAPTED FOR EARLY FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES...69c, 88c, AND $1.19
COMPLETE LINE OF CRYSTAL BENGALINES IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
DOUBLE-WARP INDIA SILK, EVENING SHADES, IN THE LATEST AND CHOICEST TINTS.
25-INCH, 49c; 30-INCH, 69c
NEW INVOICE OF SATIN DUCHESSE, STREET AND EVENING COLORS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN CHOICE BLACK GROS GRAIN BENGALINES, SATIN DUCHESSE, AND FAILLE FRANCAISE.....99c, $1.25, AND 1.49
MAGNIFICENT LINE OF NOVELTIES IN BLACK, WITH NEAT COLORED EFFECTS, ALL NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE. 74c, 99c, $1.19, $1.49, AND 1.74
ONE CASE OF BLACK FAILLE, FULL 24 INCHES WIDE, WILL NOT CUT OR SLIP, WORTH $1..... 79c
50 PIECES BLACK BROCADED NOVELTIES, ALL NEW DESIGNS, WORTH $1.50, AT..... 1.19

Neckwear.

A LOT OF ALL-SILK KNOTS AND FOUR-IN-HANDS, LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, REGULAR PRICE, 60c., AT..... 24c
ALL SILK AND SATIN, EXTRA QUALITY, KNOTS AND 2¾-INCH FOUR-IN-HANDS, GOOD VALUE FOR 74c., AT..... 44c
NEW MOGADORE, ALL-SILK STRIPES, ALL NEW SHADES, KNOTS AND 2¾-INCH FOUR-IN-HANDS, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $1, AT..... 44c
IMPERIAL FOUR-IN-HANDS, FLOWING ENDS, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $1.50, AT..... 74c

Muslin Underwear.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR—NIGHT GOWNS, FOUR INSERTIONS AND EMBROIDERED RUFFLE..... 66c
CHEMISES, POMPADOUR, WIDE AND NARROW EMBROIDERY..... 39c
DRAWERS, FOURTEEN TUCKS AND EMBROIDERED RUFFLE..... 48c
DRAWERS, HEM AND TUCKS..... 27c
WALKING SKIRTS, EMBROIDRED RUFFLE..... 49c

EIDERDOWN AND FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS.....$1.24
NAVY BLUE AND BLACK CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, WORTH 90c..... 69c

CHINA SILK WAISTS, LINED, FORMER VALUE $3.25, AT..... 2.38
CHINA SILK WAISTS, EMPIRE STYLE, FORMER VALUE $5.75, AT..... 3.49

IMPORTED MODEL SAMPLE

Coats and Capes.

SECOND FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.

ANNUAL ADVANCE SALE OF HIGH-CLASS GARMENTS AT ABOUT HALF THEIR REGULAR VALUE, BEING THE LATEST CREATIONS FROM PINGAT, PASQUIER, DOUCET, SARA MAYER, &c.

Fur Garments and Skins.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED US BY ONE OF THE LARGEST FUR SKIN IMPORTERS OF THIS CITY TO CLOSE OUT HIS STOCK OF 5,000 FINE PERSIAN LAMB, RUSSIAN SABLE, NUTRIA BEAVER, SKUNK, MINK, STONE MARTEN, KRIMMER, ALASKA, HUDSON BAY, AND CANADA SABLE SKINS at 50c ON THE $1.00 WILL ENABLE US TO OFFER A FUR GARMENT AT FIGURES THAT WILL NOT COVER THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.

WE SELL THEM AT VARIOUS PRICES, ACCORDING TO QUALITY, CHARGING SEPARATELY FOR MAKING. WE SHOW SOME 50 DIFFERENT STYLES OF CAPES AND JACKETS THAT WE MAKE, THEREBY GIVING YOU A FUR GARMENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION AT A SAVING OF ABOUT 50 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICE.
PRICE FOR SKINS:
$1.89, $2.49, $2.75, $3.49, $4.24, $5.49.

PERSIAN LAMB SCARFS.....$3.49, $3.91, $4.49, $5.71
MINK SCARFS.....$2.99, $3.49, $3.99
NUTRIA.....$2.49, $2.74, $3.24
HUDSON, CANADA, OR ALASKA SABLE.....$3.49, $5.99, $6.49, $7.81
KRIMMER SCARFS.....$2.99, $3.49, $3.99
STONE MARTEN.....$3.99, $4.49, $4.99

Fur Capes.

NUTRIA BEAVER BOX CAPES, EXTRA FINE QUALITY.....$17.49, $19.81
CIRCULAR AND TIGHT-FITTING MILITARY.....$29.99, $34.99, $39.99
CHOICE PERSIAN LAMB BOX CAPES. $24.99, $32.19, $39.99
PERSIAN LAMB CIRCULAR MILITARY AND UMBRELLA CAPES. $39.99, $44.81, $49.59, $57.41
PERSIAN JACKETS, FULL UMBRELLA BACK, JARBEAU RUFFLE FRONT..... $74.91, $85.41, $92.49
HUDSON BAY AND CANADA SABLE CHOICE QUALITY BOX CAPES..... $74.99, $83.49, $97.39
HUDSON BAY AND CANADA SABLE CIRCULAR AND MILITARY CAPES..... $124.89, $134.81, $149.74
ALASKA LONDON DYED SEALSKIN CAPES AND JACKETS ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT A SAVING OF THIRTY PER CENT. FROM REGULAR WINTER PRICES. NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR SELECTION.
FINE SEALSKIN GARMENTS, 34 INCHES LONG, LONDON DYE, LATEST STYLE, EARLY PRICE.....$149.99
VALUE, $200.
SEAL GARMENTS MADE OVER AND REMODELED IN ANY DESIRED STYLE WITH PERSIAN OR SABLE COMBINATION, AND AS WE HAVE PURCHASED THESE SKINS AT HALF VALUE WE CAN SAVE YOU 40 PER CENT. ON USUAL COST OF REPAIRS.

DURING THIS MONTH (SEPTEMBER) WE MAKE OVER AND REMODEL FUR GARMENTS AT OUR SUMMER RATES.

THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP PREVAIL IN OUR DRESSMAKING PARLORS. ALL THE LATEST IDEAS AND FALL FASHIONS DIRECT FROM PARIS AND MADE BY US AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Men's Fall Underwear.

FULL REGULAR MADE SUPERFINE WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH..... 99c
FULL REGULAR MADE SHETLAND MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH..... 99c
FULL REGULAR MADE FANCY MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH..... 99c
STUTTGARTER NORMAL SANITARY, PURE WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE FRONTS, EACH.....$2.19
SCARLET ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EACH..... 1.49
SANITARY NATURAL WOOL STOMACH BANDS, (SHAPED,) EACH..... 69c

LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED NATURAL MERINO VESTS AND PANTS..... 59c
HEALTH UNDERWEAR IN NATURAL COLOR AND WHITE..... 1.49
LADIES' WHITE MERINO VESTS AND PANTS—HEAVY WEIGHT..... 1.19
LADIES' NATURAL COLOR JERSEY RIBBED VESTS IN LONG SLEEVE..... 43c

Hosiery.

LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, DOUBLE SOLE, TOE, AND HEEL..... 24c
LADIES' LISLE HOSE, RIBBED AND PLAIN, BLACK BOOTS, TAN AND GRAY UPPERS; ALSO SOLID TAN, GRAY, SKY, LAVENDER, AND PINK..... 24c
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, EMBROIDERED FRONTS AND VERTICAL STRIPES..... 34c
LADIES COTTON HOSE IN BLACK AND WHITE AND BLUE AND WHITE POLKA DOT.....39c AND 44c
SPECIAL LOT OF SAMPLE HOSE, IN TANS AND OPERA SHADES, PLAIN AND FANCY EMBROIDERED..... 44c

Linens.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN
8-10 WHITE-FRINGED TABLECLOTHS, WITH COLORED BORDERS..... 99c
8-4 CARDINAL COVERS..... 99c
5-8 BLEACHED NAPKINS.....$1.24
68-INCH BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, PER YARD..... 79c
5-8 NAPKINS TO MATCH..... 1.81
3-4 NAPKINS TO MATCH..... 2.59
HUCK TOWELS, EXTRA HEAVY..... 19c

BLANKETS, STRICTLY CALIFORNIA IN MAKE, STYLE, AND SIZE,
$3.49, $4.38, $5.24, $6.42, $7.59;
ALSO 200 CASES OF COMFORTABLES,
99c UP TO $2.99.

Colored Lace Curtains.

(THIRD FLOOR, NEW BUILDING.)

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CURTAINS, COMPRISING BRUSSELS, POINT, RENAISSANCE, LOUIS XIV., IRISH POINT, AND MANY OTHER NEW AND DESIRABLE EFFECTS AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.....
84c., $1.03, $1.11, $1.17, $1.29, $1.49, $1.57, AND UP TO.....$4.91
500 PAIRS IRISH POINT CURTAINS WILL BE SOLD AT $2.14 PER PAIR, ACTUAL VALUE $3.25.
300 PAIRS TAMBOUR EMBROIDERED CURTAINS AT.....$2 99 PER PAIR
INTENDING PURCHASERS WILL FIND OUR NEW FALL LINE OF CURTAINS VERY COMPLETE AND AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. BARGAINS AMONG THE HIGHER GRADES.
CLOSING OUT MOSQUITO CANOPIES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

SHAREHOLDERS APPEALED TO

URGED BY DIRECTORS TO REVIVE THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

All that Is Asked Is the Payment of an Assessment of 25 Per Cent. on Stock, Then of an Amount Equal to Par Value of Stock—Then, Say Directors, the Bank Would Be All Right—Criminal Law that May Cause Trouble for Those Who Mismanaged the Institution.

Having appealed in vain to the depositors to take the burden off their shoulders and reopen for them, largely at their own risk and expense, the wrecked Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, and realizing the near approach of the sitting of the September Grand Jury, the Directors of that mismanaged institution yesterday appealed to the shareholders for relief.

In a circular issued from the office of David Barnett, and signed by the Directors, the shareholders are first coaxed and then threatened. There are 1,800 shares of Commercial stock, of which the Board of Directors owned, on May 31, only 628. There are seventy-five stockholders, over a dozen of whom are women.

In their appeal to the shareholders the Directors say:

"The balance sheet of the affairs of the bank shows that, treating the capital stock as wiped out, there is a deficiency of $2,000 to be made good by assessment upon shareholders. This will certainly be increased. In every case where a bank suspends, a large number of its debtors, whom it could aid and carry and who would in due course of time pay, cannot find the same accommodation elsewhere and suspend with it, and their debts must be charged to profit and loss. This natural and unavoidable shrinkage of assets will probably be increased by the stringency in the money market and the impossibility at the present time of borrowing upon commercial paper. There will, moreover, be paid from the assets, unless the bank resumes, the expense of administration.

"If, on the contrary, the bank resumes, the shrinkage of assets may be minimized and the expenses made almost nominal. If the shareholders will pay in, to make good depositors' losses, an assessment of 25 per cent. of the par value of their shares, and then make a further payment equal to the par value of their shares, the bank will be solvent, and if the depositors co-operate, it can enter upon a career of prosperity far beyond anything it has enjoyed in the past. The shareholders will have stock of a bank with an established business, and with the assurances we have received from a great number of depositors make it certain that those whose accounts have been most valuable to the bank will remain with it.

"The shareholders must choose between paying to creditors 50 or 75 per cent. of the par value of their shares and receiving nothing in return, and paying into the bank 125 per cent. of the par value of their shares and receiving in return shares in a bank worth at least the sum so paid in."

"The bank will be dissolved," say the Directors, "unless the shareholders, with or without the co-operation of the depositors, make the bank solvent."

The Directors tell the shareholders that if they will come into the scheme the presnt board will resign and ask the shareholders to elect a new board "from among the shareholders and depositors." A copy of Superintendent Preston's report on the actual condition of the bank is being sent to each shareholder.

The first scheme of the Directors, when aroused to the necessity for immediate action of some sort by the disclosures of The New-York Times and the threats of criminal prosecution by depositors, was to shift the expense and risk of resumption on the depositors. The depositors were asked to buy new stock with one-half their badly-needed deposits and let the other half remain in the bank for from six months to one year. The present board offered to resign in two weeks and let the depositors choose their own board.

The Committee of Five of the depositors rejected this plan. Depositors charged that it was unfair and was not put forth in good faith, but merely to secure delay.

Those depositors who were seen yesterday after the appeal to the shareholders was issued did not look on it as a measure likely to bring about resumption.

"There is very little chance that such a plan as that will be adopted by the shareholders," said Lawyer Horace Graves, who is the attorney for a number of depositors. "It takes the burden of resumption from the Directors and puts it where it does not belong. They are trying to dump the bank on the depositors."

Depositors were inclined to look on the second plan as a mere bluff to make them think the Directors were really working for resumption.

"The Directors," said one depositor, "seem anxious for a resumption which leaves them out as far as possible. They act as if the bank had not failed under their management."

When the Commercial Bank shut its doors it had only about $17,000 in cash on hand. There was due depositors $726,000.

The disclosures of The New-York Times concerning the reckless mismanagement of the Commercial Bank have not affected or impaired in the slightest degree the confidence of the public in the other banks in Brooklyn. They have helped the other banks, on the contrary, by presenting the startling contrast between their condition and management and the condition and management of the defunct Commercial.

"The revelations of The New-York Times concerning the Commercial have helped the other Brooklyn banks," said the President of one of those institutions yesterday. "It is high time that such wildcat banking methods were thoroughly exposed and stopped."

C. Augustus Haviland said yesterday that the Government's attention would be called to Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department. It is alleged by the Committee of Five of the depositors that Superintendent Preston allowed the Commercial to do business after he knew its condition to be insolvent.

The criminal law bears on the case of the Commerical Bank failure in a number of directions.

Directors are not excused, in law, for not knowing the condition of their bank. Section 609 of the Penal Code says in reference to fraudulent insolvencies:

"A Director of a corporation or joint stock association must be deemed to have such a knowledge of the affairs of the corporation or association as to enable him to determine whether any act, proceeding, or omission of its Directors is a violation of this chapter."

Concerning discounts for loans to Directors and to other persons, Section 595 of the Penal Code says:

"A Director of a corporation organized under the laws of this State, having banking powers, who concurs in any vote or act of the Directors of such corporation, or any of them, by which it is intended either

"1. To make a loan or discount by which the whole amount of the loans and discounts of the corporation shall be greater than the amount allowed by law, or, where there is no express statutory limitation of the amount greater than three times its capital stock then paid in and actually possessed; or,

2. To make a loan or discount to any Director of such corporation, or upon paper upon which any such Director is responsible to the amount exceeding the amount allowed by statute, or where there is no express statutory limitation of the amount, exceeding in the aggregate one-third of the capital stock of such corporation, then paid in and actually possessed,

"Is guilty of a misdemeanor."

There was over $40,000 in outstanding discounted notes of Directors Gill and Snedeker when the Commercial went under.

The Superintendent of the State Banking Department has declared that the Commercial made a false statement of its overdrafts in the June quarterly statement to the State Banking Department.

In defining perjury, Section 96 of the Penal Code says:

"A person who swears or affirms that he will fully testify, declare, depose, or certify, or that any testimony, declaration, deposition, certificate, affidavit, or other writing by him subscribed is true, in an action, or a special proceeding, or upon any hearing, or inquiry, or on any occasion in which an oath is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defense of a private right, or for the ends of public justice, or may lawfully be administered, and who, in such action or proceeding, or on such hearing, inquiry, or other occasion, wilfully and knowingly testifies, declares, deposes or certifies falsely, in any material matter, or states in his testimony, declaration, deposition, affidavit, or certificate any material matter to be true, which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury."

Ignorance of the facts is no excuse for perjury. Section 101 of the Penal Code says:

"An unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which he knows to be false."

Regarding the person who induces another to swear to a false statement, Section 105 of the Penade Code says:

A person who willfully procures or induces another to commit perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury.

The punishment for perjury and subornation of perjury is imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years.

After his examination of the Commercial, Superintendent Preston declared that it had been insolvent for some time before it shut its doors. It is alleged by depositors that the institution was insolvent for several years.

On the subject of receiving deposits in an insolvent bank the Penal Code, Section 60, says:

An officer, agent, teller, or clerk of any bank, banking association, or savings bank, and every individual banker or agent, and any teller or clerk of an individual banker who receives any deposits knowing that such bank or association or banker is insolvent is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 604 of the Criminal Code says:

The insolvency of a moneyed corporation is deemed fraudulent unless its affairs appear upon investigation to have been administered fairly, legally, and with the same care and diligence that agents receiving a compensation for their services are bound by law to observe.

The Commercial declared a dividend up to July.

Regarding the liability of Directors for declaring dividends from an insolvent bank, Section 594 of the Penal Code says:

"A Director of a stock corporation who concurs in any vote or act of the Directors of such corporation, or any of them, by which it is intended to make a dividend, except from the surplus profits arising from the business of the corporation, and in the cases and manner allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The sixth volume of Abbott's law reports contains an interesting case where a bank President was indicted for perjury in making a quarterly statement to the State Banking Department. This was a criminal action by the people of the State of New-York against D. Thomas Vail for perjury. The defendant was the President of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy. He was charged, by an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County in November, 1878, with having committed perjury in the quarterly report made in behalf of the bank to the Superintendent of the Banking Department in September, 1878, in two particulars; first, in stating that the "largest aggregate of loans to any one individual firm or corporation" was $49,221.55; and, second, in declaring the "aggregate of loans upon paper made, accepted, or indorsed by Directors individually and as members of firms," was $42,004.21.

A motion was made to quash the indictment, on the ground that the Superintendent of State Banks had no right to ask for the information which had been given falsely. The Supreme Court upheld the indictment.

Receiver Dykman of the Commercial Bank yesterday told a reporter for The New-York Times that about one-half of the $314,000 in discounted notes given to the Bank of New-York on the eve of the failure had been returned to him protested.

"Is there any explanation of the false statement of overdrafts?" Mr. Dykman was asked.

"I am not here to protect or defend anybody," said the receiver.

"Why did not the existence of $80,000 in Directors' notes appear in the June quarterly statement?"

"I have not seen the June quarterly statement."

Mr. Dykman said the Grening mortgages were first made to Director Elbert Snedeker as trustee to the bank. Since the failure they have been assigned by Snedeker to the bank, it is said.

BUSY FACTORIES AND FOUNDRIES.

Hosts of Operatives Daily Resume Their Interrupted Labors.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—So far as this city is concerned the hard times seem to be over. Many factories and shops are again running that three months ago were idle. A local newspaper has made a careful computation of the industries that have already resumed or will soon resume operations, and by actual count 11,790 men will by the 20th be at work in factories and foundries that were frightened into closing by the "hard-times" panic. Every line of wholesale trade reports increasing orders, and some note an advance over sales of a year ago.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 9.—The Cambria Iron Company has posted notices stating that the mills will resume work Monday morning. Over 3,000 men will be given employment.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Sept. 9.—The Lippincott Glass Works and the Depauw Glass Works here will resume Oct. 1, and 1,300 men will be given employment. It will be but a short time until all the factories in the South will again be in full operation.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The Robinson Pressed Glass Works started up this morning with a full force of 200 men.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Holmes & Idex collar factory of this city, one of the largest in the trade, to-day notified its employes that work will be resumed on full time Monday morning. The factory has been closed for six weeks. Meeker, Spotten & Meeker's mill at Waterford, employing nearly 100 hands, will resume Monday.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 9.—The electric light works, which have been closed for two weeks for repairs to machinery and buildings, will resume operations Monday morning with a full complement of workmen. The works employ 400 men. The Standard Wheel Works, which have been closed since June 30, will start the sawmill and tiring departments next Tuesday. The main factory will be in operation the 20th, when it will give employment to 500 men.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Lawrence Mills, which employ 2,800 people, will start up on full time Sept. 18.

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 9.—Patrick Lennox & Co., morocco manufacturers, will resume operations Monday next, with 200 employes.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 9.—The Cumberland Steel and Tin Plate Company's Works here were not closed for three months, as stated in a press dispatch, but only for the ten days required to make necessary repairs. The mill is now running to its full capacity to fill orders.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.

Next personally-conducted excursion leaves New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Tuesday, Sept. 12, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. New and elegant coaches with high-back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Sept. 20 and 30.—*Adv.*

WORTH $25 TO MR. M'KENNA

HE SAW THE "FUN," BUT WAS NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE PART.

Mr. McKenna is a Flatbush Politician and Has Enemies—He Was Criticised by a Newspaper and Thirsted for Vengeance—He Drank with a Burly Companion and Sent for One of His Foes, Whom the Burly Companion Attacked—It Was a Lively Fight.

Every one in Flatbush, L. I., knows Patrick McKenna. Mr. McKenna is rich, big, and burly. The scales give his avoirdupois as 275 pounds. When he is weighed in the estimation of some people, however, the figure is something less.

For all his physical distinction, however, Mr. McKenna is said sometimes to get other people to fight his battles.

Patrick McKenna, officially, is Chief Engineer of the county buildings in Flatbush. Otherwise, he is a local politician of uncertain standing among all the local Democrats except those who follow in his wake. Officially, Mr. McKenna has been criticised by Victor L. Bedingfield, the editor of the Flatbush Press and Kings County Gazette. Mr. McKenna does not like Mr. Bedingfield.

Many of the criticisms of Mr. McKenna's official and political acts have been attributed by him to Thomas H. Glass, the keeper of the Town Hall. Mr. McKenna has the same warm regard for Mr. Glass that he has for Mr. Bedingfield.

Mr. McKenna drove up to Henry Hesterberg's café, near the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hesterberg is Town Clerk. Mr. McKenna entered the café with a man whom none of the people there had ever seen in Flatbush before. Those who saw Mr. McKenna's companion thought he looked like a Bowery bruiser.

Mr. McKenna ordered a bottle of champagne. The two men drank a glass each. Mr. McKenna then told a young man to go to the Town Hall and say to Mr. Glass that he wished to see him. The young man excused himself, saying his foot was lame. Then Mr. McKenna made the same request of J. Richie, a Flatbush architect.

Mr. Richie went outside and saw Mr. Glass standing on the steps of the Town Hall with Mr. Bedingfield. He beckoned and Mr. Glass came over, and Mr. McKenna's message was delivered. Mr. Glass went into the café and approached Mr. McKenna without noticing he had a companion.

"You wanted to see me?" inquired Mr. Glass.

"You're the fellow who is writing those things about me," said Mr. McKenna.

"Who said so?" Mr. Glass responded. Before an answer was made the stranger broke in:

"Are you Tommy Glass?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the keeper of the Town Hall, turning about. He had not noticed the stranger. Without another word the stranger threw a glass of champagne into Mr. Glass's eyes.

Mr. Glass is a small man. He is about a third of Mr. McKenna's bulk, but he is efficient in self-defense. He struck the stranger instinctively, but after that he could see nothing. It was as if pepper had been thrown into his eyes. The stranger tried to hit Mr. Glass, and the two men grappled. They rolled on the floor, each trying to get the mastery of the other. In their struggles they rolled out into the street, with the stranger on top.

The stranger began to kick his victim, and Mr. Glass shows the marks of his assailant's shoes. At this point Mr. Bedingfield rushed up to interfere. He struck the stranger a blow or two in the face, and it will not be possible for him to eat in comfort for some time.

When Mr. McKenna saw his editorial enemy in the fray he too started to engage in the scrimmage. Richard O'Grady, however, stepped into his path and said significantly:

"Here, I'll take care of you." Mr. McKenna then jumped into his carriage followed by his companion.

"We'll do up the whole gang before we get through," he shouted with the accent on the first word.

"What do you mean by that?" demanded Town Clerk Hesterberg.

Mr. McKenna made no answer, but as he gathered up the reins he remarked:

"It was worth $25 to see the fun."

"I suppose that's what you paid your bully," shouted back a bystander.

Mr. Glass made a complaint, and a policeman was sent out to find Patrick McKenna and his companion.

Justice Kelly last night issued a warrant for Mr. McKenna's arrest on a charge of having been an accessory to the assault upon Mr. Glass. The companion could not be found.

Most of the townspeople indignantly denounce the assault in unmeasured terms.

Sensible Business Men of Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 9.—The Seattle Clearing House Association passed the following preamble and resolutions at its meeting yesterday:

Whereas, The policy and action of the New-York City banks during the recent financial crisis have been criticised in a part of the public press and elsewhere as inimical to the best interests of the country; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of the Seattle Clearing House Association such criticisms are unwarranted and unjust; be it

Resolved, By the associated banks of the City of Seattle that the course of the New-York City banks during the recent crisis, in which they were sustained by the Controller of the Currency, should be commended by the people of the United States as wise, patriotic, and of the widest possible benefit, preventing disaster and annoying alarm.

The Lady Elgin Survivors.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Thirty-three years ago yesterday the passenger steamer Lady Elgin collided with a heavily-laden schooner near Waukegan during a thunderstorm and a few moments after she went down. Out of nearly 500 passengers but 77 were rescued, and of these about a dozen gathered last night to celebrate their escape and once again live the terrors of the awful disaster. This morning they gathered at St. John's Cathedral, where solemn requiem mass was said for the repose of those who lost their lives in the collision.

Warren Ackerman's Will Probated.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—The will of Warren Ackerman, who died at Glenside Park, Scotch Plains, recently, has been probated at Newark. Ernest R. Ackerman, a nephew, of this town, is given $1,000,000 in cash and all shares of stock in the Lawrence Cement Company of New-York. To his other nephew, Marion K. Ackerman, also of this town, he left $50,000 in cash and his stock in the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement and Manufacturing Company of Maryland. Mr. Ackerman bequeathed all his real estate, household effects, &c., to his wife.

Put Strychnine in the Sugar.

BRAINERD, Minn., Sept. 9.—Henry Jackson, a wealthy farmer in jail here awaiting trial on Sept. 18, has confessed, under his own signature, that he murdered Edwin Peck, one of his farm hands. "Peck told me," he says, "I owed him $50, and I got mad. He also let my calves out, and they frightened my team so it ran away. At supper time I put strychnine in the sugar and Peck ate some on his mush. His dog also also ate some of the mush and both died."

Prisons Yawn for Young Miller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The sentence of James Miller, son of Joaquin Miller, for robbing a stage near Ukiah, expired to-day. Authorities from Oregon awaited his release with warrants for his arrest, he having escaped from the Salem Penitentiary several years ago. Authorities from Alameda County also have serious charges to prefer against him.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return
via the Ontario and Western Railway. Wednesday, Sept. 13, and 23, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

Danger of the Bombardment of Rio—Martial Law Declared.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A cable message has been received at the State Department from Mr. Thomas L. Thompson, United States Minister to Brazil, stating that there is danger of the bombardment of Rio by the revolutionary fleet, and in view of that fact martial law has been declared.

Prior to the receipt of Minister Thompson's message by Secretary Gresham the Navy Department had determined to take time by the forelock, and, proceeding on the presumption that the revolution was of such proportions as to demand some positive action by the Government, orders were sent to Capt. Terry, commanding the United States cruiser Newark, now fitting out at Norfolk, Va., for service as the flagship of the South Atlantic station, to hurry up his preparations for departure and to set sail without delay for Rio.

The Newark was expected to sail for the South Atlantic about Sept. 15, but under the new orders she will probably leave Norfolk next Monday or Tuesday. Large supplies of ammunition are to be placed on the Newark in the expectation that she may be called upon to assist the vessels of other powers to prevent the destruction of property in Rio and other Brazilian ports.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the cruiser Charleston, the vessel made prominent by her long chase of the Chilean transport Itata, arrived at Rio today. She is due in Brazilian waters from Barbados, and while it is not unlikely that she may have continued on to Montevideo, the chances and probabilities are that her commander decided to touch first at the Brazilian capital.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Brazilian delegate to Europe has issued a statement to the effect that the naval revolt at Rio Janeiro was not inspired by patriotic motives, as President Peixoto has in no way violated the Constitution.

ROME, Sept. 9.—A telegram from Rio Janeiro says that the Government of Brazil has given full reparation and indemnity for the action of Brazilian soldiers in firing at a launch conveying the Italian Consul ashore from a visit to an Italian cruiser, on which occasion an Italian sailor was killed.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

United States Inspectors Excluded by the Dominion Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Carlisle to-day signed, on behalf of the United States, the triplicate copy of the international agreement negotiated with Canada for the control of immigration through Canada into the United States. The fact of the Secretary of the Treasury having approved and ratified the agreement was this afternoon telegraphed to the Hon. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Canada, who, in the absence of the Minister of the Interior, is acting in that capacity.

The agreement provided that immigrants should be landed at Halifax, Quebec, Point Levi, and Vancouver, or such other ports as the Dominion Government might name, and that United States Inspectors should be stationed at such ports. The agreement was signed by Deputy Minister Burgess, also, "subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior."

Press dispatches from Ottawa state positively that the Dominion Government has refused to ratify the agreement, but the Treasury officials here have not yet been formally notified of the fact.

Precautions at Japanese Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The steamer Belgic arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Dr. T. H. Tripler has been appointed United States Sanitary Inspector for the Port of Yokohama. Hitherto such inspections were performed by ship surgeons. Dr. Tripler is now attached to the United States Consulate and will inspect all ships bound for America.

The steamship Wago Maru was on her way to Anamizu on Aug. 24, when her boiler exploded and she sank. Eighty passengers are missing.

Mutual Association Outing and Games.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 9.—Excise Commissioner Dalton marshaled the Mutual Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, New-York, to Donnelly's Boulevard Park, College Point, to-day. They came on the steamer Crystal Stream. After breakfast, and while waiting for their second annual clam bake, they held athletic games, which proved interesting as well as unique.

The one-mile run was won by Michael Baldwin, half-mile run Daniel Duff, 100-yard dash John McCourt, fat men's race John Foley, sack race George Trojean, three-legged race M. Mahony and D. McCabe, pig race Edward Lewis, running broad jump Frank Nichols, hop, step, and jump George Helbig; football, the Stonewalls beat the Mutuals; baseball, the Mutuals beat the McCools by a score of 17 to 10; tug-of-war, the heavyweights pulled the lightweights 9 inches.

Will Stand by Mr. Dayton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York, who came to Washington last night to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury on matters relating to the New-York Post Office Building, left for home this afternoon.

He spent some time at the Treasury Department in consultation with Mr. Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin in relation to the legal proceedings instituted by John I. Davenport against him for depriving Davenport of the quarters in the New-York Post Office Building he had so long occupied.

Mr. Dayton was informed that the Treasury Department would sustain his action to the extent of its power. Mr. Dayton also received satisfactory assurances concerning the improvements in the Post Office Building he has been seeking to bring about.

Benjamin Levy Found Drowned.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The body of Benjamin Levy, aged about forty years, a brother of Isaac I. Levy of New-York, was found in the canal this morning. He leaves a wife and three children.

Isaac I. Levy, the brother of the drowned man, is a cloak manufacturer at 489 Broadway and resides at 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. He was informed of his brother's death in the afternoon and started at once for Schenectady. At the house it was said that Benjamin Levy was not associated in business with his brother, and it was not known what business he was in.

The Montgomery Ready for Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore to-day reported to Secretary Herbert that the new cruiser Montgomery, built by that company, had been completed and was ready for trial.

Condition of the Grain Crops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 from 87.0 in the month of August and 93.2 in July, being a decline of a little over 10 points from the August and over 16 from the July report.

The condition of the wheat, considering both Winter and Spring varieties, when harvested, was 74.0, against 85.3 in 1892. The general average is the lowest since 1885, when it was 72.

There has been a further decline in the condition of oats during the past month, the general average standing at 74.9, against 78.3 in August. In September, 1892, it was 78.9. The condition of rye is 82.0. Drought during the Spring and early Summer injured the crop. Barley shows a slight falling off since last month, the general average being 83.8, against 84.6 in August.

Reduced Rates World's Fair.
Excursion and one-way tickets to Chicago, Pacific coast; other points West and South. Berths secured, baggage checked. Waiting room for ladies. Write for information and rates. Lansing's Ticket Office, 397 Broadway.—*Adv.*

IT WAS THE VIGILANT'S DAY

THE NEW-YORK BOAT WON HER RACE HANDSOMELY.

PRETTY RACE BY THE CUP DEFENDERS.

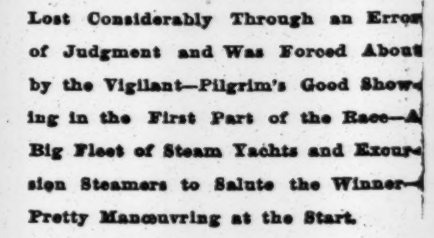
Tobin Bronze Yacht Led Over Each Leg of the Triangular Course.

SAILED IN A LIGHT WIND.

The Race Showed that in Light Weather the Vigilant Is the Fastest of the Quartet—She Beat the Jubilee by 4 Minutes 32 Seconds—Gen. Paine's Boat Lost Considerably Through an Error of Judgment and Was Forced About by the Vigilant—Pilgrim's Good Showing in the First Part of the Race—A Big Fleet of Steam Yachts and Excursion Steamers to Salute the Winner—Pretty Manœuvring at the Start.

When the four aspirants to the yachting championship of America—the Colonia, the Vigilant, the Pilgrim, and the Jubilee—dropped anchor off Bay Ridge last night, after a second day of racing, the committee was no nearer a choice than it was a month ago. That is to say, the committee had no more real grounds for a preference than it had then, no matter whether or not it has formed and conserves a prejudice.

All that was re-established by the day's "fluking" in shifty breezes (and precious little of these there were) was seen of the four or five cardinal principles stated and explained elsewhere. In fact, the heaving space of ocean which confronts the Long Island coast from every island point to Rockaway bore upon its breast all day long, with just pride and too tender caresses, a very beautiful, but a very unproductive and in consequential spectacle.



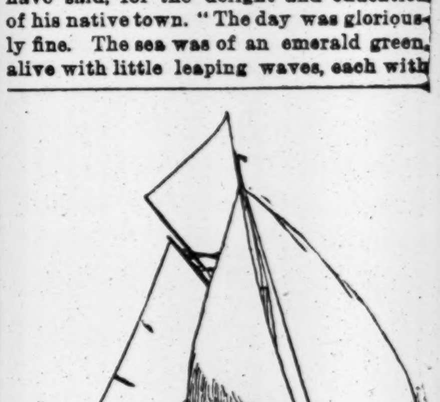
Before the Start.

It was about 8 o'clock that the waterway bearing seaward began to draw out of New-York all her flocks of pleasure craft. And in half an hour afterward, from the lawns of Bay Ridge and the steep acclivities of Staten Island, their foliage rich with the tawny morbidezza of advancing Autumn, delighted sightseers looked gladly down upon a pageant of sails and a triumph of enginery, sweeping bravely to to the threshold of the Atlantic.

On such mornings as that of yesterday, when the skies have the vague tones and tints of nacre, and the trees are putting on the soberness that the reckless and joyous grasshopper never feels, irregular squadrons of seagulls come swiftly out of their nightly hiding and make the scene white with wings. Flock pursues flock, with unequal flight, over the indigo water until the last straggler, a fading flake, vanishes in the dancing shimmer of the morning.

So it was with the yachts, the boats, the tugs, and all the other things that made yesterday's scene dazzling with movement and opulent in shifting forms.

Of such a morning, the man from Boston who came on to write the "flub-dub" of such precious episodes would, no doubt, have said, for the delight and education of his native town. "The day was gloriously fine. The sea was of an emerald green, alive with little leaping waves, each with its narrow thread of froth. The brilliant sunshine illuminated the brasswork with innumerable glories and shone with fluctuating flashes in the glass of skylights and made the decks glisten like silver."



The Vigilant on the Home Stretch.

So would many other men not of Boston have written of yesterday's scene. So, beyond doubt, did many other men of nowhere in particular similarly write.

It would not have been hard to imagine that the she things with keels and canvas, whose day it was, felt all the pretty coquetry and trepidation of their sex. Schooners and sloops, easily pictured in fancy as the *rosières* of the fête day of St. Davy Jones, went trippingly to the assembly garbed in white, beaded with gold circlets, trimmed daintily with foamy laces, (lace always foams or creams,) and flinging sweet little furbelows of bunting to the enamored and pursuing breeze.

Among them moved with polite and amiable embarrassment and self-consciousness that enormous toy of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, the Valiant. Her prodigious bulk apparently made her feel uncomfortable and a trifle shy among the supercilious or inquisitive little things that surrounded her or got in her way, or very plainly wished that she really wouldn't take up quite so much sea room

In like fashion has one seen a conciliatory but overgrown belle trying to promenade a drawing room without attracting the attention of her smaller and more graceful and, perhaps (to tell the truth) less considerate sisters and rivals. To watch her getting in her own tremendous way while endeavoring to get out of the way of others was to applaud her unselfishness, but lament the responsibilities and the onus of her bulk.

It was not only that the Valiant looked like a matron among rosebuds. She had the air of a sumptuous and, alas! too buxom English Duchess trying to make herself agreeable to the saucy inmates of a girls' school.

There was, to be frank, quite an English air conferred upon the whole gathering by the condescending presence of other English-built steamers, and steamers that were not built in England, but were magnificent examples of insensate Anglomania of a new kind. The flagship of the New-York Yacht Club, curiously, was as English as English could be—from her raking jackstaff to forward bridge. And Mr. Goelet's White Ladye might have been moored off Ryde as she drowsed at anchor off Fort Hamilton. She had, too, the haughty carriage of an English *grande dame* when she glided, eventually, across the field of vision.

There were at least five of these representatives of the nautical aristocracy of England, all of them complimentarily and obligingly dressed in American colors, to look upon the choosing of an American champion.

By and by the frowsy old Scotland Lightship turned up her flat nose at the sight of the well-bred and extravagant company gathered in her neighborhood. Bobbing up and down in the short, steel-colored seas, as if she were a weather-beaten fishwife spurning, with arms akimbo, the unsought society of her betters, she could easily have been suspected of a sniff of contempt as the Jubilee came upon the scene, her decks alive with white-frocked seamen and the stalwart Yankee figure of Gen. Paine, glorious in red suspenders, conspicuous among his mariners.

It was a little after 11 A. M., and there was a faint, puffy, breathing, rather than blowing, of wind from the east southeast. But though it was a tempered wind, this is what the man from Boston, who was born to write in a fitting manner for the Boston folks, who idolize Clark Russell, of such events as the heaving in sight of a racing sloop, would have liked to say:

"Feeling the full breeze, she tore forward, parting the toppling seas with thundering blows of her bows. She had as much sail on her as she could well carry and a trifle to spare. The water was flying in sheets of foam from the bows of the gallant beaneater." Unfortunately the breeze, as a fact, would not have ruffled the hair on the back of a mouse. Therefore the beaneater went unscathed.

About the same time the Vigilant, the Colonia, and the Pilgrim entered the charmed circle of the white-winged aristocracy, courtesied to the swells, eyed with momentary alarm the big English steamers, tripped out of the way of that monstrous dowager, the Valiant, (fairly flushed by her own exertion to keep within bounds,) stared critically at the languid English May, got their skirts out of danger of the imperious Conquerer, nodded affably to the flotilla of American boats, and then began practicing, apart, their steps for the merry little dance about to follow on the changeable green carpet, shot with blue, of the Atlantic.

It would have been nice had a real cross, sharp, boisterous blast came out of the east southeast and driven the dancers with fury and whips to the starting line. For then the man from Boston with his pencils sharpened for flubdubbery, who was hoping to make the greatest effort of his life, would have written:

"It was blowing very fresh, indeed, with a strong following sea. The press of canvas was burying the noble vessels. They lay over to starboard under it, their heavy channels sluicing and foaming through the water. Overhead the scud flew fast and furious, and all to windward the horizon was very thick. As for the Pilgrim, with her white hull and gleaming sails she looked as ghostly as anything that ever went on water."

The fact that no such blow occurred and consequently no such startling spectacle was visible will probably keep this part of the greatest effort of his life of the man from Boston out of print—until next time.

At 11:20 exactly the first signal gun was fired, and in the following order the damosels of high maritime degree bounded airily across the line. Everything that had a whistle tugged at its cord and let go. From the enormous Valiant came a shrill and timid squeal.

It reminded one of the keen, tiny shriek with which some fat women of otherwise stately and ceremonious habits salute a mouse.

Impatient, in her lofty English manner, to get the thing over, the flagship—the languid English May—bowed her fine figurehead as if it wore a peeress's coronet and she was afraid it might fall off, and then immediately glided away to her next solitary station beyond the impertinent elbowings of the untitled.

Vulgar excursion boats took hint and gave the haughty beauty a wide birth, and even the White Ladye, redolent of the tall Lily of Jersey, got out of her way in a half-scared, half-angry fashion, such as characterizes Englishwomen of noble origin when they try to escape the train-tearings and the toe-treadings of a royal drawing room.

It was again only fancy, but it really did look as if these two British belles of the steamer variety by no means love one another.

It is perhaps because they are both dangerously beautiful and well aware of it.

Unluckily, it was as bright and comfortable an every-day sort of a day as the heart of man could have desired. Otherwise, the man from Boston, expressly adapted to "introduction work," would have described the scene at that moment in his very finest style, something like this:

"The creaming, arching surfaces of the waves took the pale illumination, but the troughs or hollows were livid, and, looking along the rugged surface as the yachts rose and fell—up, up, up, and down, down, down—one seemed to behold countless lines of yawning caverns opening in an illimitable waste of snow." On this occasion, however, there was no waste of snow—no waste of anything but the most beauteous flowers of rhetoric ever borne upon Boston beanpoles, for nothing of the kind occurred. What really did happen was this: When the Jubilee, gray and slippery with pot lead, had shot over the line, followed by the Colonia and then the Pilgrim, the Vigilant joined the chase, ten seconds behind the gun fire. As each boat went nosing into the wind, a line of figures, tailed on to a rope as if they were all tied to it, and then as she went ahead, fell like a row of sackclothed dummies—like a very row of sacks themselves—bang! upon her deck. After which the four kept together in a straggling line until the Colonia and the Pilgrim felt like going it alone, and so tacked to windward, and, a distance off, kept each her own way parallel with those of the Jubilee and the Vigilant. The sight was so beautiful that the man from Boston sharpened the other end of his pencil, so that he might not be taken by surprise and unweaponed when the next Pythic *afflatus* blew.

To the left and to leeward slithered along the Colonia, running fast and honestly. To the right, the pot-leaded Jubilee, with her deckload of prostrate gunny bags, that on occasion suddenly resurrected themselves into a crew of sailors, footed it along. Twice the skipper at her wheel caught the sharp glance of Gen. Paine and luffed her up into the inner boundary of the breeze, thereby nipping off sailfuls of it to his own great advantage. Far to the right and rearmost, leaning away from the wind in her great tenderness, skimmed along the Pilgrim. Behind the grimy Jubilee, up and down, up and down, see-sawed the Vigilant.

Astern of the flying four it was, all over again, Boccaccio's story of the bride, this time in quadruplicate, chased by a panting pack of hounds. On they came pell-mell, helter-skelter—Blanche, Tray, and sweethearts—mouths open, tongues out, and their iron hearts beating so loud that speech was not always audible. Bulldog towboats, greyhound steam yachts, hoarse and roaring excursion monsters that rolled in the running swelled the chase. There darting in and out of the surges like a shark pursuing herring was the white Vamoose. Here a thunderbolt of mahogany and a lightning flash of brass ripped a channel through the astounded undulations. It was the Feiseen—the flying arrow—that stabs time and distance and opposing tons of water like a vindictive swordfish.

On the planks of the pursuers hung proudly the great pleasure craft—vessels of such size and luxury and splendor that the yachtsmen of twenty years ago would have forgotten to watch the race to behold them. The big-rigged Valiant had the look of a visiting man-of-war. The Conqueror surpassed in dimensions and beauty the best of American gunboats. The White Ladye might have been the flagship of an Admiral. The Oneida, bearing the Governor of Massachusetts on her bridge, might have been pointed out as a royal yacht.

It was amazing and comforting as well—this sea parade of opulence. Men enough to man a navy wore the private uniforms of rich individuals. The American flag gleamed everywhere. And if it be true that here and there were visible small concessions to foreign fashion, yet, from the loftiest steamer to the lowliest catboat circulated a stringent sense of patriotism.

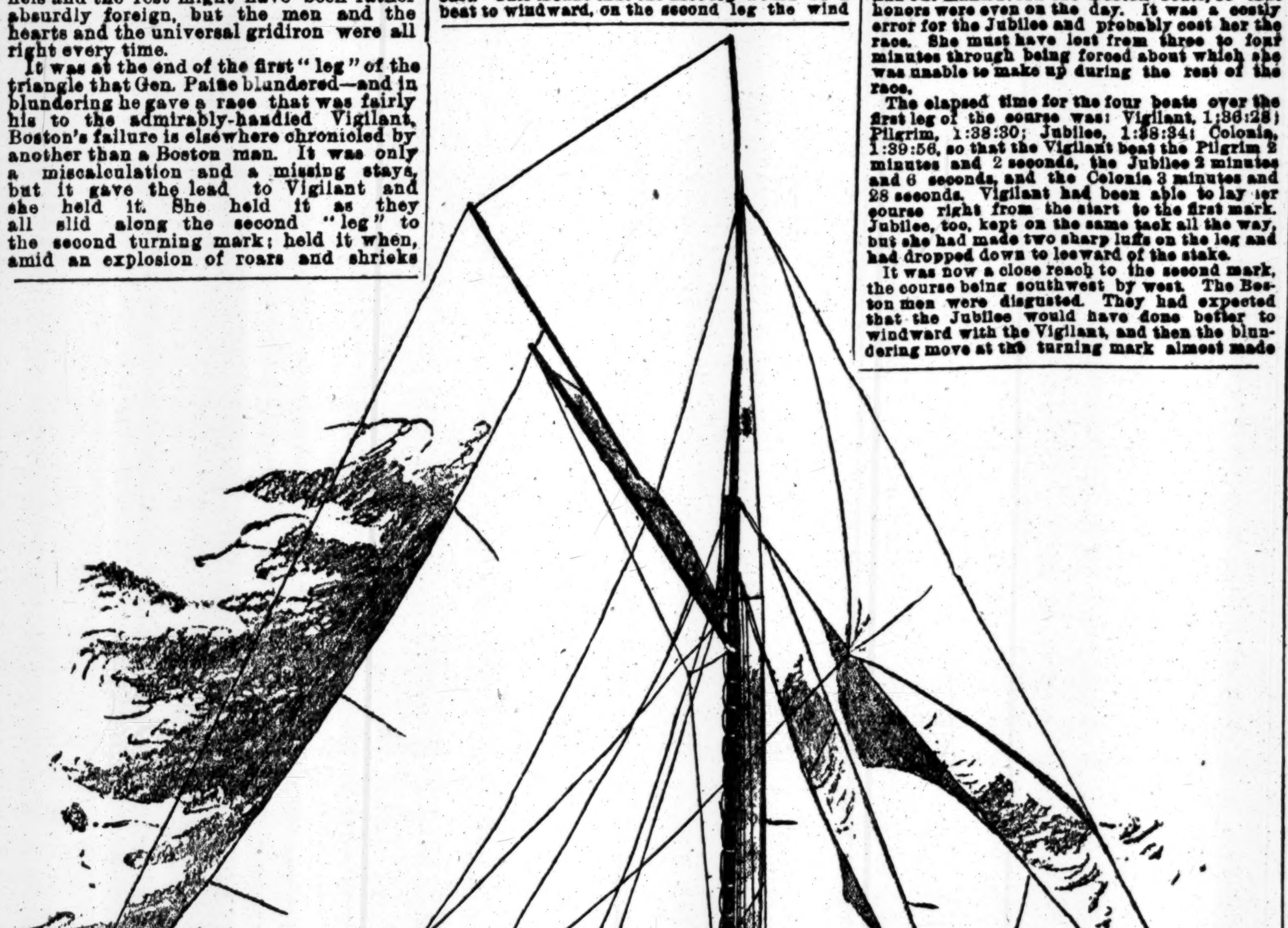
The topped-up gaffs and the yellow funnels and the rest might have been rather absurdly foreign, but the men and the hearts and the universal gridiron were all right every time.

It was at the end of the first "leg" of the triangle that Gen. Paine blundered—and in blundering he gave a race that was fairly his to the admirably-handled Vigilant. Boston's failure is elsewhere chronicled by another than a Boston man. It was only a miscalculation and a missing stays, but it gave the lead to Vigilant and she held it. She held it as they all slid along the second "leg" to the second turning mark; held it when, amid an explosion of roars and shrieks and squeals, steam-born, all four came flying down the wind to be embraced, figuratively, like returning prodigals, in an order still unchanged. Through the ruck gleamed the exquisitely-cut sails of the Vigilant. In the final spectacle of jubilant disorder flared the red galluses of Gen. Paine.

On four white decks, four ample crews, lately prostrate with upturned eyes and patient faces ran up and down, taking in the huge balloons of duck that had been doing all the work. Four tired men with aching shoulders and necks sore-strained, let go their grip on four bright wheels. Everything was homeward bound with a rush. One might fairly have suspected it of being an aquatic *sauve qui peut*, so furious was the onset.

Bewildered carrier pigeons flapped their wings and tried to con their way to their distant lofts. Every minute a belated enthusiast fired a cannon or a tardy whistle sounded its unmeaning talk. Out of the multitude shot four tugs, again alive to business, who took hold of the tired racers and bore them off.

It was a rush past of victors from the contemplation of a triumph. But no champion had been selected to pit against the Valkyrie.



The Jubilee.

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SKIMMING OVER THE COURSE.

The Vigilant Made the Best Time Over Each Leg in the Light Airs.

It was Vigilant weather yesterday, and eventually it turned out to be the Vigilant's race. Vigilant weather is light airs and smooth seas. This does not mean that the Tobin bronze boat does not like a stiff blow with a tumbling sea, she having proved in the first trial race that she can do well in a good rousing topmast breeze, and with the waves twisting and twirling every way. Her performances during the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, though, stamped her as a witch in light weather, and over the triangular course yesterday, with the wind light, shifting, and streaky, she defeated her opponents easily, and made the best time over each leg.

There was little promise of there being a good race when the boats, under tow, left their anchorages in the upper bay. The wind was so light that it hardly roughened the smooth surface of the water. It was hazy, too, which betokened a still day. The tide was running out, and yachtsmen scanned the horizon in every direction to get some hope of there being a good race, for a drift or a fluke is what a yachtsman hates more than anything.

The Regatta Committee had promised that the race should be sent off promptly, so the men on the four big cutters had to get to work bright and early to put the yachts through the process of skinning. This is a very serious operation and is conducted with great care. Every superfluous article is stripped off and only what is absolutely essential to racing is left on board. One yachtsman facetiously remarked that Mr. Iselin will not have a crumb left on the floor of the Vigilant, so careful is he of any extra weight.

The Pilgrim was the first to get ready, and taking a line from her tug went down to the Hook, getting there soon after 10 o'clock. The Vigilant, Jubilee, and Colonia followed. The flagship May went by the Hook at about 10:20 o'clock. As soon as she got in sight of the racers she hoisted the signals T and V C, which meant that the start would be made from the Scotland Lightship. Everything gave promise of an early start, when suddenly those out there missed the Pilgrim. She was nowhere in sight. It was known that she came out, but she had disappeared, and it was wondered if she had met with a final stroke of ill luck and gone to the bottom. Glasses were leveled in every direction, and finally she was found out by the Sandy Hook Lightship, several miles away. This meant a wait and a delay while she was towed back.

The Pilgrim had no sails up this time. She was not taking any chances of breaking those fatal jaws again while under tow, and so waited until she was near the May before she cast off and began to get her canvas up.

In the meantime the other three were sailing about near the May with their mainsails well set, their sky-scraping topsails up, and each carrying a jib and fore staysail. As the Pilgrim drew near the line the May signaled the course. The flags hoisted were D, C, and J, D, F, and Q, and D, G, and W. These signified that the first leg was east-south-east, the second southwest by west, and the third north half west.

The wind at this time was blowing from the east-southeast. It was light, but down to the southward a few streaks of clouds in the sky indicated that there might be more wind before the race was over, and the hopes of the yachtsmen rose correspondingly. The Pilgrim was the first centre of all eyes, and the set of her sails was commented on freely. She looked remarkably well as she sailed on toward the lightship, her mainsail was as smooth as a board, and her club topsail fitted snugly. Her appearance, however, was deceptive, for she looked remarkably well each time she came up for the races off Newport. Skipper Sherlock was at the wheel and the two Adams boys, George and Charles, who have won such fame as amateur skippers, were ready to give him all the advice they could. George Stewart, the designer of the boat, was on board superintending the general work of getting her in shape. He was ably assisted by Mr. R. Suydam Palmer and Mr. W. Abbott, both amateurs who have won fame at sailing yachts.

The Jubilee, too, looked well, and the hearts of the Boston men beat high as they watched the two craft designed and built in Beantown. Gen. Paine, wearing a soft alpine hat, biting the end of a cigar, and with his coat and vest stripped off, was ready to work like a beaver. Mr. John B. Paine, the son of the General, who is credited with having designed the yacht, was assisting his father in every way possible. Dr. John Bryant, Mr. George H. Richards, and Mr. H. Wood were also on board to lend any aid they could. Capt. Newcombe of the schooner Fortuna was at the wheel, while old Capt. John Barr was superintending the hoisting and set of the sails.

The Vigilant, looking as sleek as ever, sailed around like a witch in the light air and smooth sea. She had a large aggregation of talent on board, including Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, Rear Commodore W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. Herbert Leeds, Mr. Oliver H. Perry Belmont, Mr. Edward Willard, and Mr. Newbury Thorn. Capts. Terry and Hanson were the professionals who sailed the boat.

Capt. Hank Haff was assisted, as in Thursday's race, by Capts. Rhodes and Berry, while Mr. Archibald Rogers had his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Coleman, with him on the boat.

The wind was coming from the east-southeast. This meant that the first leg would be a beat to windward, on the second leg the wind would be a little abaft the port beam, and on the last leg it would be over the starboard quarter. The tide was running ebb.

At 11:20 o'clock the tug Edgar F. Luckenback started to log off the course and put down the stakes at each turning point. At 11:20 a gun from the May gave the preparatory signal. Jib topsails were set in stops on each of the racers and the skippers began to manœuvre for the best position. It would be ten minutes before the starting signal was given for them to go off on their thirty-mile journey. The Jubilee, Colonia, and Vigilant were to the north of the line on the port tack, standing in toward Sandy Hook. The Pilgrim was south of the line, between the lightships and the Jersey shore, on the starboard tack, heading for the lightship. She was stemming the tide and making slow headway against it.

The Jubilee was the first to go about and head for the lightship. She was about 200 yards ahead of the Colonia, the Rogers boat being about the same distance in advance of the Vigilant. The Colonia followed in the wake of the Jubilee. When near the lightship, about three minutes before the starting signal, the Jubilee went about again, standing in shore on the port tack. She bore down toward the Colonia, forcing Capt. Hank Haff to make a sharp luff. When near the Vigilant, the Tobin bronze boat went about. The Vigilant went about at once, and came up on the weather side of the Colonia, blanketing her. All four boats were then heading for the line, with the Pilgrim leading and the Vigilant last.

Promptly at 11:30 o'clock the starting signal was given. The Pilgrim shot across the lee of the lightship at 11:30:39. The Colonia followed at 11:30:54. Hank Haff gave her a sharp luff as she went over the line, and pointed up to windward of the Pilgrim. The Jubilee came next at 11:31:51, beating the gun by just 9 seconds. She made a sharp luff and started off in the wake of the Colonia. John Barr had outmanœuvred the Vigilant and forced the Tobin bronze boat to accept a handicap of 13 seconds. She crossed the line at 11:32:13. All were on the starboard tack, standing off shore. They broke out their jibtopsails just before crossing the line. The Pilgrim had a baby one, the Vigilant's was a little larger, the Colonia's larger still, and the Jubilee's largest of all.

It was a pretty sight as the four boats started off in one line, heading out to sea, and one that would make the veriest landlubber enthuse. At 11:33:20 the Colonia went about on the starboard tack, and, standing in shore, she crossed the bows of the Vigilant. Just fifty seconds later the Pilgrim went about and followed the Colonia over toward Sandy Hook. The object of this move was evidently to get the full benefit of the ebbing tide under the shore and also to catch the breeze that promised to freshen down to the southward. The Jubilee, in the meantime, was opening out on the Vigilant and pointing well. Her big jibtopsail did not seem to do as well as those of the other boats and flapped considerably in the wind. The Colonia stood in shore until 11:36:20, and then came about on the starboard tack, passing astern of the Pilgrim. She was footing fast, and although she sagged down somewhat to leeward, she was making good headway. The Pilgrim came about at 11:39:10. Then all the yachts were standing on the starboard tack off shore, with the Pilgrim well to windward of all. The Vigilant by this time had commenced to eat out on the Jubilee, the Jubilee's jibtopsail seeming to head her off some. The Jubilee, though, was footing very fast, and while the Vigilant was working to windward the Jubilee was forging right ahead.

"Hank" Haff was giving the Colonia a good rap full and she was coming down like a race horse on to the Vigilant. At 11:53 she drew up alongside the Tobin bronze boat and blanketed her, much to the disgust of those on board, and "Billy" Duncan in particular. Natt Herreshoff was at the wheel on the Vigilant. He at once shifted some of his crew from the windward side to leeward, and as soon as the Colonia had gone ahead made a sharp luff under the stern of the white keel boat. This was one for Capt. Haff, and he smiled a big smile as he went on chasing after the Jubilee.

Natt Herreshoff pinched the Vigilant for a time to work her out well into the wind, but in doing so he lost considerable headway. Gen. Paine was not to be caught in the way the Vigilant had been by the Colonia, and as the keel boat drew up toward the Boston centreboard fin the Jubilee made half a board across the bows of the Colonia, and a minute later made another strong luff, working out well ahead of the Vigilant.

The breeze seemed to be freshening, but it had hauled, too, more to the southward, and instead of the first leg being a beat the yachts were now able to lay their course to the mark which was now in plain sight. At 12:14 o'clock the Pilgrim took in her baby jibtopsail and two minutes later broke out a larger one, which seemed to benefit her considerably at once. She was still away to windward of the other three, but was carrying a nice breeze along with her, and it was doubtful if any of them could cross her bow. As the wind freshened the Vigilant closed up the gap between her and the Jubilee somewhat. She seemed to be having a better wind than the Jubilee Colonia was sliding to leeward. She footed fast, but what she made up in headway she lost by dropping off the wind.

As they drew near to the first mark it was seen that it would be nip and tuck between the Jubilee, Colonia, and Pilgrim as to which would be round first. Jubilee was still in the lead, but she was to leeward of the Vigilant, and it was a question whether in going about to round the mark she would be able to cross the centreboarder's bow. The yachts were traveling fast, the wind having freshened considerably since the start.

At 1:06:30 the Jubilee tacked for the mark, and at 1:07:10 the Colonia tacked in her wake. The Vigilant was on the port tack and was able to fetch the mark, and as she drew down on the stakeboat the Jubilee was forced to go about again, the Vigilant having the right of way. The Pilgrim was in the wake of the Vigilant, and the Jubilee had to stand off until the Vigilant had turned. The Vigilant rounded the mark at 1:08:28, the Pilgrim followed at 1:09:09, then came the Jubilee at 1:10:25, and the Colonia at 1:10:50. This time Natt Herreshoff had out-manœuvred the Boston boats, so that honors were even on the day. It was a costly error for the Jubilee and probably cost her the race. She must have lost from three to four minutes through being forced about which she was unable to make up during the rest of the race.

The elapsed time for the four boats over the first leg of the course was: Vigilant, 1:36:28; Pilgrim, 1:38:30; Jubilee, 1:38:34; Colonia, 1:39:56, so that the Vigilant beat the Pilgrim 2 minutes and 2 seconds, the Jubilee 2 minutes and 6 seconds, and the Colonia 3 minutes and 28 seconds. Vigilant had been able to lay her course right from the start to the first mark. Jubilee, too, kept on the same tack all the way, but she had made two sharp luffs on the leg and had dropped down to leeward of the stake.

It was now a close reach to the second mark, the course being southwest by west. The Boston men were disgusted. They had expected that the Jubilee would have done better to windward with the Vigilant, and then the blundering move at the turning mark almost made them give up all hope of winning the race. The Pilgrim had pleased every one by the showing she made, but it was generally conceded that on the reach and the run home she could be easily defeated. The friends of the Colonia claimed that she was good at reaching and running, and expected that she would close up considerably on the leaders on the next two legs.

Mr. E. C. Benedict had a great Boston crowd with him on the steam yacht Oneida, popularly called the "little white house." The star of the crowd was Gov. W. E. Russell of Massachusetts, who is an enthusiastic yachtsman. Mrs. Russell sat beside him on the bridge. The Governor was accompanied by Gen. Peabody, the Hon. John Simpkins, and Mr. Bayard Thayer, owner of the fine schooner Constellation. They looked anything but happy, although they were witnessing a grand yacht race and the weather was as fine as it possibly could be. The reason for their gloom was the fact that the Boston boats so far were not in it.

After rounding the mark the Pilgrim took in her jibtopsail and at once set a larger one. A little incident occurred here which caused some of the shouters for the Pilgrim to take a little hope. The members of the syndicate who own this boat are notably superstitious, they having endeavored to overcome all hoodoos. A ring was placed in the sleeve in which the mast was stepped in order to give the boat good luck, the number 113 which was first offered to the boat was respectfully declined, and various other charms had been worked in order to make the boat a success if possible through omens. The charms hadn't worked for a cent, for the Pilgrim has been notably the most unlucky boat of the quartet.

Just after she set her jibtopsail a pigeon was liberated from one of the passing steamers. As soon as it was set free it flew straight to the Pilgrim, and for a moment looked as though it would alight on one of the spars. It fluttered up against the big mainsail, and then circled once or twice around the boat before it flew away. This was regarded as a good omen. In fact, Mrs. Henn, the wife of Lieut. Henn, of the Galatea, is authority for the statement that the Galatea always won a race when a bird lighted on the spars or circled around the boat. This charm, however, like all the others, proved of no account.

The Vigilant kept right on her way toward the second mark, laying a straight course. The Pilgrim sagged somewhat to leeward and began to drop behind. The Jubilee worked more to the southward, evidently expecting the wind to haul a little more, while the Colonia sagged off even worse than the Pilgrim, and dropped behind. At one time it looked as if the Jubilee was crawling up on the Vigilant, but it was evidently only the delusive angles, for the Vigilant over this leg of the course beat each of the others. She turned the stake mark at 2:13:23. Her spinnaker boom was set to port as she rounded, and as her main boom was eased off the starboard the spinnaker was hauled outboard and broken out just 20 seconds after she passed the mark.

The Jubilee passed the mark at 2:15:48, and 40 seconds afterward her spinnaker was broken out. The Pilgrim came next at 2:19:28, and it took her just 20 seconds to get out the big sail and break it. The Colonia rounded the mark at 2:20:33, but contrary to all the action of her predecessors she jibed, and it took her 2 minutes and 40 seconds to set her spinnaker on the starboard side. Why "Hank" Haff lost this time in jibing is something which only he can explain.

From the first mark to the second mark the elapsed time was: Vigilant, 1:04:55; Jubilee, 1:05:23; Colonia, 1:09:43; Pilgrim, 1:10:19; so that the Vigilant beat the Jubilee 28 seconds, the Colonia 4 minutes 48 seconds, and the Pilgrim 5 minutes 24 seconds.

The course home was north, half west, and the wind was just east of south, so that it was a dead run before the wind to the finishing mark. Balloon jibtopsails were next run up in stops and broken out, and the yachts made good headway in a light breeze to the finishing mark. The Vigilant crawled right away from the others. She stood straight for the lightship. The Pilgrim closed up considerably on the Jubilee, and some thought that after all she would be the second boat, she being in receipt of a handsome time allowance from each of the others.

The Colonia did badly; she dropped behind and almost got off her course, crossing the line right under the May at the eastern end.

The Vigilant crossed the finishing line at 3:36:31, and was greeted by whistles and guns from the half hundred steam yachts that were lying round Scotland Lightship. The crowd on the Vigilant was happy. There was no doubt that they had won, and they congregated in the stern of the boat and gave three rousing cheers in answer to the salute with which they were greeted. The Jubilee was the next to cross the line, going over at 3:41:31, and, although she was beaten, she was not disgraced, and the crowd of New-Yorkers present cheered and the steamboats whistled and the yachts fired their guns to show that they appreciated the race that the Boston boat had made with the Vigilant.

Next came the Pilgrim at 3:44:55, and again all the steam yachts and excursion steamers saluted the second Boston boat, and every one was glad that she had made a much better showing than she did when she raced off Newport.

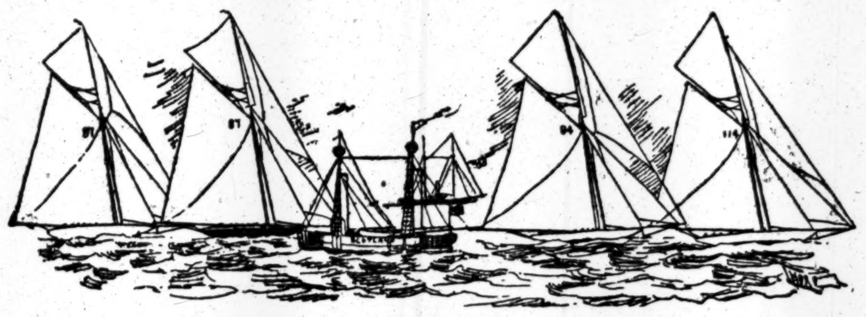
The Colonia was last. She went over the line at 3:48:03, but she got a salute just the same, and then all the excursion steamers and steam yachts and sailing vessels and tugs and the racers headed up the harbor home.

Over the last leg of the course the Vigilant had beaten the Pilgrim 2 minutes and 19 seconds; she beat the Jubilee 2 minutes and 35 seconds and the Colonia 4 minutes and 32 seconds. Thus the Vigilant defeated the other yachts over each leg of the course. She started off last, with a handicap of 13 seconds, and she finished nearly five minutes ahead of any other boat. The elapsed time over the last leg of the course was: Vigilant, 1:23:08; Pilgrim, 1:25:27; Jubilee, 1:25:43, and Colonia, 1:27:30.

The tables:

Yacht.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Vigilant	11 32 00	3 36 31	4 04 31	4 04 31
Jubilee	11 31 51	3 41 31	4 09 40	4 09 03
Pilgrim	11 30 39	3 44 55	4 14 16	4 12 40
Colonia	11 30 54	3 48 03	4 17 09	4 16 55
Time on the first leg.				
Vigilant	11 32 00	1 08 28	1 36 28	......
Pilgrim	11 30 39	1 09 09	1 38 30	......
Jubilee	11 31 51	1 10 25	1 38 34	......
Colonia	11 30 54	1 10 50	1 39 56	......
Time for the second leg:				
Vigilant		1 08 28	2 13 23	1 04 55
Jubilee		1 10 25	15 48	1 05 23
Pilgrim		1 09 09	2 19 28	1 10 43
Colonia		1 10 50	2 20 33	1 09 43
Time for the third leg:				
Vigilant		2 13 23	3 36 31	1 23 08
Pilgrim		2 19 28	3 44 55	1 25 27
Jubilee		2 15 48	3 41 31	1 25 43
Colonia		2 20 33	3 48 03	1 27 30

The Vigilant beat the Jubilee 4 minutes and 32 seconds, the Pilgrim 8 minutes and 9 seconds, and the Colonia 12 minutes and 24 seconds. The Vigilant had to allow the Colonia 14 seconds, the Jubilee 37 seconds, and the Pilgrim 1 minute and 36 seconds.



The Start.

Pilgrim, 114; Colonia, 84; Jubilee, 87, and Vigilant, 97.

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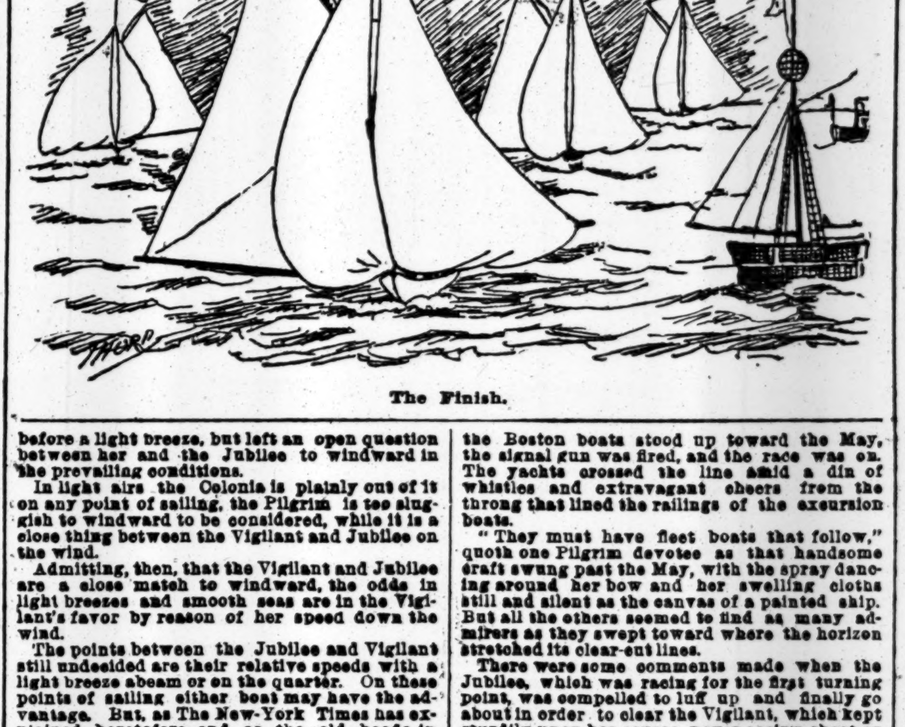
WHAT THE RACE MEANS.

More Facts for the America's Cup Committee to Think About.

Until the Vigilant, Jubilee, Pilgrim, and Colonia meet on even terms in a good steady breeze of wind, the America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club will have nothing upon which to base the choice of a cup defender except mere theory, or facts which are calculated to influence the committee to ignore the Valkyrie's well known heavy weather qualities. Yesterday's race was as unsatisfactory in the way of bringing out the qualities of the four American candidates for cup honors as the first race on Thursday. Indeed, it was even more so, for on Thursday the doubtful questions of the behavior of two of the yachts in a moderately stiff breeze and seaway were partially settled, while yesterday the only thing really demonstrated was the Vigilant's speed in running free before a light breeze.

On Thursday it was shown that in a moderately stiff wind and sea the Colonia makes better weather of it than the Vigilant, can hold her own to windward, and can run down the wind the faster. Yesterday's race showed the Vigilant to be the fastest of the lot in running before a light breeze, but left an open question between her and the Jubilee to windward in the prevailing conditions.



The Finish.

In light airs the Colonia is plainly out of it on any point of sailing, the Pilgrim is too sluggish to windward to be considered, while it is a close thing between the Vigilant and Jubilee on the wind.

Admitting, then, that the Vigilant and Jubilee are a close match to windward, the odds in light breezes and smooth seas are in the Vigilant's favor by reason of her speed down the wind.

The points between the Jubilee and Vigilant still undecided are their relative speeds with a light breeze abeam or on the quarter. On these points of sailing either boat may have the advantage. But, as The New-York Times has explained heretofore, and as the old heads in yachting claim every day, it is not the behavior of the yachts in light airs, and much less in fluky breezes like those of yesterday, that will justify the choice of a boat to meet the Valkyrie, but rather the qualities of the conditions of wind and weather due the last of this month and the first of October, wherein the Valkyrie excels.

Yesterday was a day of fluky winds, and light winds at that. Every yachtsman who has sailed races knows what that means. The course was a triangular one, ten miles to a leg, the first intended to be a beat to windward, the second with the wind on the quarter, and the third with the wind abeam. The wind was very light from east-southeast at the start and coming in uncertain puffs. By the time the yachts had sailed five miles the wind shifted to the southward, letting the yachts up so the Vigilant and Jubilee did not have to come about at all to the first mark.

The Colonia and Pilgrim split tacks with the others right after the start, the Colonia to get free from the Pilgrim's back wind and the Pilgrim, presumably, to stay near the Colonia. The Colonia only made a short hitch out to the south'ard and then took the starboard tack again and held it to the first mark. The Pilgrim held her port tack for nearly a mile and then came about, having plenty to spare in fetching the mark and getting the advantage of the stronger breeze to the southward. This set the Pilgrim up with the rest at the first mark, while the Colonia fell away to leeward and was the last boat to turn the mark.

The order of the start was Pilgrim, Colonia, Jubilee, and Vigilant. The Colonia hugged the Pilgrim over the line right after the gun, and the Jubilee shut out the Vigilant, so the latter was handicapped thirteen seconds and was twenty-two seconds behind the Jubilee. The Colonia and Pilgrim, going about on the port tack, left the Vigilant chasing in the wake of the Jubilee. All carried clubtopsails and all had up baby jibtopsails except the Jubilee, which carried a jibtopsail almost as large as an intermediate sail. This sail was aback a great share of the time on the wind, and did not let the Jubilee point as high as a smaller jibtopsail would, although it aided her in footing.

The Jubilee and Vigilant were going into a freshening breeze, and the leader, Jubilee, opened out quite a gap. Then the wind came in streaks and the Vigilant was favored. The Jubilee luffed twice into the breeze, which was stronger to the south'ard, gaining a better position and a better wind, and the Colonia, bearing down on the Vigilant, blanketed her and passed her to windward, falling down to leeward of the Jubilee.

The Vigilant held higher than the Jubilee, and under favoring puffs of wind drew up on her. Thus, on nearing the mark, the Vigilant had a higher position than the Jubilee, with the latter in the lead; the Pilgrim came down under a good full, and the Colonia, which had sagged to leeward, had to keep on the longest in order to fetch.

It was here that for once Gen. Paine got into a mess. A good luff would have sent the Jubilee up where she could not have been cut out of a good turn. It would probably have put her in a position to shut out the Vigilant, and at any rate she would not have made such a mess of the turn as she did. The General probably thought he could weather the Vigilant when he tacked for the mark, but instead of weathering her she, being on the starboard tack and having the right of way, forced the Jubilee about. Before the General could get headway to make another stab for the mark the Pilgrim shot in, turned, flattened sheets, and was away on the port tack hunting the Vigilant.

The fact that the Vigilant forced the Jubilee about shows that the two were on even terms at that point, so the 2 minutes 6 seconds that the Vigilant is credited with gaining on the Jubilee on the first leg is really a gain of only 22 seconds, the distance the Jubilee was ahead at the start. This gain, as well as all the performances on the first leg, counts for nothing, because the wind was so uncertain. The Jubilee lost 1 minute 44 seconds by being forced about.

The second leg was a close reach on the port tack, and the Vigilant gained 28 seconds on the Jubilee, which gain counts for as little as the Jubilee's gain right after the start, because the conditions were the same. The wind freshened considerably, and the Vigilant, being the leading boat, got the advantage of it.

In honestly trying to find out the relative merits of the four yachts it is unnecessary to speculate upon what might have happened if the Jubilee had not been forced about. The winner of the race makes little difference. The America's Cup Committee is no doubt considering capabilities, not victories, and if the Jubilee and Vigilant had jockeyed each other over the last two legs of the course the Vigilant's remarkable running power in a light breeze would not have been revealed.

Taking out the time lost by the Jubilee by being forced about, not calculating what she may have lost by losing headway in the mess, and reckoning from the Vigilant's actual start, the Vigilant beat the Jubilee in an uncertain, light breeze by 3 minutes and 1 second, corrected time. Yachtsmen know that this means little or nothing. What is wanted is a steady breeze blowing twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, in which kind of a breeze the Valkyrie's owner thinks his yacht at her best.

SOCIETY PEOPLE ON THE TAURUS.

New-York Yacht Club Members and Guests Enjoy the Contest.

Viewing a yacht race from the decks of an excursion steamer is ordinarily about as unsatisfactory as most of the sights which excursionists go out to see and don't. But it was different with those members of the New-York Yacht Club who cast their fortunes on board their specially-chartered steamer Taurus yesterday. The magnificent distances which excursionists usually have to complain of were dispensed with, and all details of the race, instead of a vague perspective of the contest, could easily be noted.

It was an ideal day for the kind of marine sauntering which the excursion fleet indulged in. The fine weather and warm sunshine had the effect of putting every one in good humor with himself and his neighbor and inducing that Christian feeling which allows one to look complacently upon the shortcomings of the racers which individual preferences had selected as the defender of the cup. The Vigilant, of course, was the favorite with the clubmen, but there were many who looked admiringly at the trim Colonia, and others who expected the "dark horse," as the Jubilee was familiarly known, to distinguish herself in some way or other. She did win a fleeting notoriety at the first stakeboat, but it was not of the kind that her admirers felt called upon to applaud.

The Pilgrim also had a small following on board the Taurus—that is, she did up to a certain time. After the race was over there were not many adherents of the fin-keel craft whose enthusiasm could not be kept within reasonable bounds.

With about a hundred clubmen on board, the Taurus swung out from Pier 1 North River at 9:18 o'clock. When she reached the starting point the four single-stickers had donned their swelling clouds of canvas and were circling around the lightship, making a very pretty sight with the sunlight slipping along their polished booms and dancing in the lacework of foam which their keels traced upon the blue.

When the string of butterfly flags went fluttering aloft from the flagship May there was a general rush to the side from which the start could best be seen. As the Vigilant and the Colonia filled and stood away to the northward in a little preliminary dash expressions were freely uttered that these two would finish, as they were then sailing, beam to beam. The Pilgrim and the Jubilee, with slackened sheets and sails shivering in the breeze, reminded some on board the Taurus of race horses which did not have too much energy to expend and were husbanding it for the final bout.

At last the Vigilant and Colonia circled back, the Boston boats stood up toward the May, the signal gun was fired, and the race was on. The yachts crossed the line amid a din of whistles and extravagant cheers from the throng that lined the railings of the excursion boats.

"They must have fleet boats that follow," quoth one Pilgrim devotee as that handsome craft swung past the May, with the spray dancing around her bow and her swelling cloths still and silent as the canvas of a painted ship. But all the others seemed to find as many admirers as they swept toward where the horizon stretched its clear-cut lines.

There were some comments made when the Jubilee, which was racing for the first turning point, was compelled to luff up and finally go about in order to clear the Vigilant, which kept sturdily upon her course, never easing sheet or helm until the flaming spot of red which marked the turning point was gliding past the lee bow. All of the boats received cheers as they rounded the flag and went careening away to the southwest on the second leg.

To those on board the Taurus it seemed that the Vigilant was not only outsailing, but outpointing all the others. There was just enough of a swell on to throw a gentle heave into the hull of the iron steamboat, and the Vigilant was swinging through it with every sheet pulling for all it was worth.

When the Jubilee swung round the second buoy, in the wake of her nimble-heeled leader, some harsh criticisms were made regarding the way the Boston boat was handled.

"Tut! tut! That's mighty bad work!" exclaimed one yachtsman, as the Jubilee's spinnaker swelled out a moment and then collapsed, dragging half of the sail into the water. "I tell you what I would do," said another excited sportsman, as he removed a pair of binoculars from his eyes and executed an impromptu war dance, "I would chuck every blessed man of that crew overboard and get somebody there who could handle the sails."

Comedian W. H. Crane had some opinions to express. "It is a very pretty race," he said, "but I was very sorry to see the Jubilee make such an expensive blunder as she did when rounding the first buoy. It looks very much now like a Vigilant race. I confess that I would very much rather have seen one of the Boston boats lead in instead of one of the New-York craft."

When asked why, Mr. Crane said that one of his reasons was that he was a Bostonian and another that the cup had hitherto been well defended by Boston yachts.

The homeward run was the prettiest sight that the race afforded to the sightseers on the Taurus. The breeze, which had been comparatively steady in force, weakened after the boats rounded the last buoy, and the four tall pyramids driving languidly toward the finish, with just enough headway to leave a bubbling trail, was a spectacle of rarest beauty.

Steam craft that were in the vicinity, and there was a number of them there, puffed and wheeled around the course. Mr. Coggeswell's phenomenal speeder, Feiseen, which in a few minutes later was to come to grief in one of her meteor flights, went whistling past at a speed that caused one individual to hail the fleeting craft and ask if she could take a carrier pigeon to the city. One of the birds which was released just then seemed sluggish in comparison with the swallowlike movements of the swift little boat.

The Vigilant had a boisterous greeting as she glided over the finish line. Whistles tooted, guns boomed, hats were waved in air, and everybody seemed bent on cheering himself hoarse.

The run of the Taurus back to the city was made exciting by a narrow escape from collision with the tug E. F. Luckenbach and a glimpse of the accident which befell the Feiseen. Some derangement of the Luckenbach's steering gear caused that vessel to sheer so close to the Taurus that collision seemed inevitable. Both vessels were going at full speed. the tug's pilot regained control of that craft in time to avert a mishap, but the shave was a very close one.

The fleet that was out to witness the race was not so large as the one that assembled to see Thursday's contest, but quite a number of boats were present. Among the yachts were the Valiant, White Ladye, Stranger, Vamoose, Almy, Conqueror, Ibis, Ituna, Viking, Susquehanna, May, Vidette, Feiseen, Oneida, Nautilus, Jessica, Jean, Orrmore, Fra Diavolo, Embla, Claremont, Ripple, Fleetwing, Queen Mab, Alert, Hildegard, and Ariel. The excursion fleet comprised the Taurus, which flew the flag of the New-York Yacht Club; the Grand Republic, Al Foster, Cepheus, General Slocum, Cygnus, and Eliza Hancox. The revenue cutter Grant was there, as was also a host of tugs and smaller craft.

Among those on board the Taurus were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. V. Oddie, Horace See, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Peabody, J. W. Jacobus, W. H. Crane, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. S. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellingsworth, the Misses Ellingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Haviston, J. Sewell Tappan, E. E. Homans, W. E. D. Scott, D. S. Ellsworth, H. N. Alden, H. T. McGown, C. C. Worthington, John Burke, J. E. Brooks, G. Tillotson, T. A. Bronson, Charles Greer, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., L. F. Busby, Percy Hoyt, E. A. Willard, J. B. Townsend, Amos T. French, Charles Tobias, F. C. Griffith, R. H. Henderson, Charles K. Beekman, W. H. T. Hughes, Col. D. E. Austen, D. Floyd Jones, James W. Hayward, H. M. Cook, J. C. Tappin, Col. Daniel Appleton, F. T. Underhill, C. W. Harkness, Thomas Manning, William Gardner, H. P. Bartlett, W. L. Stow, Alanson Tucker, J. A. Tanis, W. H. Langley, George E. Chisholm, S. T. Moorehead, F. M. Jackson, S. P. Blagden, Joseph Bushnell, W. L. Vandervoort, Robert T. Fiske, F. K. Lathrop, Jr., R. N. G. Welling, G. Winston, George A. Adee, H. N. Alden, George H. Chase, E. Lauterbach.

H. M. Barry, Edward Perry, Albert Darling, Cyrus Field Judson, George Athinson, Jr., W. S. H. Lathrop, Edward Winslow, C. T. Minton, A. V. H. Ellis, G. H. Mairs, Chauncey Marshall, A. B. Jones, Bruce Price, J. P. Pauling, A. M. Cahoune, De Lancey A. Kane, Adrien Julien, Jr., F. K. Sturgis, Ernest Staples, William Keat, Charles Chamberlain, J. B. Bushe, John V. Wheeler.

Join the New-York Central's popular World's Fair excursion Sept. 11. Only $20 round trip. —*Adv.*

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No Alkalies
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Other Chemicals
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Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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IN A LIGHT BREEZE.

Shrewsbury Yachts Race for Handsome Silver Prizes.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Thirteen yachts, in size from a cabin sloop to a fifteen-foot catboat, raced here this afternoon for valuable silver prizes given by the Shrewsbury Yacht Club. The race was under the direction of the club, and was the second and probably the last race of the season.

The conditions were almost perfect to-day, the only exception being a lack of breeze. There was enough wind, however, to keep the yachts on the go from start to finish. There were one or two unavoidable accidents, which necessitated the withdrawal of two yachts from the race. George Gartland, Henry C. Miner, Jr., and John H. Cook were in the judges' boat, and they ordered a start at 2:30 o'clock. There was but one entry in the cabin-sloop class, and only two in the open jib and mainsail class, and these yachts were started together in one class. Class C, catboats 23 feet and over, was not filled. Classes A and D sailed over the ten-mile course to the Oceanic Flats and return, and the boats in Classes E and F sailed a course in sight of the clubhouse which measured about eight miles.

The starters, their owners, and corrected time:

CLASS A.—CABIN SLOOPS AND OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL YACHTS.

Yacht.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Edla	Marcus P. Sherman	1	26	23
Augusta	Edward Kemp	1	16	16
Mira B.	Charles Allen, Jr.	1	31	08

CLASS D.—CATBOATS, 20 TO 23 FEET.

Yacht.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Lassie	Stewart Good	1	26	47
Irma T.	Forman R. Smith	1	17	38
Undine	Clinton R. James	1	18	59
Arrow	John M. Sawyer, Jr.	1	16	58
Tip Top	George Gillig	1	21	35
Shrewsbury	Carl Wagner	1	20	16

CLASS E.—CATBOATS, 17 TO 20 FEET.

Yacht.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Tam O'Shanter	B. A. Fliess	Withdrew.		
Maygus	Edwin D. Miner	1	09	51
Gertrude A.	Stephen W. Roof, Jr.	1	04	09
Anna	W. B. Parsons	1	19	37
Pauline	J. Frank James	1	07	46
Gertie Brown	Joseph Carhart	Withdrew.		

CLASS F.—CATBOATS UNDER 17 FEET.

Yacht.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Clytie	Delford Fisher	Withdrew.		
Little Silver	Harry L. Powers	1	18	18
Yum Yum	Vantine and Chadwick	1	23	12
Louisa	Frank Taylor	1	35	06

The winning yachts were Augusta, Class A; Arrow and Irma T. in Class D; Gertrude A. and Pauline in Class E, and Little Silver and Yum Yum in Class F.

The Doctor Led Kill-von-Kull Yachts.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 9.—The Kill-von-Kull Yacht Club sailed a regatta over a fifteen-mile course for the Houseman Cups this afternoon. The course was from the Robbin's Reef Light to Buoy 12 off Norton's Point, Coney Island.

Six boats entered for the meet. Shortly after the start the Millie sprung a leak and retired. The Gracie came to grief in the heavy seas in Gravesend Bay, and put in for repairs. The other four sailed over the course, the Doctor winning by a small margin, on time allowance.

The following is the time over the course:

Boat.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Towboy	George Ross	3	50	56
See-a-Eye	C. A. Ingalls	3	56	54
Gracie	W. Steinmeyer	Did not finish		
Minnie H.	J. I. Houseman	3	50	05
Millie	C. A. Passamore	Did not finish		
Doctor	F. Barber	3	49	25

Knickerbocker Yachts Race.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club had a ladies' day yesterday. Races in several classes were sailed off the clubhouse at College Point. The ladies "manned" the boats and showed that they could handle them well. The wind was light from the south. The crews on the winning boats in each class received handsome enameled gold pins as prizes.

The winners were: Cabin sloops, Alice; first-class cabin cats, Atache; second-class cabin cats, Melita; first-class open cats, J. I. M.; second-class open cats, Sylvia.

THE CRUISER DETROIT.

Ordered to Prepare for Sea, Her Destination Being Greytown, Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Orders were sent to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard this afternoon to prepare the new cruiser Detroit for sea at once. Her destination is Greytown, Nicaragua, where the department believes trouble has again broken out. The presence of another war ship, in addition to the Alliance on the west coast, is deemed necessary for the protection of our interests.

Both the State and Navy Departments have made efforts this week to reach our representatives in Nicaragua, and their inability to do so is taken as an indication that a revolution has begun which necessitated absolute control by one of the parties of the telegraph lines.

The Detroit has been at the Norfolk Yard for several weeks fitting out for active service, and this will be her first cruise outside Chesapeake Bay, with the exception of the run to Long Island Sound for her trial trip. It is not believed she can get away before Tuesday, as some alterations are being made in her machinery which will not be completed before then.

Capt. Brownson is her commander, and she has a full complement of officers and men. The last communication received from the Alliance was dated Aug. 18, and reported affairs quiet. Under ordinary steaming the Detroit should make the trip inside of five days.

A Wonder-working quarter is the 25 cents invested in a box of
Beecham's Pills
(Worth a Guinea a Box.)
(Tasteless)
—a medicine that in numberless cases, will give relief promptly.
48

THE FAST FEISEEN WRECKED

HER STEM SMASHED IN COLLISION WITH THE OLD DOMINION.

Just After the Vigilant Won the Big Yacht Race the Swift Steam Yacht Had Burned Out a Tube and Was in Tow of the Vamoose When the Hawser Parted and She Struck the Big Steamship—Beached on Coney Island Point—Narrow Escape of Those on Board.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 9.—The fastest steam yacht in the world, the Feiseen, is ashore on Coney Island Point to-night in nine feet of water. A signal light marks the spot and a solitary watchman is walking up and down the Iron Steamboat pier waiting for somebody to come from New-York with enough clothes to keep him warm, for everything he had in the world, including his ocean certificate, is in the forecastle of the Feiseen.

The Feiseen burst one of her boiler tubes at 4 o'clock this afternoon just off Romer Shoals. She was racing up the bay at a twenty-five-knot-an-hour gait, keeping the wonderful little Vamoose just astern and prepared to make a spurt the moment the Vamoose showed signs of getting ahead. The Javelin was coming along right after the two boats.

The Feiseen had beaten the Vamoose on the way down to the rendezvous of the yachts earlier in the day, and the Vamoose was after satisfaction on the trip home. The engine room of the Feiseen is probably the hottest place on earth when she is under full headway. It is filled with gases also, and it is with difficulty that engineers and firemen live in it for many minutes at a time. During the day its occupants were obliged to come on deck in a half fainting condition. Even Mr. Mosher himself, the designer, had been compelled to beat a retreat. The men were accordingly pretty well exhausted, and Engineer Cronley had crawled out and gone forward into the forecastle to rest. The only occupant of the engine room was Fireman Charles Smith, when the boiler tube burst, an exceedingly fortunate fact as it proved.

The confusion which followed can be imagined. Clouds of steam filled the room and poured up through the opening. The boat was disabled, the fireman was badly scalded on the back, and that was the extent of the disaster up to that time.

The Vamoose took the Feiseen in tow and was making fifteen miles an hour in the direction of New-York even with this incumbrance. The towline was a long one, and, crippled as she was, it was next to impossible for the crew to control the Feiseen's movements. She would veer off to the starboard and then over to port. She was moving along all right, however, until the steamship Old Dominion came along bound south. When abreast the steamship the Feiseen again veered off, and this time exactly in the direction of the steamship. The towline broke and she struck the Old Dominion on the port amidships, head on. Had she been a ram she would have made a hole directly through her. As it was, she spoiled her own nose, doubled up the knifelike edge of the outwater, and became a wreck.

The Old Dominion went on, but the police boat Patrol, the tug Carrie Ramsey, and other craft returning from the yacht race gathered about to render aid. The scalded fireman was taken aboard the Patrol. The engineer had a narrow escape. He was below deck, and had the Feiseen struck side on she would have been crushed and the engineer would undoubtedly have perished. The bulkhead between the forecastle and the engine room remained intact, and this saved the Feiseen from going to the bottom like lead. The Ramsey took her in tow and managed to get her well in toward the Coney Island Point Lighthouse before she went down.

Before leaving her for the night, Mr. Mosher contracted with the Captain of the tug Fuller to raise her and place her on the dry dock for $400.

The Feiseen is owned by Mr. Coggeswell, a manufacturer of Syracuse, and, it will be remembered by the readers of The New-York Times, made a run of thirty-one and a fraction miles an hour a few weeks ago. She was permitted to carry 280 pounds of steam, and when the boiler tube burst to-day she was carrying 275 pounds.

Mr. Mosher has a shipbuilding plant at City Island. The peculiarity of her speed lines has attracted wide attention, while engineers have been greatly interested in her quadruple-expansion engines and her Mosher tubular boiler, so called after her owner, who designed it. The Feiseen is regarded as the forerunner of a class of torpedo boats of extraordinary speed.

Mr. Mosher is a naval architect and a marine engine designer, who has devoted his attention especially to fast boats of shallow draught, believing that a torpedo boat could be built which would be in great demand by the naval powers of the world.

Aboard the Feiseen were a few friends of Mr. Mosher's, but no ladies.

ELIZABETH WHEELMEN IN FRONT.

They Won the Road Race of the Associated Clubs of New-Jersey.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 9.—The ten-mile team race of the associated cycling clubs of New-Jersey took place this afternoon over the Elizabeth-Cranford course in the presence of nearly 2,000 spectators. Four clubs entered teams of four men each. The competing clubs were the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, the Hudson County Wheelmen, the Elizabeth Wheelmen, and the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers.

The start was an excellent one for all but one of the racers, and he pulled into line a short distance from the starting point. The rivalry was keen between the two Elizabeth clubs, and they fairly distanced their competitors in the struggle. James Willis of the Elizabeth Wheelmen covered himself with glory and came within one-fifth of a second of breaking the world's record, and would undoubtedly have done so had it not been for a fall that he received when within twenty yards of the finish. A small boy ran across the road directly in front of him, and in trying to avert an accident Willis swerved his machine and was hurled with great violence into the road and his wheel fell on top of him. He gathered himself up and ran with his wheel, pushing it ahead of him, across the line.

Willis's time was 27:26. The winner was picked up and carried by his friends into the house of Mayor Drake of Lorraine, close by, where his injuries were attended to. He was considerably bruised about the arms and his clothing torn and covered with dirt, but otherwise he was all right.

The second man to finish was E. L. Blauvelt of the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers in 29:10. Lester Coyte of the Elizabeth Wheelmen was third in 29:27, and H. L. Saltonstall, Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, fourth in 29:32. The team race was won by the Elizabeth Wheelmen by 2 points, they scoring 48 points to the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers' 41. The Atalantas scored 18 and the Hudson County Wheelmen 15 points.

The prizes for the first and second teams to finish were silver cups, and for the first man to cross the line the prize was a gold medal. The course was in fine condition, only a trifle dusty, and exactly suitable to fast time being made.

The victorious club celebrated its success by a big jollification at the clubhouse this evening. The time of Willis is by nearly half a minute the best ever made over the Cranford-Elizabeth course.

Queens County Wheelmen Race.

Wheelmen were numerous at the first annual tournament of the Queens County Bicycle Club, held at Queens, L. I., yesterday. The several events were closely contested. In the second heat of the half mile open handicap race four of the six starters fell at the third turn in the track. Charles C. Burton and George Schofield of the Queens County Wheelmen were both badly bruised and their wheels were wrecked. The other races were run off without mishap.

Summary:

One Mile Novice Race.—Won by Chris Otten, CPC; John Johnson, Montauk Wheelmen, second; George H. Van Emburgh, Star AC, third. Time—2:57 3-5.

One Mile for Residents of Queens County.—Won by H. T. Quartrup, QCW; W. W. W. Roberts, QCW, second. Time—3:02 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Open.—Won by Frank E. Doup, KCW; Chris Otten, CPC, second; D. Sunnam, Flatbush, L. I., third. Time—1:17 4-5.

One-Mile, Three-Minute Class, Open.—Won by George W. Shannon, Prospect Wheelmen; D. Sunnam, Flatbush, L. I., second; Frank E. Doup, KCW, third. Time—2:50 4-5.

Half-Mile, Scratch, Open.—Won by Paul Grosch, Passaic AC; F. G. Brown, KCW, second; L. Rauschkolb, Metropolitan Wheelmen, third. Time—1:25 4-5.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The wheelmen of Red Bank, Long Branch, and Asbury Park have instituted a movement to provide better roads for Monmouth County. It is believed that with the aid of the merchants, farmers, and others the wheelmen will be successful in their undertaking. The roads in this part of Monmouth are in a deplorable condition, especially after a storm, and this state of affairs means a loss to the farmers and business men, besides a great inconvenience to bicyclists. The Asbury Park Wheelmen were the first in the field after road improvement. At a meeting this week the club appointed a committee consisting of Charles R. Zacharias, L. Oscar Grenelle, and Willard Wiseman to outline a plan of work. The committee proposes to call a public meeting at Asbury Park soon for a general discussion of the project. A meeting will subsequently be held in Freehold, when the Monmouth County Road Improvement League will be organized. All towns of importance will be represented at the meeting, and definite action will then be taken. The Asbury Park people have issued the following call: "We, the undersigned, believing that better roads in Monmouth County would result in great good to every inhabitant, join in issuing this call to our fellow-citizens, both men and women, to meet in Park Hall Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock, to help inaugurate a movement to that effect." The call is signed by about fifty of the representative citizens of the place.

—A New-Brunswick (N. J.) wheelman has begun suit against a farmer named Olsen for damage done his wheel by a collision with a mowing machine that Olsen was taking along the road on a dark night. He was driving a farm wagon with the mowing machine on behind it when he met three wheelmen carrying lanterns, who called to him to turn out for them. He refused to do so, but kept the middle of the road, and, in endeavoring to pass him, all three of the riders ran into the bars of the machine which projected about three feet on each side of the wagon. All were injured more or less, and one of them had his wheel completely wrecked. He has accordingly sued the farmer for the amount of the damage.

—The Thirteen Cycle Club will hold the following cycle runs during the balance of September under the leadership of Capt. F. E. Sylvester: To-day, to New-Dorp, S. I.; meet at 1 P. M. sharp. Wednesday evening, Sept. 13, lantern run to Prospect Park, Brooklyn; meet at 8 o'clock. Sunday, Sept. 17, to Glen Island; carry lanterns; 12:30 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 20, lantern run to Grant's tomb; 8 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 24, to Yonkers; 12 M. Wednesday, Sept. 27, lantern run to Huber's road house; 8 P. M. The club will meet at the times stated for the runs at Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. All unattached wheelmen and wheelwomen are invited to join in the runs.

—The members of the Halcyon Bicycle Club are going to have a bicycle race to-day to Patchogue, L. I. A handsome silver cup is offered as a prize to the first member of the club to reach Patchogue. The start will be made from the clubhouse 148 East Seventy-fourth Street at 8 o'clock. The race promises to be very close and exciting, as much excellent riding has been done by some of the members in previous contests. This event decides the championship of the club.

—The Time Wheelmen of Philadelphia will hold a century run on Sept. 16. Over 100 entries have already been received, and the committee expects that 300 men will start. The club will offer a valuable cup for the club having the largest number of men in at the finish, the cup to be won three times before becoming the property of any one club. Individual medals will also be given to all who finish.

—Ted Goodman, the sixteen-year-old racer of the Riverside Wheelmen, is a wonder. He took the spectators by storm at the race meet in Rahway on Labor Day. They became so excited that they rushed on the track and carried Goodman off on their shoulders.

—Thirteen of the Riverside Wheelmen went to Hartford to witness the races of the Hartford Wheel Club on Labor Day. When Capt. Powers found he was piloting thirteen men he felt very shaky. But they all returned without any broken bones or wheels.

—William Van Wagoner of San Francisco will start next Sunday for a ride across the continent to New-York. He will be accompanied by his wife, and they will ride a tandem bicycle. Mr. Van Wagoner expects to complete the trip in less than sixty days.

—In a recent Australian relay race of 218 miles between Port Fairy and Melbourne, the wheelmen started with their message at the same time the royal mail train started with a duplicate of it. The wheelmen beat the train by an hour and eight minutes.

—The races of the Westchester Cycling League, to be held in connection with the Westchester County Fair at White Plains, Sept. 29 and 30, have been sanctioned by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen.

—The President of the French Republic and the King of Belgium will each give a special prize for a bicycle race organized by a French cycling paper.

—A three days' international bicycle race meet will be held at Barcelona, Spain, on Sept. 24, for which the authorities of the city will furnish the prizes.

—A. E. Stilger resigned from the Riverside Wheelmen at their last meeting. Mr. Stilger was one of the riders on the Riverside racing team.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will hold an international race meet at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 30.

—The Rhode Island Division of the League of American Wheelmen will publish a road book of the State.

—The Riverside Wheelmen have obtained about fifteen new members since their race meet.

—The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken have canceled all their runs for the remainder of the season in consequence of the sudden death of one of their officers.

"Tommy" Conneff Wins Again.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The season of field sports on Woodlawn Oval under the auspices of the Saratoga Athletic Club was concluded this afternoon. The weather was fine. The sports were witnessed by about 500 persons. The starter and judge of walking was James Robinson, who is also the official handicapper of the club. Mr. Cummings of the Acorn Athletic Club was the referee. The contests resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by S. Sanford, Yale College, (1 yard.) Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by A. R. Pope, New-York AC, (8 yards.) Time—0:23.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by T. Howard, Amateur AC, (1 foot 3 inches;) distance, 22 feet 7 inches.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey AC, (scratch.) Time—0:25 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Fredericks, Passaic AC, (3½ inches;) height, 5 feet 7½ inches.

Standing High Jump.—Won by F. Fredericks; height, 4 feet 4 inches.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. Blake, Sandy Hill, (150 yards.) Time—5:12⅖.

440-Yards Dash.—Won by George Sands, New-York AC, (13 yards.) Time—0:51 2-5. T. Ford was second.

880-Yards Race.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier AA, (10 yards.) Time—2:02 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by L. French, New-York City, (95 yards.) Time—4:32 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by F. Fredericks, Passaic AC; height 10 feet 1 inch.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. J. Totten, Saratoga. Time—2:49⅖.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey AC. Time—0:17 2-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by T. P. Conneff, Holy Cross AC, New-York. Time—15:17 1-5.

Wesleyan's Football Team.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 9.—Wesleyan's football men will begin active training next Wednesday, although the college does not open until Sept. 28. The men will start their work on the home campus and will practice steadily until the opening of the season's games in October. The team will miss several men who did good service last year. Fred Cutts, the big left guard, and E. O. Smith, the left end and Captain of last year, have been graduated. Cutts will be back for post-graduate study, but, under the undergraduate rule of the Intercollegiate League, he will not be able to play on the 'Varsity. Smith will be here to assist in coaching the team, but his sure tackling around the end of the line will be missed. Page and Fordyce, two of last year's half backs, will not return, and Newton, the big right guard, has a sprained knee that may trouble him very much when he gets into hard work on the field.

Capt. Gordon and Manager C. H. Judd feel very hopeful, however, as a number of promising candidates have already been found among the incoming freshmen. James Grant of Cambridge, Mass., a former Harvard trainer, and himself a well-known athlete, has been secured to train the team. He will be here next Thursday and will at once take charge of the candidates and look after their diet and general training.

The coaching this year will be done entirely by Wesleyan men. Seward V. Coffin, '89, will probably have general direction, and he will be assisted by George H. Beattys, '82; Harry B. Slayback, '91; J. H. McDonald, '91; Jordan Wells, '89; "Jack" Pullman, '92; W. H. Hall, '92; "Teddy" Smith, '93; George E. Manchester, '89; Frank D. Beattys, '85, and H. H. Beattys, '88.

Poor Outlook for Anglers.

Fish providers who visit the markets find no material inducement in prices, but the array of fish as tempting as usual. The scarcity is maintained. Many of the expensive pounds that were wrecked during the late storm will not be replaced, it being too late in the season, and the supply from this important source is therefore limited. Moreover, the storm-scattered fish have not returned to their fishing grounds in any material numbers. So scarce are fish that supplies are drawn from cold-storage stores, where the fish were placed early in the season for Winter consumption.

Bluefish are quoted at from 12 to 15 cents a pound; weakfish, 10 to 12; Spanish mackerel, 35 to 40; common mackerel, 15 to 20; sea bass, 20 to 25; Puget Sound salmon, 25; scallops, $1.50 a gallon. The choice delicacy of the market is oyster crabs, selling at about the price of champagne, $3 per gallon. The lean of purse, who are obliged to give the greater as well as the lesser of the above luxuries the go by, can comfort themselves with cod at 6 cents a pound.

Anglers have as yet little promise of abundant sport. A few weakfish have ventured into the lower bay, where snappers, however, are plentiful. They are even quite numerous along our wharves, being caught as far as Harlem, as is also that other pan fish, the Lafayette, which is becoming more abundant.

A Venetian Fete on the Harlem.

The third annual Venetian fête of the Harlem River boat clubs took place last evening. Last year the fête was organized by the Nonpareils, but the Harlem River Regatta Committee assumed the management this year. Some of the barges from above the Central Railroad bridge were delayed for nearly two hours. Their illuminations were too lofty to pass under the bridge, and so they had to wait the convenience of the bridge hands before they could fall into line at the appointed spot just north of the Third Avenue Bridge.

The scene when all the barges were lined up in procession was exceedingly striking. Every boathouse on the river from the Third Avenue Bridge to Macomb's Dam Bridge was brilliantly outlined with colored lanterns. Fourteen barges, each one carrying 300 or 400 lanterns, arranged to represent ferryboats at night, river steamboats, gunboats, or anything that could serve as an excuse for stringing aloft an endless profusion of lights, pulled slowly up the river on the Westchester side from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to the Atalanta Boathouse, and back along the New-York shore. F. H. Behrens, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, acted as Commodore. After the procession was over many of the boat clubs gave a reception and dance at their houses.

Yorkshire Strikers Quieted Down.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The colliery districts in Yorkshire and Derbyshire were quiet to-day. Troops and police are on the alert at all the pits to prevent the strikers from reassembling. Apparently the strength of the military has overawed the strikers.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Amerika, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen, &c., Aug. 26, with mdse and passengers to Funch Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad Sept. 1 and Grenada, with mdse and passengers to Geo. Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 9 40 P. M.

Special day coach excursion to the World's Fair by New-York Central Sept. 11. Only $20 round trip. But one night en route.—Adv.

UNION BOAT CLUB REGATTA

SOME GOOD SPORT ON THE HARLEM RIVER YESTERDAY.

It Was a Perfect Day for Rowing and Some Good Finishes Were Witnessed—Wolf and Reynolds Won the Double-Scull Race After They Appeared to be Hopelessly in the Rear—On Account of Darkness Several of the Events Had to be Postponed Until This Afternoon.

More perfect weather for aquatic sports could not be desired than that which favored the Union Boat Club for its fourteenth annual regatta on the Harlem River yesterday. At 2 o'clock, when the first race was called, the tide was just on the turn, and from that time the boats had the advantage of the young flood.

Eleven men started in the single-gig handicap, which was in many respects the best race of the day. Dr. H. W. F. Cady was the only scratch man, and, as the result showed, had he been smarter getting away, he would have won, for he finished only half a length behind the winner, who received a start of fifteen seconds. Theodore Reynolds, third man, was lapped on Dr. Cady, and most of the other men were close up. The mile race for double-scull gigs was warmly contested. Passing the Union Boathouse on their way up stream P. M. Cassidy and J. E. Heraty led by a length. E. P. Reynolds and A. G. Wolf were last, nearly three lengths behind the leaders, but in the pull up to the finishing point at Macomb's Dam Bridge they spurted, went to the front, and won by two clear lengths.

Eight crews wanted to compete in the four-oared gig-race, but though the referee's boat visited all the boathouses, they were unable to collect more than four boats, so after an hour's delay this race was started in heats. It was just as well, perhaps, for with the tide very low there was barely room to line up the four boats. With eight there would have been no end of fouls and mishaps of one sort and another. In both trial heats, the crew that drew second position from the New-York shore had the best course, and won with something to spare.

The officials of the day were: H. W. Walters, Dauntless BC, referee; Leon Mayer, Lone Star BC, and H. J. Behrens, Nonpareil BC, timekeepers; W. J. Wilcox, Nereus BC, and W. C. Doscher, Atalanta BC, judges at finish. The Regatta Committee consisted of the following members of the Union Club: F. J. Connell, T. P. Ward, E. O'Hara, E. H. Brokhahns, and J. A. Carey.

The following is a summary of the races:

Single Gig, Handicap.—Fifteen seconds allowance, J. J. Regan, E. S. Connell, E. Leigh, T. Reynolds, Kenyon Fortesque, and John Seitiz; ten seconds allowance, Dr. H. Roach, A. G. Wolf, E. P. Reynolds, and P. M. Cassidy; scratch, Dr. F. W. Cady. E. Leigh, first; Dr. Cady, second; T. Reynolds, third. No time taken; won by half a length.

Double Scull Gig, One Mile.—The crews that started finished in this order: E. P. Reynolds, bow, and A. G. Wolf, stroke; time, 6:52; P. M. Cassidy bow, and J. E. Heraty, stroke; Dr. H. Roach, bow, and W. O'Brien, stroke.

Four-Oared Gigs, One-Half Mile.—*First Trial Heat*—D. E. Dealy, bow; W. Boland, T. Heffernan, F. Connell, stroke, and T. Ward, coxswain. T. Reynolds, bow; J. Seitz, C. Edwards, J. Cavanagh, stroke, and G. Scheffler, coxswain. M. O'Bierne, bow; E. Reynolds, Dr. Carly, S. Van Zandt, stroke, and F. Braun, coxswain. J. Godsell, bow; J. Heraty, H. Feusterer, E. Leigh, stroke, and T. McGrath, coxswain. Cavanagh's crew won by two lengths; time, 2:52 3-5; Connell's crew second. *Second Trial Heat*—E. Connell, bow; J. Reagan, T. Quinn, C. Marrin, stroke, and T. Ward, coxswain. J. Hughes, bow; J. Morris, G. Nagle, J. Nagle, stroke, and W. Schneider, coxswain. R. Burke, bow; T. Mullen, P. Cassidy, A. Wolf, stroke, and J. A. Carey, coxswain. J. Nagle's crew were first, C. Marrin's crew second. The latter disqualified for fouling, but not having been notified they paddled down to the starting line with the other crews.

When the judges arrived they sent Marrin's boat back, but before the other crew could get down to the starting line it was dark, and the final heat was postponed until to-day. The eight-oared shell race will also be decided this afternoon.

BALD'S FAST CYCLING.

The Buffalo Man Makes a New Track Record at Waltham.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—A perfect day and a big crowd favored the international cycling tournament of the Associated Clubs in Waltham to-day. Sanger, Zimmerman, and all the other cracks were there. The one-hundred-dollar diamond for the best mile in competition during the day was won by Bald of Buffalo, who got second place in 2:17, beating Sanger's time in the international race by 3 seconds and establishing a new record in competition for the track.

Following are the summaries:

One-Mile, Novice.—L. P. Callahan, Waltham, first; W. F. Parker, Waltham, second; Gus Leinke, Rolindale, third. Time—2:49.

Two-Thirds Mile, Open.—*First Heat*—E. A. McDuffee, Malden, first; H. A. Githens, Chicago, second; G. C. Smith, New-York AI, third. Time—2:44½. *Second Heat*—H. C. Tyler, Springfield, first; G. F. Taylor, Waltham, second; C. E. Bald, Buffalo, third. Time—1:56½. *Third Heat*—W. C. Sanger, Springfield, first; W. W. Windle, Springfield, second; A. W. Warren, Hartford, third. Time—1:58½. *Final Heat*—Tyler first, Taylor second, Githens third. Time—1:55.

Mile International.—*First Heat*—H. M. Dirnberger, Chicago, first; Tyler, second; Windle, third. Time—2:57 1-5. *Second Heat*—Taylor, first; Sanger, second; Githens, third. Time—2:58½. *Third Heat*—J. P. Bliss, Chicago, first; McDuffee, second; Warren, third. Time—3:03 4-5. *Final Heat*—Sanger, first; Windle, second; Dirnberger, third. Time—2:20.

Mile, 2:40 Class.—*Final*—J. F. Titus, Riverside, first; H. J. Pote, second; Wethergreen, third. Time—2:37 3-5.

One-Third Mile, Open.—*First Heat*—C. E. Bald, Buffalo, first; G. C. Smith, second; A. W. Porter, third. Time—0:47 4-5. *Second Heat*—Dirnberger, first; Tyler, second; E. A. Nelson, Springfield, third. Time—0:51. *Final Heat*—Tyler, first; Dirnberger, second; Bald, third. Time—0:48½.

One Mile Handicap.—*First Heat*—Porter, (55 yards,) first; Tyler, (scratch,) second; Warren, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:24 1-5. *Second Heat*—E. G. Merrill, (110 yards,) first; O. S. Brandt, (110 yards,) second; C. E. Bald, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:17½. *Third Heat*—F. B. Emerson, (130 yards,) first; F. J. Miller, (100 yards,) second; W. M. Pettigrew, (135 yards,) third. Time—2:25 2-5. *Final Heat*—Porter, first; Bald, second; Miller, third. Time—2:16½. Time of scratch man, C. E. Bald, 2:17.

AMUSING BICYCLE RACES.

Contests in Which Policemen, Firemen, Letter Carriers and Others Participated.

The members of the New-York Cycle Dealers' Association celebrated their recent organization by a race meet at the Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon, which was the most novel cycling event of the season. The programme included races for firemen, letter carriers, policemen, militiamen, actors, and for the dealers themselves.

The attendance was small, but enthusiastic. A distinctly humorous feature was furnished by a waiter, who wandered about endeavoring to take orders for refreshments. He did very little business, as the spectators were kept well entertained by the band and the races, and his cry: "Who wants the waiter?" became pathetic in its mournful tone as the end of the entertainment approached.

The prizes were gold medals to first men, silver to second, and bronze to third, in each event but the one-mile open. In this race five merchandise prizes were given, the first being a gold watch and the second a clock.

The first event on the programme was the policemen's race, in which there were but four starters. They evidently were not expert riders, and the winner finished in the slow time of 3:03¼. Following this came the militiamen race, in which there were seven starters. It was a much livelier affair, the first four men finishing in a bunch. J. W. Judge of the Riverside Wheelmen made a good race from the scratch and won in 4:00. C. E. Clemons of the Greenwich Wheelmen, the other scratch man, finished third.

The two-mile cycle dealers' handicap came next, and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. William F. Murphy of the New-York Athletic Club was scratch man, and there were ten other entries. Murphy was not able to make up his handicap, and dropped out at the second lap. The race was close between Raymond Macdonald of the Riverside Wheelmen and E. J. Willis of the Harlem Wheelmen. Macdonald won, but was protested and barred out, as the race was open only to proprietors or managers. The race was accordingly given to Willis.

The firemen's race had but three entries, but it proved to be a good one between D. L. Simonson and H. Smith. Simonson won in the slow time of 3:27 3-5.

The one-mile scratch dealers' race had ten starters and was won by William F. Murphy, with Raymond Macdonald second. On account of the protest against Macdonald he was ruled out and second place given to E. J. Willis, who finished third. The letter carriers' race, which came next, was the best of the class races. There were eight starters and they finished well together. The time, 2:53, was the best made during the day. The one-mile open handicap was run in two heats and a final. The heat winners were F. F. Goodman and Raymond Macdonald, both of the Riverside Wheelmen. The final heat was won by W. H. Blake of the Riverside Wheelmen, with Raymond Macdonald second. There were twenty-five entries and all started except W. F. Murphy, who was scratch man.

In the actors' race the contestants wore grotesque costumes. Five gayly-attired figures ambled out upon the track, and were greeted with shouts of laughter. The characters represented were Mephisto, Uncle Sam, a clown, a sailor, and a sport. The clown was the most amusing figure of all, and delighted the spectators by his antics. After considerable delay the start was made, and the clown at once took the lead, riding easily, with his hands in his pockets. He did not care to win the race, however, and dropped out after the second lap. Mephisto (H. Maltby) won, with Uncle Sam (R. M. Robinson) second.

A combination race, open only to winners in the previous class events, was the last event on the programme. It was a one-mile scratch event, and was won by J. F. Baker, with Charles Mayou second. The summaries are appended:

Policemen's Race, One-Mile Scratch, Open Only to Members of the Force.—Won by John Hodge; J. C. McGee second; William Weidersheim third. Time—3:03¼.

Militiamen's Race, One and a Half Miles, Handicap; Open Only to Members of the Militia.—Won by J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch;) H. Thompson, Greenwich Wheelmen, (40 yards,) second; C. E. Clemens, Greenwich Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—4:00.

Cycle Dealers' Handicap, Two Miles, Open Only to Proprietors or Managers.—Won by E. J. Willis, Harlem Wheelmen; S. B. Bowman, Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers, second; C. E. Clemens, Greenwich Wheelmen, third. Time—5:05 3-5.

Firemen's Race, One Mile Scratch. Open only to members of the department. Won by D. L. Simonson; H. Smith, second; J. Coyle, third. Time—3:27 3-5.

Cycle-Dealers' Race, One Mile, Scratch.—Won by W. F. Murphy, New-York AC; E. J. Willis second, S. B. Bowman third. Time—3:02.

Letter-Carriers' Race, One Mile, Scratch.—Won by A. R. Thomas, Charles A. Mayou second, W. W. Jellson third. Time—2:53.

One Mile Handicap; Open.—Won by W. H. Blake, Riverside Wheelmen, (115 yards;) Raymond Macdonald, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards,) second; Charles Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:37.

Actors' Race, One Mile, Scratch.—Won by H. Maltby; R. M. Robinson, second. No time was taken.

Combination Race, One Mile, Open Only to Winners in Class Races.—Won by J. F. Baker; Charles Mayou, second; H. Maltby, third. Time—3:54 1-5.

HEDLEY OUTROWS AMAN.

He Won the Senior Singles on the Potomac by Two Lengths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Although dark and threatening clouds enveloped the city, thousands of people lined the banks and in gayly-bedecked craft crossed the Potomac to-day to witness the annual Potomac River Regatta. While the rain did not fall, the weather was quite chilly, and, although a brisk breeze swept across the course, the water was smooth, and it did not in any way interfere with the oarsmen.

The whole regatta was a success, being commendably conducted, and all the events, except the last, (the intermediate eights between the Columbia Athletic and Potomac Clubs of this city,) were well contested. The latter club, while it made a good start and led the Columbia's at the quarter mile post, ran into a buoy and did not finish.

The first race on the programme proved to be the best on the card, the junior eight-oared shell, distance one mile and a half straightaway. The following crews started: Columbia Athletic, Washington, D. C.; Analostan Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia; American Rowing Club, Philadelphia, and Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.

With an uneven start the Potomacs showed in the lead at the quarter post, Fairmount second, and Columbia last. There was not much change in the positions at the mile post, although Columbia caught the bunch, and, with a steady and quick stroke, soon led the procession, and passed under the flag first. The time was 8:10. The Fairmount was second; American, third; Potomac, fourth, and Analostan last.

The senior four-oared shell, one mile and a half with a turn, between the Analostan and Columbia Clubs was won by the former. Time—9:52 1-5. The third event, junior singles, one mile and a half with a turn, between A. F. J. Ingraham, Pennsylvania Barge Club, and F. J. Blair, Potomac Boat Club, was easily won by Ingraham. The junior four-oared shell, one mile and a half with a turn, between the Columbia Athletic and Potomac Clubs of Washington, was won by the former by ten lengths. Time—10:08½.

There were five entries for the senior singles, one mile and a half with a turn, but only two, Edwin Hedley of the Passaic Boat Club, New-Jersey, and William Aman, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, started. This race was always in doubt. Both men turned the flag at the same time, but Hedley kept slightly ahead and won by two lengths. Time—10:17½.

There were three entries for the senior four-oared gigs, one and a half miles with a turn, viz.: Neptune Boat Club, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, and Columbia Athletic, Washington. Up to the turning point, while the Neptune Club had slightly the advantage, the race was close and exciting. After the turn, however, the Columbias were out of the race, and the Baltimore crew, pulling thirty-five strokes per minute, increased the distance between them and the Pennsylvania boys, winning easily. Time—10:04½.

VARUNA'S SUCCESSFUL REGATTA.

A Big Crowd Watch Brooklyn's Crack Oarsmen Compete.

The nineteenth and most successful regatta of the Varuna Boat Club was held yesterday afternoon over the Bay Ridge course. As early as noon groups of bronzed oarsmen, with their wives, sisters, and sweethearts, came trooping down to the clubhouse on the Bay Ridge shore, and by 2 o'clock, the time at which the first event was scheduled to start, the capacity of the cozy little boathouse was taxed to its utmost. The race was not started on schedule time, for the bridge on the float of the Nautilus Boat Club at the other end of the course had broken, and it was 3 o'clock before the course could be cleared.

The starts were hampered by the boats of the Nautilus Club, for it too was holding a regatta, and the course was the same over which the Varuna boats were rowing. These delays made the racing long drawn out, and by 7 o'clock it was too dark to see on the water, and the two remaining events, the eight-oared barge and the six-oared barge, had to be postponed until to-day.

Close finishes and fast time marked the afternoon's races. In the intermediate doubles the winning crew crossed the line in 4:30 4-5, and in the senior four-oared race, the last to be decided, the winning boat covered the course in 4:28. The latter was the fastest time made during the afternoon and beats the time made by the winning crew in the same event last year. In this race there was a protest, crew No. 2 claiming that Coxswain Kress's boat had not rounded the stake and the end of the course. It was so dark that the judge at the finish could not see whether or not the boat had turned the stake, but Turning Judge Shellenberg decided that the turn had been made, and the protest was not allowed. Although rowed over a dark course, this race was the most interesting one of the afternoon. There was never more than a boat's length between any of the four boats, and at the finish the boats were separated by only a few feet. There was considerable betting on the result of this event, and the winning boat was the one thought to have had the least chance of winning.

In the novice singles, Mr. McDougall surprised some of the fast ones by winning. The race was conceded to be between the three Neike brothers, but the smooth, powerful stroke of Mr. McDougall told, and won for him by a length from J. Neike.

After the last event had been decided the spectators turned their attention to the smooth floor of the clubhouse. The boathouse floor had been cleared and the walls and ceiling tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. Japanese lanterns hung from between the folds of bunting, and the large room was turned into a ballroom.

The two remaining events will be rowed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the presentation of the gold and enamel medals will be made in the evening.

The summary:

Novice Singles.—R. McDougall, first; J. Neike, second; C. Creech, third. Time—5:15 3-5. Won by a length.

Junior Singles.—C. H. Tonry, first; G. Dowling, second; C. Townsend, third. Time—4:44 3-5. Won by half a length.

Intermediate Singles.—John Coughlin, first; E. Robins, second. Time—4:53 4-5. Won by a quarter of a length.

Junior Doubles.—C. Townsend and R. E. Faulkner, first; W. A. Fisher and W. M. Lawson, second. Time—4:47. Won by about two feet.

Intermediate Double.—W. A. Fisher and W. M. Lawson, first; John Coughlin and H. R. Bayer, second. Time—4:30 4-5. Won by half a length.

Junior Four Gig.—W. A. Fisher, R. E. Faulkner, G. W. Yates, J. F. J. Murphy, and C. S. Kress, coxswain, first; M. Philipson, C. J. Tonroy, John Spellman, F. A. Loughlin, and W. H. Dunn, coxswain, second; W. M. Norris, E. Reifenstahl, J. H. Proctor, D. J. Hennessy, and E. F. Cowen, coxswain, third. Time—4:44. Won by half a length.

Senior Four Gig.—E. E. Bodine, C. Townsend, G. Driscoll, G. Dowling, and C. S. Kress, coxswain, first; W. D. Hannigan, F. H. Wedway, E. Robins, A. F. Doctor, and C. F. Myers, coxswain, second; J. C. Osborne, R. E. Faulkner, J. S. Meddler, J. F. Quinn, and T. F. Keough, coxswain, third. Time—4:28. Won by about one foot.

RACING FOR CASH PRIZES.

Hess, Kanaska, and Newhouse Won the Purses Offered Yesterday.

Harry Wheeler did not take part in the National Cycling Association races at Eastern Park yesterday, and in consequence the lesser lights carried off the prizes. There were 5,500 persons present. In the open mile race Carl Hess defeated Brolo, Rich, Schofield, Price, and other speedy men. The wiry German was in good form, and could have won the race in much faster time if pushed.

In the two-mile handicap Kanaska took advantage of his big handicap, and fairly ran away from the scratch men.

Newhouse, the fast rider from Rochester, won the five-mile race quite handily. Berlo and Rich were on scratch, but they cut out a slow pace, and the handicap men gained on them to such an extent that Berlo and Rich were a quarter of a mile behind at the finish. The summaries are appended:

One-Mile Open.—Purse $75; $40 to first, $20 to second, $10 to third, and $5 to fourth. First heat won by Carl Hess, Newark; J. W. Schofield, England, second; H. E. Bartholomew, Lewisburg, Penn., third. Time—2:48 2-5. Second heat won by C. W. Price, Milwaukee; J. A. Newhouse, Rochester, second; C. E. Kluge, Jersey City, third. Time—2:39 1-5.

Final heat won by Hess; Kluge, second; Price, third; Schofield, fourth. Time—2:49 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Purse $75; $40 to first, $20 to second, $10 to third, $5 to fourth. Won by R. Kanaska, Milwaukee, (100 yards;) J. A. Newhouse, Rochester, (90 yards,) second; H. E. Bartholomew, Lewisburg, (65 yards,) third; C. W. Ashinger, New-York, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—5:05 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Purse $100; $40 to first, $25 to second, $20 to third, $15 to fourth, $10 to fifth. Won by J. A. Newhouse, Rochester, (250 yards;) F. E. Starbuck, Marion, Iowa, (260 yards,) second; Frank Albert, New-York, (340 yards,) third; C. W. Ashinger, New-York, (340 yards,) fourth; A. B. Rich, New-York, (scratch,) fifth. Time—12:48.

Wheeler went to Springfield on Friday night, and is practicing there with Zimmerman. He has asked permission of the League of American Wheelmen to allow Zimmerman and Johnson to pace him, so that he can try for the mile record on the Springfield track.

Women at the Tiller.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 9.—The Westhampton County Club closed the racing season this afternoon with the fourth of a series of ladies' regattas. Ladies managed to steer the boats, and one man was aboard each yacht, but was not allowed to touch the tiller. The Nautilus, Miss Smith, was disabled before the race. Five started over a six-mile course. In less than an hour, in a steady west wind, Julia Robinson, with Vice Commodore Horn's boat Marie, beat Miss Candee Crampton's Cecelia by seven seconds, corrected time. Miss Robinson's crew also won prizes. The Misses Adranie, Beekman, and Whitehead were third, with the Lady Margaret. There was a dance in the clubhouse in the evening.

SCRANTON BOYS CAN SHOOT

THEY WON THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Pennsylvania Militiamen Had the Sharpshooters of the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments for Opponents, but Won with Comparative Ease—Remarkably Good Shooting by the Members of All Three Teams—During the Contest Only Two Misses Were Scored Against the Contestants.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 9.—The rifle shooting competition between teams of twelve sharpshooters selected from the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments of the National Guard of this State and the crack team of marksmen from the Thirteenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania State National Guard was shot off on the Creedmoor range to-day. The result is that our doughty riflemen of the Seventh and Twenty-third had to submit to defeat.

The shooting began at 10:30 A. M. on the 200-yard range for the first match, ten shots per man, the Scranton team winning by 504 points, over 502 made by the Seventh Regiment of New-York and 490 by the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn.

The 200-yard range for the second match was then shot off, seven shots per man, resulting in another victory for the Pennsylvanians, with 355 points, while the Seventh made 353 and the Twenty-third 343. A recess was then taken, during which time dinner was served in the clubhouse to the three teams and a large number of visitors.

The afternoon shooting began on the 500-yard range of the first match, ten shots per man, the highest score being made by the Twenty-third Regiment team, 510 points, the Pennsylvanians scoring 507, and the Seventh Regiment team 490. The shooting in the second match, 500-yard range, seven shots per man, followed this, giving the Pennsylvania men their third victory, they scoring 367 points, against 358 made by the Twenty-third and 351 by the Seventh Regiment teams. The last range shooting of 600 yards, seven shots per man, was also won by the Pennsylvania men, with 350 points to their credit, against 343 for the Seventh and 336 by the Twenty-third. It is most remarkable that out of the total number of 1,506 shots fired only two missed. One of those fired by a Twenty-third Regiment man scored a bull's-eye, but was on the wrong target. Corp. A. G. Todd of the Seventh Regiment team scored 34 points out of a possible 35 at 600 yards. There were a number of other phenomenal scores made, which can be seen in the tabulated scores below.

After the match was over the members of the Twenty-third Regiment team entertained their guests of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the Seventh New-York at the Union League Club in Brooklyn. To-day they will initiate the Pennsylvanians into the mysteries of Coney Island.

First match, 200 yards; 10 shots.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD TEAM.

										Totals.
Private W. W. Youngs	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—41
Major C. C. Mattes	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	4—38
Lieut. F. Roebling, Jr.	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Corp. P. Roebling, Jr.	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
Capt. E. E. Chase	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
Private C. W. Gunster	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
Sergt. Reese Watkins	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—43
Sergt. Henry Cullen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
Lieut. L. J. Seeley	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
Private G. W. Stout	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—45
Sergt. W. G. Fulton	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	4—44
Lieut. C. P. Pratt	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—44

Aggregate....504

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Private F. C. McLewee	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—43
Corp. F. W. Perkins	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3—39
Corp. J. M. Moe	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5—43
Private N. D. Lancaster	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
Corp. R. M. Kalloch	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
Lieut. Robert McLean	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4—40
Private J. N. Halstead	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—44
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—40
Corp. A. G. Todd	4	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—38
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
Private L. J. Conroy	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42

Aggregate....502

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. J. Kraft	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	3—39
Capt. W. A. Stokes	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	5—42
Sergt. E. V. Howard	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4—39
Major Ezra De Forest	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Sergt. George Ball	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	2	3—38
Corp. Howard M. Field	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
Capt. H. C. Broun	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4—37
Sergt. C. W. Simmons	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
Private W. B. Willard	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—40
Lieut. F. S. Wells	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
Private L. J. Elliot	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4—41

Aggregate....490

At 500 yards; 10 shots.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. J. Kraft	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	2—43
Capt. W. A. Stokes	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	5	5—44
Sergt. E. V. Howard	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
Major Ezra De Forest	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—44
Sergt. George Ball	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—45
Corp. Howard M. Field	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—43
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—47
Capt. H. C. Broun	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
Sergt. C. W. Simmons	2	0	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	5—37
Private W. J. Willard	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
Lieut. F. S. Wells	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	3—39
Private L. J. Elliot	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	4—40

Aggregate....510

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Private W. W. Youngs	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
Major C. C. Mattes	5	0	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	4—33
Lieut. F. Roebling, Jr.	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
Corp. P. Roebling, Jr.	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—40
Capt. E. E. Chase	4	4	5	5	2	4	3	4	4	4—39
Private C. W. Gunster	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
Sergt. Reese Watkins	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	5—38
Sergt. Henry Cullen	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	2	4	5—45
Lieut. L. J. Seeley	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
Private G. W. Stout	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
Sergt. W. G. Fulton	4	2	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4—38
Lieut. C. B. Pratt	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	5—44

Aggregate....507

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Robert McLean	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—40
Private J. W. Halstead	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—47
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—42
Corp. A. G. Todd	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—38
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—42
Private T. J. Conroy	4	4	2	4	3	4	5	3	5	4—38
Private F. C. McLewee	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Corp. F. W. Perkins	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4—45
Corp. J. M. Moe	5	4	5	4	2	4	2	3	3	5—37
Private N. D. Lancaster	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—45
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	3	4—39
Corp. R. W. Kalloch	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43

Aggregate....496

Second match. 200 yards, 7 shots:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Private W. W. Youngs	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—30
Major C. C. Mattes	4	3	3	4	3	4	5—26
Lieut. F. Roebling, Jr.	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—31
Corp. P. Roebling, Jr.	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—31
Capt. E. E. Chase	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—30
Private C. W. Gunster	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30
Sergt. Reese Watkins	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Sergt. Henry Cullen	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31
Lieut. L. J. Seeley	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
Private G. W. Stout	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—29
Sergt. W. G. Fulton	4	4	3	5	5	3	5—29
Lieut. C. B. Pratt	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—30

Aggregate....355

SEVENTH REGIMENT, S. N. Y. N. G., TEAM.

Lieut. Robert McLean	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—31
Private J. W. Halstead	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—27
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—31
Corp. A. G. Todd	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—33
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Private T. J. Conroy	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
Private F. C. McLewee	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—28
Corp. F. W. Perkins	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
Corp. J. M. Moe	4	3	3	5	5	4	4—28
Private N. D. Lancaster	4	4	3	4	5	3	4—27
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29
Corp. R. M. Kalloch	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30

Aggregate....353

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. J. Kraft	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—30
Capt. W. A. Stokes	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27
Sergt. E. V. Howard	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27
Major Ezra De Forest	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Sergt. George Ball	4	5	3	4	4	4	5—29
Corp. Howard M. Field	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30
Capt. H. C. Brown	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—28
Sergt. C. W. Simmons	4	3	3	3	4	4	4—25
Private W. B. Willard	3	5	5	3	4	4	5—29
Lieut. F. S. Wells	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Private L. J. Elliott	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—30

Aggregate....343

Second match, 500 yards, 7 shots.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Private W. W. Youngs	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—33
Major C. C. Mattes	5	4	5	3	5	4	5—31
Lieut. F. Roebling, Jr.	4	4	5	3	3	4	5—28
Corp. P. Roebling, Jr.	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31
Capt. E. E. Chase	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—33
Private C. W. Gunster	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—31
Sergt. Reese Watkins	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—31
Sergt. Henry Cullen	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—30
Lieut. L. J. Seeley	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—31
Private G. W. Stout	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—31
Sergt. W. G. Fulton	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
Lieut. C. P. Pratt	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29

Aggregate....367

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. J. Kraft	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30
Capt. W. A. Stokes	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29
Sergt. E. V. Howard	3	5	5	5	5	4	5—32
Major Ezra De Forest	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—33
Sergt. George Ball	3	4	3	5	4	4	5—28
Corp. Howard Field	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—32
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
Capt. H. C. Brown	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—32
Sergt. C. W. Simmons	4	4	5	3	3	4	4—27
Private W. B. Willard	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—31
Lieut. F. S. Wells	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Private L. J. Elliott	4	2	3	5	5	3	5—27

Aggregate....358

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Robert McLean	4	3	4	5	3	4	5—28
Private J. W. Halstead	3	4	5	3	4	4	5—28
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—31
Corp. A. G. Todd	4	4	3	5	4	4	5—29
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
Private T. J. Conroy	4	4	5	2	4	4	4—27
Private F. C. McLewee	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—28
Corp. F. W. Perkins	4	5	4	4	3	5	4—29
Corp. J. M. Moe	4	5	3	5	5	5	5—32
Private N. D. Lancaster	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—32
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	3	4	4	5	5	5	5—31
Corp. R. W. Kalloch	3	5	4	3	4	4	3—26

Aggregate....351

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. J. Kraft	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—31
Capt. W. A. Stokes	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—29
Sergt. E. V. Howard	3	4	2	3	5	4	4—25
Major Ezra De Forest	3	5	5	5	4	3	4—29
Sergt. George Ball	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
Corp. Howard M. Field	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	3	4	5	3	4	3	4—26
Capt. H. C. Brown	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Sergt. C. W. Simmons	3	2	3	2	4	5	4—23
Private W. B. Willard	4	4	4	4	5	5	2—28
Lieut. F. S. Wells	4	3	3	4	4	4	5—27
Private L. J. Elliott	4	3	5	4	5	4	4—29

Aggregate....336

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Private W. W. Youngs	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31
Major C. C. Mattes	3	5	5	4	5	2	3—27
Lieut. F. Roebling, Jr.	4	4	3	5	4	5	4—29
Corp. P. Roebling, Jr.	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—31
Capt. E. E. Chase	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—31
Private C. W. Gunster	4	5	3	5	4	3	5—29
Sergt. Reese Watkins	4	4	3	5	4	4	5—29
Sergt. H. Cullen	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29
Lieut. L. J. Seeley	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—28
Private G. W. Stout	3	4	5	4	4	3	4—27
Sergt. W. G. Fulton	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
Lieut. C. P. Pratt	3	5	5	4	4	4	4—29

Aggregate....350

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Robert McLean	4	4	3	2	3	3	3—22
Private J. W. Halstead	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—30
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—32
Corp. A. G. Todd	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—30
Private T. J. Conroy	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30
Private F. C. McLewee	3	4	3	3	4	3	5—25
Corp. F. W. Perkins	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29
Corp. J. M. Moe	3	4	5	4	4	5	5—30
Private N. D. Lancaster	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—30
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—26
Corp. R. W. Kalloch	3	2	4	4	4	4	4—25

Aggregate....343

TOTALS FIRST MATCH 200 AND 500 YARDS.

Thirteenth Pennsylvania National Guard	1,011
Twenty-third Regiment New-York State National Guard	1,000
Seventh Regiment New-York State National Guard	998

TOTALS SECOND MATCH 200, 500, AND 600 YARDS.

Thirteenth Pennsylvania National Guard	1,072
Seventh Regiment New-York State National Guard	1,047
Twenty-third Regiment New-York State National Guard	1,037

During the match the Pennsylvania men used the Springfield rifle, 45 calibre, with a service charge of seventy grains of powder, while the Seventh and Twenty-third teams used the Remington military rifle, New-York State Model, 55 calibre, with a service charge of eighty grains of powder.

LEGITIMATE RACING OVER.

Close of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Race Meeting.

The legitimate racing season in this State closed yesterday afternoon when the Coney Island Jockey Club brought its meeting to an end. There was a good crowd at the track and the sport was exciting, interesting, and thoroughly honest, the best horse, or best-ridden horse winning in each event. The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, which was to have been the feature, narrowed down to a triangular contest in which Senator Grady had an easy victory over Galilee and Peter the Great. The impressive fashion in which he put the stake to his credit made him look like a horse that would give Domino or Dobbins a hard race, and possibly defeat, if Matt Byrnes would meet them instead of dodging them at every opportunity. Mr. Byrnes shows about as much gameness and spirit when racing against good horses is the issue as a dunghill fowl would show against a gamecock.

The meeting just closed was a very successful one, considering the financial stringency. As a sporting event it was the best of the year.

Details of the day's racing:—

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

May Win, 103 pounds, (Irving,) won by half a length; Shadow, 95, (Carter,) second by a length; Acclaim, 95, (Griffin,) third. Tom Tough, 108; Perrier Jouet, 92; Simmons, 109; Bolero, 98; Nero, 116; Key West, 98, and The Ironmaster, 112, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against May Win, 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 2; Shadow, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Acclaim, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Tom Tough, 6 to 1; Perrier Jouet, 40 to 1; Simmons, 20 to 1; Bolero, 50 to 1; Nero, 6 to 1; Key West, 20 to 1; The Ironmaster, 15 to 1.

Mutuals paid on May Win $15.25 straight and $8.85 for place; on Shadow for place, $14.40.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course. Time—1:11 3-5.

Pedestrian, 114 pounds, (Taral,) won by a head; Aloha, 122, (McCafferty,) second by a head; Tulla Blackburn, 111, (Irving,) third. Chesapeake, 119; Rey El Santa Anita, 96; Wernberg, 81, and Lucasta, 78, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Pedestrian, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3; Aloha, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Tulla Blackburn, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5; Chesapeake, 7 to 2; Rey El Santa Anita, 6 to 1; Wernberg, 8 to 1; Lucasta, 50 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Pedestrian $11.95 straight and $7.55 for place; on Aloha for place, $8.85.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Santa Anna, 115 pounds, (Morris,) won by a neck; Tom Harding, 115, (McCafferty,) second by half a length; Merry Monarch, 110, (Doggett,) third. Highland, 111; Wah Jim, 111; Roche, 107; Minnehaha, 95; Forerunner, 95; Annie Bishop, 90; Martyrdom, 100, and Gibson, 115, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Santa Anna, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Tom Harding, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Merry Monarch, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3; Highland, 4 to 1; Wah Jim, 15 to 1; Roche, 12 to 1; Minnehaha, 15 to 1; Forerunner, 30 to 1; Annie Bishop, 10 to 1; Martyrdom, 20 to 1; Gibson, 30 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Santa Anna, $32.85 straight and $18.30 for place; on Tom Harding, for place, $28.55.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29 1-5.

Senator Grady, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) won by half a length; Galilee, 111, (Taral,) second by a length; Peter the Great, 110, (Sims,) third.

Betting.—Against Senator Grady, 1 to 4 and out; Galilee, 5 to 1 and 1 to 2; Peter the Great, 8 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Senator Grady, $6.55 straight and $5.30 for place; on Galilee, for place, $6.15.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03 3-5.

Springtime, 108 pounds, (Sims,) won by a head; Atropine, 111, (Hamilton,) second by a neck from Cunarder, 111, (Taral,) third. Big Mid, 108; Flying Fish, 108; Booze, 111, and Bessemer, 111, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Springtime, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5; Atropine, 2 to 5, with no place betting; Cunarder, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Big Mid, 12 to 1; Flying Fish, 8 to 1; Booze, 20 to 1, and Bessemer, 30 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Springtime $52.25 straight, $25.25 for place; on Atropine, $7.60 for place.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:09.

Raceland, 127 pounds, (Sims,) won by a head from Killdeer, 113, (Griffin,) who beat Victorious, 122, (Overton,) a length. Versatile, 130; Gloaming, 130; Lizzie, 115, and Coquette, 110, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Raceland, 5 to 1, even money, and 1 to 4; Killdeer, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5; Victorious, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1; Versatile, 8 to 1; Gloaming, 3 to 1; Lizzie, 6 to 1; Coquette, 8 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Raceland, $18.40 straight, $12.60 for place; on Killdeer, $21.65 for place.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO.

Horsemen Disappointed at the Quality of the Races at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—While the harness racing at Washington Park to-day was full of interest to the 6,000 spectators, it did not meet the expectations of horsemen in point of quality. The 2:20 trotting race, in which a fast contest had been looked forward to, with Brignoli Wilkes, 2:14½, and Ellard, 2:12¾, as the contending horses, turned out to be a commonplace race between Answer and Katie Earl. Ellard was all off to-day and Brignoli Wilkes, getting into a collision in the second heat, unseated Shultz, turned about, and ran away, going two miles before being stopped. This pumped him out.

Between Answer and Katie Earl the fight was close. When each had won two heats, a dead heat was trotted, carrying the race over to Monday. Under the rules, they alone can start in the postponed heat.

After three rattling finishes Barney won the 2:20 pacing race in comparatively slow time. He outlasted Rocker and Vassar in his finishes, which were very fast and strong. Director's Flower equaled her record of 2:20. Ella Woodline trotted the last heat in 2:21. Two seconds' faster time would have beaten the winner, whom Kelly drove in earnest all the way.

Surprise Purse—$1,200; two-year-olds; best two in three.

Director's Flower, b. f., by Director, dam Sunflower, by Elmo, (Kelly)....1 1
Ella Woodbine, br. f., by Woodline, (Geers)....2 2
Expressive, b. f., by Electioneer, (Hickok)....3 3
Pawling, ch. c., by Colonel Kip, (Coville)....4 5
Cervus, b. c., by Sphinx, (Martin)....5 4
Mill Lady, b. f., by Count Wilkes, (Ernest)....Dis.
Time—2:20½; 2:22.

Hopeful Purse—$1,000; three-year-olds; 2:40 Class.

Cythera, ch. f., by Jersey Wilkes, dam Huma, by Connaught, (Dickerson)....1 1
Colonel H., ch. c., by Don McGregor, (C. Fuller)....3 2
Image, b. f., by Delmarch, (C. Doble)....2 dis.
Lagna Sphinx, b. c., by Sphinx, (Marvin)....dis.
High Form, b. f., by Baronicel, (Beers)....dis.
Time—2:20¾; 2:22¾.

Calumet.—Purse $1,500; 2:20 class; pacing; best two in three.

Barney, br. g., by Barney Wilkes, dam Unknown, (Kenny)....3 1 1
Vassar, ro. c., by Vatican, (Maloney)....1 5 4
Rocker, b. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (McHenry)....2 2 2
Lucile H., b. f., by Socrates, (Smith)....4 3 3
Jack Bowers, b. g., by Kilbuck Tom, (Hall)....7 4 4
Great Heart, bl. s., by Mambrino Russell, (Ernest)....6 6 5
Nidia, b. f., by Wayne Wilkes, (Bogash)....5 7dr
Time—2:13; 2:12¾; 2:14¼.

Chicago.—Purse, $2,500; 2:20 class; trot; (unfinished.)

Katie Earl, ch. m., by Earl, (Ketcham)....7 4 1 2 1 0
Answer, b. g., by Ansel, (Marrin)....1 5 3 1 2 0
Ellard, b. s., by Charlie Wilkes, (Dickerson)....2 1 3 2 3 3
Jim Wilkes, b. g., by Young Jim, (Dorsey)....4 2 5 4 4ro.
E. T. H., b. g., by Victor Bismarck, (Shuler)....3 6 7 5 dis.
Strader H., b. s., by Squire Talmadge, (Steddon)....3 3 6 dis.
Brignali Wilkes, b. s., by George Wilkes, (Shultz)....6 7 4 dis.
San Pearo, bl. g., by Del Sur, (Kelly).5 dis.
Time—2:15½; 2:21; 2:16½; 2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:17¾.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 9.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Forget-Me-Not, Messrs. Butler Brothers; Acquilo, Mr. George A. Thayer; Magnolia, Mr. Fairman Rogers; Linta, Mr. Walter Luttgen; Helvetia, Mr C. O'D. Iselin; Viola John P. Kennedy estate; Conqueror, Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Golden Rod, Mr. Archibald Watt; schooner yacht Diana, Mr. F. W. Hinman.

Passed West—Steam yachts Viking, Mr. H. A. Hutchins; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew, and Almy, Mr. Frederic Gallatin; schooner yacht Shamrock, Mr. Willard P. Ward, and sloop yacht Vixen, Mr. Louis Wander.

Cutter yacht Oriva, Mr. Herman Clark, from New-York, came to anchor off Sand's Point.

The rater Pyxie, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, left here this afternoon for Oyster Bay.

MR. STRAUS'S HORSES SOLD.

Fair Prices Obtained for the Twenty Runners Offered.

A representative of Tattersalls offered for sale at the paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday the horses in training of Nathan Straus. There were twenty in the lot offered, and all were sold for fair prices, with the exception of the imported colt Philip, who developed great speed in his work early in the year, but has since gone off. A reserve price of $500 was placed upon him, and as that amount was not offered he was withdrawn. Sir Excess, who was knocked down to J. W. Rogers for $7,000, brought the best price of the lot.

Details of the sale, with the names of the purchasers and the prices obtained, are as follows:

Joe Ripley, ch. c., 2 years, by Hyder Ali-Loto, by Norfolk; W. Fitzpatrick	$3,100
Integrity, ch. c., 3, by Sir Modred-Hirondelle, by Glenelg; James Donohue	3,300
Helena, b. f., 2, by Tremont-Helen, by Vauxhall; Oscar Rhodes	200
Extra, b. c., 3, by Superior-Tincture, by Warwick; G. E. Smith	875
Alanthracite, b. f., 2, by Tremont-Marmoset, by Glenelg; G. Tash	600
Paris, b. c., 2, by Eolus-Helen, by Alroy; Mattie Corbett	600
Sir Excess, b. c., 2, by Sir Modred-Dixianna, by King Ban; J. W. Rogers	7,000
Doolittle, ch. f., 2, by Ventilator-Bijou, by Australian; M. Jordan	1,700
Red Star, b. c., 2, by Dutch Roller-Slipper Dance, by War Dance; H. Castle	1,100
Reginald, b. c., 3, by Sir Modred-Rosalind, by Billet; Chelsea Stables	2,700
Jerome S., (half brother to Dr. Hasbrouck,) b. c., 3, by Joe Daniels-Sweetbriar, by Virgil; M. Clason	200
Chestnut colt, (brother to Parvenu,) by Uncas-Necromancy, by Stonehenge; J. Donohue	1,300
Bay filly, (sister to Lotion,) by Jiles Johnson-Via, by Vagabond; M. McDonald	200
Bay colt, by Rossington-Margery, by Longfellow; J. R. Walker	350
Chestnut filly, by Uncas-Elainore, by King Ernest; J. Castle	900
Bay colt, by King Galop-Annie L., by Athlete; M. McDonald	325
Chestnut colt, by Outcast-Electricity, by Macaroon; J. Donohue	1,300
Chestnut colt, by Laggard-Tuscarora, by Great Tom; Dr. Streett	1,900
Bay filly, by Miser-Annie G., by Phaeton; O. A. Jones	650
Total	$28,350
Average per head	1,492

Results at Guttenberg.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Flatlands, 109 pounds, (J. Reagan,) even, won; Balbriggan, 97, (Blake,) 5 to 2, second; Crocus, 97, (Brooks,) 5 to 1, third. May D., Lita, Azrael, Outlook, Happy Maid, Joe Courtney, and Bill D. also ran. Time—1:15¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Sunglimpse, 108 pounds, (Blake,) 9 to 5, won; Fa Juive, 108, (Noble,) 7 to 1, second; Sir Knight, 105½, (Stuckey,) 2 to 1, third. Romeo, Florinda, Hindoomere, Fredericks, and Eulalie also ran. Time—1:15½.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Geraldine, 109 pounds, (H. Taylor,) 7 to 5, won; Copyright, 105, (F. Doane,) 3 to 1, second; Dalayrian, 112, (Ballard,) 12 to 1, third. Toano and Ella also ran. Time—1:08½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Lizetta, 103 pounds, (Blake,) 4 to 1, won; Rico, 105, (F. Doane,) 6 to 1, second; Melaine, 97, (Brooks,) 20 to 1, third. Panway, Lord Harry, Nick, Liselg, Tigress, and Airplant also ran. Time—1:20¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Experience, 114 pounds, (Stuckey,) 4 to 5, won; Gettysburg, 106, (Blake,) 3 to 1, second; King Leo, 96, (Brooks,) 7 to 5, third. King Crab, Baylor, and Gertie D. also ran. Time—2:11¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. J. McLaughlin, 118 pounds, (F. Doane,) 8 to 1, won; Manhasset, 122, (J. Reagan,) 9 to 5, second; St. Hubert, 118, (Horton,) 10 to 1, third. Leigh, Foxglove, Patria, Prize, Uncle Sim, Cottonade, Foxford, and Woodchopper also ran. Time—1:30¾.

—For Other Sporting News See Page 6.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 36 | Sun sets....6 18 | Moon sets...... P M ....

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..	A M 7 22	Gov. Isl....	A M 7 48	Hell Gate....	A M 9 41
Sandy H'k..	P M 7 46	Gov. Isl....	P M 8 04	Hell Gate....	P M 9 57

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..	A M 1 08	Gov. Isl....	A M 1 45	Hell Gate....	A M 3 12
Sandy H'k..	P M 1 36	Gov. Isl....	P M 2 05	Hell Gate....	P M 3 33

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 10.		
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A M	10:00 A M
MONDAY, SEPT. 11.		
Newport, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Spree, Bremen	......	12:00 M
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.		
Athos, Kingston	......	3:00 P M
Berlin, Southampton	......	7:30 A M
Friesland, Antwerp	......	7:30 A M
Majestic, Liverpool	......	8:00 A M
San Marcos, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.		
Normannia, Hamburg	......	8:30 A M
Norwegian, Glasgow	......	......
Orinoco, Bermuda	......	3:00 P M
Valencia, Havana	......	3:00 P M
FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.		
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 10.—Belgenland, Antwerp, Aug. 30; Croft, Dundee, Aug. 27; Circassia, Glasgow, Aug. 31; Edam, Rotterdam, Aug. 26; H. H. Meier, Bremen, Aug. 30; La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 2; Montabello, Gibraltar, Aug. 23; Valencia, Nassau, Sept. 5.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.—Arizona, Liverpool, Sept. 2; Alvena, Port Limon, Sept. 2; Berlin, Southampton, Sept. 2; Nomadic, Liverpool, Sept. 1; State of California, Glasgow, Sept. 1.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Aug. 30; Colombia, Colon, Sept. 5; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 3; Mobile, London, Sept. 1.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.—Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 5; Muriel, St. Kitts, Sept. 6; Obdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 30; Rhynland, Antwerp, Sept. 2; Yucatan, Havana, Sept. 9.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.—Buffalo, Hull, Aug. 31; Manhanset, Avonmouth, Sept. 1; Richmond Hill, London, Aug. 31.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.—Dania, Friday, Sept. 5; Fürst Bismarck, Southampton, Sept. 8.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 9.

SS Brema, (Ger.,) Hasselmann, Hamburg, &c., Aug. 20, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 50 A. M.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Harris, Newcastle Aug. 25, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Langen, Hamburg Aug. 23, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 45 P. M.

SS John G. Christopher, Crawford, Jacksonville 3 ds, with lumber to Yellow Pine Lumber Co.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Aug. 26, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados, &c., Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P M 8th.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Craeft, Hamburg Aug. 23, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P M 8th.

Ship Falls of Dee, (Br.,) Lock, Dublin 42 ds, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons.

Bark Onaway, Crockett, Baltimore, with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—9 30 P M, at Sandy Hook, S, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Prins Maurits, for Port au Prince, &c.; Persian Monarch, for London; City of Rome, for Glasgow; Colorado, for Hull; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Old Dominion, for Newport News, &c.; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Suevia, for Hamburg; Croatan, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.; Hekla, for Copenhagen, &c.; De Ruyter, for Antwerp; Wells City, for Bristol; Umbria, for Liverpool; La Champagne, for Havre; St. Ronans, for Liverpool; Saale, for Bremen via Southampton; Werra, for Genoa; Manitoba, for London; Gulf of Taranto, for Shanghai; Chateau Lafite, for Bordeaux; Cuba, for Kingston; Veendam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Cottage City, for Portland; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Red Star Line SS Noordland, Capt. Grant, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10 P M yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York Aug. 30 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Le Gallias, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

American Line SS New-York, Capt. Jamieson, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Aug. 7 via Baltimore, arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 6.

SS Henri Reith, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Aug. 20 via Queenstown, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Boston Aug. 22 via New-York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Aug. 26, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Colonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from New-York Aug. 25, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The World's Fair City Directory.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
COLUMBIA, Washington-Tillary Sts, Brooklyn—8:00—Frou Frou.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
DORE ART GALLERY, 7th Av-53d St—10:00 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Mavourneen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00 Prestidigitation, &c.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:00—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The New South.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—7:30 to 10:00—Art Exhibition.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:00—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Jane.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Lion's Mouth.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather, south winds.

Calling hard names, we are well aware, will not have the slightest effect on the Senators who are now by the use of dilatory tactics opposing and putting off the passage of the Wilson Repeal bill. Their hides, we know, are thicker than the hide of ALTGELD. They acknowledge no responsibility to public opinion. They are totally deaf to the overwhelming demand of the country for relief from the consequences of the silver legislation of 1890. Still, these men are bandits, and it is a pleasure and a satisfaction to call them by their right names. Traitors in times of insurrection and war are always odious, but public enemies even in times of peace may be scarcely less dangerous and detestable. STEWART, JONES, TELLER, and WOLCOTT are the four controlling leaders of this bandit gang, and they are responsible for the immense losses, for the bankruptcies and suspensions that even now in some parts of the country continue to be reported, notwithstanding the recent revival of confidence, and for the postponement of the prosperous trade which awaits the country as soon as the silver danger is out of the way. The thoughtful and valuable opinions which some of the most prominent and best-informed financiers expressed in the columns of THE TIMES yesterday are closely in accord upon one point—that it is out of the question to expect a permanent return to prosperous business conditions until the repeal bill is passed; that accomplished, the return to activity in trade and industries will be gratifying and prompt. When the Wilson bill had passed the House, mills and factories all over the country that had shut down began making preparations to reopen. Every day brings a long list of such resumptions, but this movement did not begin until the remarkable vote for repeal had spread encouragement through the land. It was directly set on foot by that vote. It is checked and hampered by the Senate's criminal delay, and it would instantly cease should the Senate, by compromise or an adverse vote, defeat the purposes of the advocates of repeal. He is a peculiarly wanton, cruel, and detestable public enemy who is willing out of sheer pig-headedness to cheat his fellow-countrymen.

An esteemed Republican correspondent addresses us the following letter of inquiry:

"You have a great deal to say nowadays about 'honest money,' and your ideas meet with my full approbation. But why don't you convert your delectable party to your sound financial views, or else come over to the Republican Party, the only 'honest money party'? Four-fifths, at least, of that party are for sound money, and you cannot deny that at least four-fifths of your party are for free silver, wildcat banks, and States' rights."

Our Republican friend is mistaken, and it is his party, not ours, that ought to sit on the anxious seat and get converted. Four-fifths of his party, he declares, are for sound money, and four-fifths of the Democratic Party against it. Our friend is evidently unfamiliar with the facts. In the House 138 Democrats voted for the Wilson Repeal bill and 77 against it. The measure would have passed the House on Democratic votes alone had no Republicans been present. The showing by States is also more favorable to the Democratic than to the Republican Party. Of Republican States twelve are set down for repeal, as the record was made by their Representatives in Congress, and ten against repeal, while of the Democratic States thirteen were for repeal and nine against it. In the Senate at the present moment, STEWART, JONES, TELLER, and WOLCOTT, four Senators elected as Republicans from States that were admitted into the Union by Republicans for Republican partisan purposes, are obstructing the enactment of the repeal. We therefore invite, nay we urge, our Republican friend to leave the old party that has thus arrayed itself against the Democratic doctrine of sound money and to join the party that is now striving to undo the wicked Republican legislation of 1890.

There is no one so cynically independent of honorable partisan obligation as your "boss." It is now semi-officially announced that Mr. MCLAUGHLIN expects to elect Mr. BOODY—if he concludes to renominate him—solely by the aid of Mr. JACOB WORTH, who now holds in the Republican organization of Brooklyn a position analogous to that of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN in the Democratic organization. It is obvious enough that the election of Mr. BOODY would be impossible over a strong opposing candidate loyally supported. If Mr. WORTH puts up the kind of man that will suit the joint purposes of himself and Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, the councils of each party will resound with indignant denunciation of any Republican or any Democrat who shall refuse to support the party candidate. It is treachery to vote against a bad candidate or the candidate of bad men merely to promote the public interest, but it is all right to trade off the public interest and the party interest to promote the schemes of a lot of greedy and corrupt politicians. That is the logic of the "bosses," and there are tens of thousands of honest fools in both parties to be deceived by it—up to a certain point. We suspect that in Brooklyn this year that point has been passed.

The recommendation of this year's Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy that the entire course of six years should be passed at that institution and in the annual cruises made from it is not new, but has now acquired the weight of long consideration and deliberate ratification. When Mr. HERBERT was in Congress, he reported favorably, if we rightly remember, a bill for reducing the course to four years, as at West Point. But that plan also may be viewed as a criticism on the existing system, in which two years of cruising follow the studies at Annapolis, and then a return for final graduation. This system has been objected to, not only from the expense of bringing the graduates back, but from its delaying the decision in the case of those who may after all have to be discharged from the navy for want of enough vacancies for them. The plan now suggested would allow longer academic practice cruises, which, being conducted by the authorities of the institution, could be made to bear more directly and advantageously, it is thought, upon the educational course than is practicable in cruising on general vessels of the navy, as in the present system. The proposal would not be so much to add to the present studies as to so distribute them over six years instead of four as to allow for more cruising in the practice ships, an additional vessel probably being furnished to the academy for the purpose. But the merits and drawbacks of the project can hardly be said to have been fully discussed as yet.

THE SITUATION.

The bank statement of yesterday was even more encouraging than had been expected. There was an increase in the reserve of $4,533,900, showing an average surplus above the legal requirement of $2,966,375, or, in round numbers, of $3,000,000. This compares favorably with the statements of other years at this season. It was brought about by an increase in specie of $2,400,000, and in legal tenders of $2,077,000, while deposits remain almost stationary. A significant item in this week's report is another increase in the circulation of $1,293,000, bringing the total to $11,209,400, as against $5,533,400 a year ago—or a little more than double.

Along with the encouraging bank statement come renewed activity in the stock market, a marked falling off in the number of failures, an excess of industrial concerns resuming work over those stopping, and a decided relaxation in the money market for time money. The only unsatisfactory element in the situation is the pottering with the repeal bill in the Senate. On Friday, the demoralization due to the tedious and frivolous talk that has flowed for days in full tide through the Senate was such that the anti-repeal men felt safe in starting the report that there would be a compromise, for which the approval of the Administration had been obtained. Nor was the assurance of these men wholly without semblance of warrant, for the friends of repeal were not willing absolutely to deny the story. Yesterday, however, it was made known that whatever idea individual Senators may have had as to the need or the desirability of a compromise, no such notion had been entertained for a moment by the President or his advisers. On the contrary, they wish and expect nothing but unconditional passage of the House repeal bill. That, now, we believe, is only a question of time. But time in a situation like the present is precious. The Senators must understand that all the favorable changes that have so far taken place are due to the action of the House, and to confidence that the Senate will complete it. If the belief should obtain a serious hold that the Senate would not complete it, or that it would try in any way to modify it, not only would further advance be checked, but there would be a reaction that might be more disastrous than the depression from which we have begun to recover. The fact cannot be too often or too vigorously impressed upon the Senate, and especially upon the majority party, which is responsible for the action of the Senate.

THE TALK OF MORE MONEY.

We have been of the opinion from the beginning of our recent business troubles that they could not fairly be described as commercial or industrial chiefly, but almost wholly as financial. Their essential characteristic was a contraction of credit, due in the first instance to apprehension as to the maintenance of gold payments by the United States. This view is confirmed by the general and nearly uniform reports from all parts of the country and in almost all trades as to the lightness of the stocks in the hands of retailers, jobbers, and manufacturers. Had the panic been due to a collapse of over-extended credit employed in commercial and industrial enterprises, it would have been accompanied by a great accumulation of stocks of all kinds. From such a collapse the recovery is necessarily slow, because it can only take place by demand gradually overtaking supply, and when demand is reduced by enforced economy and supply is large, that is a tedious process. In the present instance, supply is light, and though demand will be reduced below what it would have been without the heavy losses that have been sustained, it will take far less time to exhaust the supply and to cause its renewal.

The significance of this fact is most important with regard to the assumption made in Washington by some public men who ought to know better that the situation requires the issue of more currency. It requires nothing of the sort. The currency we have, if it be kept sound, will be ample for all exchanges when credit resumes its normal activity and utility. Any attempt to increase the currency through Governmental agency is peculiarly dangerous, because it is almost certain to result in a doubtful kind of currency. If the national banks be allowed to issue notes to the par value of their bonds, it will provide for all possible legitimate demand for currency, and this plan has the great merit that it would be put in operation only if business required it. It is not at all certain that even this increase would be made to any great extent. Anything beyond this, any attempt by Congress arbitrarily to add to the supply of "money" in the country, will be only too apt to do mischief and to expose us again to the very troubles from which we are emerging.

THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

Of course, the rejection by the House of Lords of the Home Rule bill was expected, but it is not likely that, even by the best-informed Englishmen, it was expected that the rejection would be made by so overwhelming a majority. Certainly the majority was far greater than a political survey of the House of Lords would lead anybody to suppose. But to the Lords the home rule question is not a party question. It is a question of privilege on the part of the privileged classes, of which the House of Lords consists. Upon such a question a peer would regard himself as recreant to his order if he were to acquiesce in a rational and pacificatory solution of the Irish question. For such a question, to be solved in a satisfactory way, must be solved at the expense of the landlords, that is to say, of the very men who compose, and almost exclusively compose, the House of Lords.

The usual storm of indignation has broken out in the Liberal press upon the rejection of the Home Rule bill, and the usual cry has arisen for the abolition of the House of Lords. It is safe to say that it will be no more effective now than it has been heretofore. When the bill comes to them again, with the force of an unmistakable popular mandate, the Lords will submit, and that will be the end of the matter. Nor is it at all a bad thing that there should be a body with power to call a halt and to force the submission of a popular measure to the sober second thought of the people. The House of Lords is the only body that has such a power in the British Constitution. Except for that, the Government of Great Britain would be a far purer democracy than the Government of the United States. For the several checks that our Constitution provides—in the veto power of the President, in the action of the Senate, and in the revision of the Supreme Court—the British Constitution furnishes only one, and that is the suspensive veto of the House of Lords. This is, or ought to be, a very valuable power to be lodged somewhere in the State.

The trouble with the House of Lords is that while in theory it represents property, in practice it represents only one kind of property, and that a kind of property of which the importance is diminishing. The English saying that "land is the right basis of an aristocracy" was well enough when England was primarily an agricultural country. But now England is primarily a commercial country, and the "landed interest" has so far shrunk in importance that the owner of agricultural land is lucky if he can make 2 per cent. out of it, and that the agriculture of the British islands produces but one-third of the British food supply. The other two-thirds are imported and are paid for by the industry and interest of the manufacturers and traders, who are not represented at all in the House of Lords, or not represented directly. Of course, there are successful merchants and manufacturers with "handles to their names" and seats in the House of Lords, and also men who owe their seats there to professional and intellectual eminence. But they are in the House of Lords not as great merchants or manufacturers or lawyers, but as owners of "estates"; in other words, as members of the landlord class. An income derived from rents is a much more "swell" income in Great Britain than an equal income derived from anything else. That is one of the reasons why the social predominance of the House of Lords has so long outlived its political importance, and why the snobbery of the most snobbish country in the world takes the direction of adulating a landlord and of disparaging a man who is or has been "in trade." At any rate, the fact is that the "landed interest" is virtually the only interest represented in the House of Lords. The Lords represent that interest as exclusively as the Senators from our own silver States represent silver. When that interest is threatened, no matter what they may call their politics, they are all concerned together, and hence the majority that approaches to unanimity by which they have rejected a measure that seems distinctly to threaten the interest of landlords.

The remedy is not to abolish the House of Lords. Certainly to abolish it without providing for it some substitute that should fulfill the same purpose of arresting what may be only a temporary and passing delusion would be a most injudicious and dangerous thing to do. The thing to do, it seems, is to alter the constitution of the House of Lords so that it should represent not one British interest alone, but all British interests. To "pack" a hereditary Legislature in the interest of a particular measure is neither dignified nor useful. But to create peers who would make the House of Lords as representative a body as it was when agriculture was the chief interest of the nation and the chief employment of the people, this seems to be a practicable and promising undertaking. To do this there is no need of any legislation. It can be done by a judicious use of the royal prerogative. Whether the hereditary element should be retained is a grave question, though to remove or to modify this would of course require legislation. It would be a national and more than a national loss to have the great historical houses barred out of the public life of Great Britain, but it would be impracticable to retain them without retaining the contemptible and frivolous peers who have neither personal nor ancestral claims to sit among the lawmakers of a nation. At any rate, the hereditary element, if it be not abridged, ought not to be extended. The creation of life peers who have deserved well of the nation, and who are in touch with it, and who represent among them not one, but all of its important interests, seems to offer a way out of the difficulty presented by the present composition of the House of Lords. If it be necessary that the powers it exercises should be lodged somewhere, and true that they are not now exercised wisely, a change in the constitution of the body that would promise a wiser and more comprehensive upper house and that would insure the nation against any extension of existing abuses would be an excellent thing. It is not at all likely that the House of Lords will be "ended," according to the Radical cry, but it is possible, and doubtless it is desirable, that it should be "mended."

SAILING CLOSE TO THE WIND.

Among the interesting factors which go to make the increase of speed in the latest yachts is ability to lie close to the wind. A vessel beating to windward has to cover a great deal of ground in her diagonal course. It is obvious that this distance will be materially increased by inability to lie close to the wind and maintain her speed, or, in nautical parlance, to "point high." Every one remembers the futile struggles of the *Galatea* to "point" as close as the *Mayflower*. When she was made to lie as close as her opponent, she ceased to move fast.

The question is often asked: How far does a vessel actually travel in beating a given distance to windward? The answer depends on the angle her course makes with the wind. Given that angle, the rest is susceptible of mathematical demonstration. It may interest those who have a fancy for exact computation to know that the formula is this: The distance actually sailed equals the direct distance between start and outer mark divided by the cosine of the angle between the vessel's keel and the direction of the wind.

Now note the interesting revelations of this simple calculation. A square-rigged vessel will not lie closer than 6 points off the wind. The angle of her course is, therefore, a large one, namely, 67° 30′. In beating 15 miles to windward, she must actually sail 39.2 miles. If she can make 8 knots per hour "on the wind," she will require 5 hours to cover the 15 miles against the wind.

Ten years ago a fore-and-aft rigged vessel was not expected to steer closer than 4 points from the wind. In beating 15 miles to windward she would have to cover 21.21 miles. In 1885, however, it was found that the *Puritan* could point her nose at an angle of 3½ points from the wind. Her actual distance in beating 15 miles to windward was 19.4 miles, a gain of 1.8 miles over earlier models.

And now it is asserted that the *Vigilant* and her companions can sail a three-point course, or keep their keels at an angle of only 33° 45′ from the direction of the wind. We are not prepared to admit that they actually do this, except, perhaps, in smooth water; but, if they do, the actual distance they cover in going to windward is little greater than a direct course into the wind's eye. In beating up 15 miles on a three-point course, a yacht will sail across 18.06 miles of water.

Now compare the windward capability of the contemporaneous yacht with that of the *Puritan*, sailing 3½ points off the wind. If the *Vigilant* in going to windward last Thursday covered 18.06 miles of water, the official time shows that she must have been traveling at the rate of 8.43 knots an hour. If the *Puritan* had been in the race she would hardly have gone faster, and, lying half a point further from the wind, she would have had to cover 1.34 miles more water, and would have been beaten just that distance to the outer mark. In time the *Vigilant* would have beaten her about 9 minutes and 28 seconds in the windward work. To those who remember the fine weatherly qualities of the *Puritan*, these figures may seem almost incredible. But if the *Vigilant* can sail three points from the wind, she can do just what the figures show, for trigonometry can't lie.

MORE LIGHT ON ART MEDALS.

The World's Fair awards have sounded the death knell of medals for objects of the fine arts. Not because in the knell there was neither the golden nor the silvery note; not because France, Belgium, and Norway withdrew their exhibits from competition in disgust at the absence of medals of silver and gold, but because the giving of medals is recognized as a farce.

It has been found in America as well as Europe that the ideal of absolute impartiality in jurors does not exist. If the jury is made up of amateurs, the artist is discontented; but the jury of artists does not solve the problem either. At the World's Fair some of the jurors appointed by foreign countries were in no sense artists, and their presence gave umbrage to the professional element, which has long become accustomed, following the precedents established by National Academy of Design and Society of American Artists, to juries made only of professional men. These lay jurors were regularly voted down by the artists on the jury, who found that they did not view works of art from the same ground as their professional associates. But in cases where artists alone decide there is no guarantee of impartiality, because the professional is generally a partisan for certain views and pitilessly rejects the work of artists who do not believe as he does.

In the case of the World's Fair the public has been left too much in the dark. Mr. HALSEY IVES should publish an official list of those who did receive the bronze medal and a list of those who perhaps might have had one in case their names had not been withdrawn from competition. A Chicago journal undertook to give this latter list, and it is a long one; but since it contains many names of artists who received a medal nevertheless, there must have been a mistake on the part of the journal or on the part of the art director.

The jurors only voted on works by artists who wished to compete, and expressed their desire to compete, for the medal when they sent in their exhibits. In a few instances works were withdrawn from competition by letter to the art director, and these were not judged; but no long list of withdrawals such as the Chicago paper now publishes was ever shown to the jury. The jurors, the artists who declined competition, and those who, perhaps mistakenly, are said to have declined, are interested no less than the art director in having the exact facts published at once. Of little value in itself, the medal for fine arts at the World's Fair becomes a doubtful gift while its meaning and scope remain so obscure.

Medals are things of the past for artists who respect themselves. Even if they could be given with some approach to impartial justice, they introduce puerile elements into matters which should engage men of full growth, and the same is true of money prizes. Superficially considered, it seems odd that for several years the Hallgarten prizes at the National Academy could not bring together enough exhibitors to get a vote for them. But on a more careful view it will be found that many artists do not believe in either prizes or medals at all, though some who denounce them might be tempted to compete if they were sure of an easy victory, which only means that they are human.

It may be that medals serve a purpose in art schools, and it is likely enough that money prizes to help the student pay his way to his profession have their good side, but when it comes to artists of position and men with an established career, these medals and prizes have too much the look of a family gathering before Christmas at which gimcracks and pocket money are voted to the most popular members from the common purse.

THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES.

The controversy at Havana Ranch, which has caused the dispatch of troops thither from Fort Ringgold, involves a curious question of jurisdiction. The 3,000 sheep owned by a citizen of Texas and seized by the Mexican customs officers were on land whose exact status is a matter of dispute.

It is clear from the dispatch of Major KEYES, written at the very scene of the trouble, that the island, or "banco," is now joined to the Texas mainland. "Land is solid clear to bank of river," he says; and he adds that an affidavit of ANDRES SALINAS, who is part owner of the land and Surveyor of Hidalgo County, shows a "clear record of long occupancy by Texans without dispute." On the other hand, County Judge DOUGHERTY thinks that the land "undoubtedly belongs to Mexico." He says it was originally rented only to SALINAS, who now asserts his ownership of it. "In the meantime the river has cut this banco off and left it on the Texas side, and since then it has been claimed as Texas soil."

As such changes of the Rio Grande must be familiar, there ought to be some uniform method of determining the status of lands cut off, either by an international commission or otherwise. In the present case, there is evidently a dispute as to which country the banco was originally cut off from. Indeed, one account represents it as having been subject to a double transfer, being first cut off from Texas in 1865 and joined to Mexico, and more recently cut off from Mexico and rejoined to Texas. Major KEYES's dispatches indicate his belief that the banco is lawfully American soil to-day.

Last September President DIAZ informed the Mexican Congress that "the Mixed Commission of Engineers appointed to re-establish the boundary posts between the United States and Mexico has decided that the limits will be changed on account of alterations in the current of the Rio Grande." And it is clear how the question of ownership and jurisdiction is thus complicated.

In the present instance it has been reported that a suit at law is involved, which is to be heard in the courts next month. However, since the Sheriff of Hidalgo County called upon Fort Ringgold for aid, Major KEYES was undoubtedly justified in sending a detachment of twenty men under Capt. FORBUSH and promptly following with two troops of the Fifth Cavalry. A controversy of that character cannot wisely be left to the determination of a Sheriff's posse reinforced by excited Texas rangers. The arrest of the Mexican customs officers and of their armed herders and the detention of the sheep, as ordered by Gen. WHEATON, have also been approved by Gen. SCHOFIELD, pending the conference of the War and State Departments on the affair.

But there is no ground for fearing any other than an amicable settlement of the matter. Our Government, even if regarding the action of the customs officers as unlawful, may well show forbearance and courtesy in view of certain recent more serious proceedings on the border. The organization of several armed expeditions in Texas of late years for the invasion of Mexico has been a grave offense against international rights; and while the trouble and cost to which our authorities have gone in checking and punishing these attempts are commendable and relieve it from any charge of undue neglect, yet it has been a source of chagrin that such offenses occurred. If now an error has been committed by the Mexicans our Government, while firmly protecting all American rights of person and property, will take good care, no doubt, to preserve the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries.

ART NOTES.

The National Academy of Design will open its classes in better shape this year, for it has imported a new collection of casts and has secured additional room outside of the Academy building. The classes open on Oct. 2, and continue until May 12. Edgar M. Ward will have charge of the classes, and the School Committee is composed of George W. Maynard, John Rogers, and Edwin H. Blashfield. There are to be five classes: the antique, drawing from cast; the life, drawing or painting from living model; the painting, from head or draped model; the composition class, and the sketch class, for the latter of which the students are to pose in turn. The School Committee will meet Oct. 2 and every Monday evening thereafter during the season. Each applicant must fill the regular blank form and send it with drawing submitted to the committee for approval. Former pupils who have received awards need not submit drawings. If admitted, an entrance fee of $10 is required. For the painting class an additional fee of $30 for the season or $10 per month, payable in advance. For admission to the antique class a drawing from cast of head has to be submitted. For the life class a drawing of full-length nude figure from cast or life. The painting class is open to students already admitted, at discretion of School Committee. The composition and sketch classes are open to all students. Likewise the lectures on art, anatomy, and perspective, which are sustained by funds from Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

The collection of palettes used by famous painters made by Beugniet, the picture dealer, and which by his will becomes the property of the French nation, is probably one of the most unique collections that has ever been made. It took the collector forty years to gather the 116 palettes, and the original owner and user of every one of them has written his name on the art history of his time. Most of them are in an ordinary work-a-day condition, but signed; some bear a litle sketch, a study of the kind which has made the particular artist famous. Among the more interesting, taking them alphabetically, might be mentioned those of Benjamin Constant, Berne-Bellecour, Rosa Bonheur, Bonnat, Chaplin, Clairin, Corot, Daumier, Daubigny, Eugene Delacroix, Detaille, Gustave Dore, Duez, Jules Dupre, N. Diaz, Robert Fleury, Francois Fromentin, Gervex, Gerome, Harpignies, Hebert, Heilbuth, Ingres, Isabey, Ch. Jacque Jacquet, Jongkind, Lambert, J. P. Laurens, Jules Lefebvre, Louis Leloir, Madeline Lemaire, Munkacsy, A. de Neuville, Puvis de Chavannes, Ricard, Th. Rousseau, Passini, A. Stevens, Vollon, Vibert, Worms, Ziem, Bonvin, Troyon, Van Marcke, and others.

There were several American purchasers at the sale in Paris of the collection of the antiquarian Spitzer. One of them was James A. Richmond, once President of the Broadway car line. He bought a splendid soup tureen of the Pompadour period, white and decorated with enamel bouquets, for which he paid about $225; six antique Sevres cups and saucers, and twelve miniature portraits of the beauties of France of the seventeenth century. Some of these were consigned to Gragg, the dealer on East Fourteenth Street. On account of their age they came in duty free.

The Academie des Beaux-Arts has awarded its Grand Prix de Rome for architecture to M. Chaussemiche, a pupil of MM. Andra and Laloux; the Premier Second Grand Prix to M. Dusart; the Deuxieme Second Prix to M. Recourt.

The palettte of Corot in this collection is of harmonious tones of light grays, that of Theodore Rousseau, on the contrary, marked by heavy strokes of the brush of all colors. That of Jules Dupre is similar, but the colors, during the twenty years since he presented this palette to the old picture dealer, have run together. Ricard has only half covered his palette, but Isabey has dashed color all over his, the reds and blues predominating, while that of Bonnat shows the pains and the numberless essays that painter makes to obtain the exact shade required before carrying the brush to the canvas. All these palettes differ in form, some being very large and square, and others, as in the case of Chaplin's, tiny and oval.

A large painting by Jose Frappe, on exhibition in the French Salon, in the Champ de Mars, is occasioning much more talk now than it did immediately after the opening. The reason for this is that while it is on its face a historical subject, all the characters there represented are contemporaneous. It represents a young abbe reciting before an assemblage of Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and monks a thesis on Church history. The young abbe is none other than Coquelin, the comedian who played in this city a few years ago, and in the principal Cardinal on the canvas it is easy to recognize Francois Coppee, the poet. M. Boucheron is another of the Cardinals, Jean Rameau a Bishop, and Armand Silvestre a Capucin friar.

Pay Inspector Stevenson Wins Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—For the fourth time Pay Inspector John Stevenson of the navy has been found to be fully qualified for promotion to the rank of Pay Director, and this in the face of the disapproval of similar findings by two previous boards and non-action on the same recommendation from a third.

Pay Inspector Stevenson's case is a remarkable one. He stands at the head of the list of his grade, but owing to the disapproval and non-action referred to, promotions in the Pay Corps of the navy are congested, and deserving officers have been kept from their rewards because of failure to promote or retire him.

The board's report has not yet been made to Secretary Herbert, but it is understood that two members voted in favor of Mr. Stevenson's promotion, and the other against it.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Rev. Evan Rees of Cardiff, South Wales, won the prize offered for the best poem at the assembly of Welsh singers in Chicago on Thursday. The great event of the day was the "chairing of the bard," a historic ceremony inherited from the ancient Cambrians, which, it is said, had never previously been performed outside of Great Britain. Surrounding the poet, the bards clasped hands over his bowed head and Hwfa Mon, unsheathing a sword, challenged all to dispute the rights of the victor. The challenge was given three times by the interrogation, "Is there peace?" Three times the bards and audience answered, "Peace." The sword was then sheathed over the poet's head, the benediction was pronounced, and the chief bard commanded the poet to seat himself in the oak chair and declared him to be the most honored Welsh poet of the age.

—Miss Belinda Lull Randall, soon after the death of her brother, Dr. John Witt Randall, hastened to carry into effect his expressed wishes, although he had died intestate, and with other benefactions sent to the authorities of the town of Stow, Mass., where their family had lived for many years and where he and she were born, a check for $55,000, with simply the verbal expression of the wish that $25,000 be applied to a public library, $10,000 be used in aid of the worthy poor, and $20,000 be used by the town in such general way as might be thought wise. The library building has been completed and is ready for dedication the coming week.

—Mr. Joshua Horner, Jr., President of the American National Bank of Baltimore, has peremptorily declined the Republican nomination for Controller of Maryland, pleading that his business interests, which are not altogether private, demand his sole attention. The State Convention foresaw the possibility of this and authorized the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to appoint a committee to nominate a candidate in case of a vacancy being caused by Mr. Horner's declination.

—Mr. Enoch Pratt, Baltimore's public-spirited citizen, celebrates to-day, in a quiet way, the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. He is a native of Plymouth County, Mass., and has gained by his own efforts the large fortune which he so liberally uses for the good of his fellow-men through philanthropical and educational enterprises. He has been a citizen of Baltimore for sixty-two years.

—The Maine Historical Society devoted the concluding two days of last week to an excursion to the ancient home at Kittery Point of Sir William Pepperell, America's only Baronet, and to other near-by points of interest in the vicinity of the Piscataqua River. The region is rich in historical and legendary materials that have not yet been adequately availed of.

SMALL TALK.

—Among the ladies who participated in the reunion of the Woman's Relief Corps at the gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic in Indianapolis last week was a delegation of five from Salem, Mass., who styled themselves "Salem Witches." They wore a white satin badge bearing gold lettering and the figure of a witch in red, riding a broom. These ladies have visited every encampment for years, wearing their peculiar badge.

—At a recent meeting of the Connecticut Library Association much was said in favor of permitting free access to the shelves, and a report came from one small library in a rural town that it had lost only one book in twenty years under that privilege. From a larger library it was stated that it is constantly receiving odd volumes belonging to its shelves, which are found in attics where careless borrowers had left them.

—The Historical Society of Chester County, Penn., has only recently been organized. Its plan is to mark places of historic interest in the county with memorial stones, beginning with the Brandywine battlefield, and following the movements of the American and British forces, so that the lines of march may be traced on the roads through the county. Dr. J. P. Rothrock is President of the society.

—The general annual meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society is to be held in Montreal on Wednesday and Thursday next. That city claims to be the first in Canada and one of the earliest in North America to organize a folk-lore club.

—The Boards of Trade in all the cities of Maine are to hold a meeting in Belfast on Thursday next to secure more intimate connections and better co-operation of the different organizations.

—Two members of the Massachusetts Prohibition State Committee have resigned because another member, as Mayor of New-Bedford, issues licenses to sell liquor.

NUGGETS.

—A misguided individual came up to a young lady the other day and congratulated her upon her engagement. It may be rational to congratulate a girl that it is no worse, or one of uncertain years on not missing her last trick, but neither would be advisable. The best that an engaged girl's friends can do is to extend to her their best wishes and try to withhold the sigh. The man is the one to be congratulated, for he plunges into matrimony with both eyes open, and it is his own fault if he does not find the bliss for which he sighs.—Brooklyn Life.

—The Would-be Funny Summer Boarder—I read an account of how a girl fell over forty feet without killing herself.

"Good gracious! How did she do it?"

"Tried to get out of a moving street car with exactly twenty men in it."—Vogue.

—A Hartford barber's shop has concluded to put a piano in the rear for the entertainment of customers while they wait for a shave. This may be a plan devised through kindness.—New-London Telegraph.

—Everything American goes in France. They even want American servants there, and have not yet learned that there is no such thing.—Boston Journal.

—The Governor of Indiana has created great surprise in pugilistic circles by meaning what he said about stopping prize fighting.—Washington Star.

—If time is money, the way the Senate is spending it in talk will soon reach the billion-dollar limit.—Baltimore American.

—When the colleges open it will be brawn versus brain, and may the best man win.—Rochester Post-Express.

Dr. Keyes's Big Sea Bass.

SAUGATUCK, Conn., Sept. 9.—Dr. Keyes of New-York, father-in-law of Vice Commodore P. G. Sanford of the Atlantic Yacht Club, whose Summer home is here, is an expert fisherman. Every Summer he has done good work with hook and line, but his piscatorial achievements in that way are of slight value compared with what he has accomplished with a seine.

He holds that as much science is displayed in the handling of a net as it is possible for a devotee of Izaak Walton to show in his best moments with bait and reel. The Saugatuck River, whose mouth is between Cedar Point and Great Marsh, through which the Government dug a canal fifty years ago, has always been noted for the variety and size of the fish taken from it. Sea bass are among these, but hitherto it has been difficult to secure them.

Dr. Keyes set a net yesterday in the channel, near the south entrance to the canal alluded to, and made a haul which excited the envy of his fishing brethren. From among innumerable little fishes, he brought ashore three sea bass which weighed, respectively, nine, ten, and nineteen pounds.

Healthy Condition of the City.

The health of the city continues to be excellent, as is shown by the low mortality record. There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 758 deaths, 1,096 births, and 463 marriages.

There was a decrease of 1 death as compared with the number reported in the preceding week and of 17 as compared with the average for the corresponding week during the past five years. The death rate in an estimated population of 1,903,996, was 20.77, as against 20.81 for the preceding week and 21.24 for the corresponding week during the past five years.

BRITAIN'S COMICAL PEERS

DRAGGED INTO LONDON TO BELLOW AND DOWN HOME RULE.

FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE.

They Amuse London, but the New Campaign Cry Is "Down With the Lords!"

NO PEACE TO ERIN FROM BISHOPS.

The Russian Fleet at Toulon an Answer to William's Bluster Against France—Tremendous Popular Ovations Preparing in Paris—Grand Manœuvres of Russian Armies on the German Frontier—A Russian Four Per Cent. Loan in Paris—No Fears from Cholera—The Miners' Strike Nearing Its End.

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LONDON, Sept. 9.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—Gilbert and Sullivan began this week directing rehearsals of their new comic opera at the Savoy. Interest in this event, which gives a welcome new lease of life to a phase of human enjoyment which had seemed dead and buried, has been much damped, however, by the superior opera bouffe attractions at Westminster.

The show at the House of Lords has proved much funnier than the most confident of advance agents had promised. Everybody has laughed so steadily, in fact, that there is danger of the underlying gravity and importance of the thing being somewhat lost sight of. Whatever bitterness and sternness may be imported into the struggle later on, it must be admitted that John Bull enters upon this great advertised life-and-death contest with the bogeyman of hereditary privilege with a broad grin on his well-known rubicund visage.

It really has been extraordinarily funny. Something like a fifth of the whole number of performers had never been inside the Chamber of Peers till last Tuesday. To fully one-half the remainder it was almost as unfamiliar. These titled strangers, whipped up to London from their grouse and partridge, and denied even the sacred solace of the St. Leger, swarmed into the corridors of the House of Lords on Tuesday in droves like rustics on a personally-conducted tour through the sights of the metropolis. Policemen had to be stationed at every turn in the passages to show them the way to the scene of their deliberations. As for identifying them—that was quite beyond the powers of the servants of the House. Apparently any elderly farmer wearing a cover coat with side pockets could pass freely in and take his seat without a question. This bucolic effect colored the whole assemblage. In deference to the occasion, all wore black coats, but their sunburnt, heavy faces, huge red hands, and awkward postures kept perpetually suggesting that they ought instead to be in tweeds and gaiters. Here in London we think of Peers, mostly, as carefully-dressed, even dapper, habitués of Piccadilly and the Row. But in this great formal muster of the Peerage this handful of well-tailored men of the world was fairly snowed under by serried masses of countrified Squires.

This effect of hayseed was by no means confined to appearances. No tub-thumping demagogue could have wished for a more artless, unsophisticated audience. They laughed wildly at bald old elementary jokes which even the drivers of four-wheelers wearied of a decade ago. They stared at such speakers as strove to discuss the Home Rule bill on the grounds of logic, law, and constitutional precedent. But when a cheaper sort, like Cranbrook, rose and simply went for Gladstone as knave, liar, traitor, and lunatic, and spat on the Irish, trampled them under foot as scoundrels, murderers, alien scum and filth, then they bellowed out great volleys of "Hear, hear!" like the roar of their own prize bulls at home. They listened with obvious amazement to warnings such as Spencer gently hinted and Rosebery bluntly thrust at them, that their order itself was on trial and stood in jeopardy. It seemed to them absurd.

They know, of course, that there are some low fellows in big towns who talk like that, but so there are unruly poachers at home. They cannot see there is more in it than that, and so they stolidly, cheerfully trooped out last night behind Salisbury—400 of them—into the lobby against home rule. That was nearly a hundred more than the House of Lords' voting list has ever recorded before. It took them fully a half hour to pass in single file before the throne. On the way out they made mild rural jokes as they edged along, taking it all as a tremendous lark!

As it has been said, the public themselves, for the moment seeing only the ridiculous side of the thing in the spectacle of these hundreds of muddle-headed, beefy rustics dragged up to town from their preoccupation over game preserves and the price of fodder, and the best remedies for swine fever, to sit yawning through four evenings of speechmaking and then lightly throw out a measure which the House of Commons has been sweating blood over for eighty-four days, and which the country has been discussing for six years—this is, frankly, too preposterous for serious comment. Of course, the angry aspects of the case will come swiftly enough. In a fortnight you will see England all astir with the cry of "Down with the House of Lords!" and by the time the recess ends there will be no other issue in sight. But it is worth while to note that the first step of this historical struggle finds the Commoners, at least London's part of them, rather amused than otherwise.

There was one detachment of last night's majority, however, at the thought of which smiling faces harden. In that ugly day of reckoning which is coming for the establishment it will be remembered with peculiar bitterness that every Bishop of the seventeen present voted against Gladstone's message of peace to Ireland. Only one of them spoke, the lean, swarthy little Bishop of Ripon, and his oily, canting little speech, with its flippant jokes and insincere platitudes, was perhaps the most exasperating item in the whole long, weary series of attacks which the big measure has withstood this year.

Prompt proof of the fact that the ground of fighting has been changed, and that war on birthright privilege is now the controlling feature of Liberalism, will be afforded on Monday, which is to be the field-day over the Duke of Connaught's appointment to Aldershot. Radicals have all been remaining in town for this, whereas the others have largely gone away, and unless the Secretary of War gives an explicit undertaking that Connaught will not be brought forward later for Commander in Chief in succession to the Duke of Cambridge, it is very likely that the Government will be beaten. The Ministry is very nervous about this, and is seriously circulating a report that Secretary Campbell-Bannerman will resign in such an event. He is personally popular, and was indeed regarded as the coming man until he took this thankless, fatal office, which, as the British Army is now run, must break any man.

As it now has reached the stage where, for six months or so, the Home Rule bill is lifted above active controversy, it is natural that the internecine troubles in the Irish party, which there has been the greatest difficulty in staving off thus long, should find expression. There has been for years a quite impossible position, with a number of important members, even co-committeemen, not speaking to each other, and with incessant intrigue going on to grab all power over the funds and put the policy into the hands of a few. This persistent intrigue, carried on by Dillon and O'Brien, was described plainly enough in these dispatches at the time they put up Sexton to threaten resignation. There is now pending a resignation of a different character to which no string is tied. John Barry is well known in America as a business man, with great interests and perfect character. He risked everything a generation ago as an organizing Fenian, and he has been loyally in the forefront of the Irish struggle ever since, never seeking position, but working zealously and devoting a large share of his fortune to the cause. Next week he will explain at a meeting of his Wexford constituents why he resigns his seat in Parliament and his position as the Treasurer of the Irish National Party. He will say plainly that the conduct of Dillon and O'Brien rendered it impossible for him to serve longer either as a member who is overridden by a stupid, jealous clique, or as a Treasurer who is denied any explanation at all as to the state and disposition of the party funds.

This question of funds will play a prominent part in the discussion to follow, and at a later stage it may be important to show American subscribers the inside facts as to the way their money has been spent. The essential pivot of the case now is the Paris fund. This was down for trial in February last, and the whole sum would undoubtedly have been won for evicted tenants. The trouble was that the legal case was in charge of Healy, Arthur O'Connor, and Vesey Knox, who represented national rather than personal interests in the party. To prevent their getting the credit of effecting a settlement, Dillon and O'Brien, Blake, and one or two other committeemen of the clique known as "the Bounders" calmly ordered a suspension of legal proceedings and took the matter in their own hands. They began to deal with the Parnellites for a division instead. This division as it now stands proposes to give the Parnellites and Mrs. Parnell $80,000—nearly half the whole fund, which originally was given entirely for the evicted tenants.

The lapse of the week has put a lot of additional stormy red into the European sky. While there is nothing which may not fade off again into a quiet gray before the snow flies, it is true that the whole situation is more strained and threatening than during the past five years. Those huge German manœuvres right on the fringe of the French frontier, with William's evident high nervous and rhetorical tension of mind, and his unexpected popularity with the people of Lorraine, would ordinarily occupy French attention to the exclusion of all else. As it is they only form a miniature pendant to the splendid picture of the Russian fleet at Toulon which is now definitely fixed before the French vision. There is plenty of time between now and Oct. 13 for Gallic enthusiasm to lash itself up to foaming heights, and preparations are already on foot to show that the thing is going to tower up dizzily. All France is literally constituting itself a committee of reception and the sense of national pressure is so great that even the hostile rival editors of the Paris press are driven to meet cordially in association to arrange in Paris a vast tumultuous demonstration. There is a characteristically cynical note struck by the announcement that at the same time a new Russian 4 per cent. loan will be offered by the four leading French banks.

Stories abound of the outbreak of acute ill will between the Czar and William, of a fluttering belief in Vatican circles that war is coming, of Germany's intention to immediately throw up a new line of forts between Metz and Saarburg, and of the Czar's orders that much bigger Russian manœuvres than any even heard of before shall be held at once close on the German and Austrian borders. These are only a selection from the whole flock of canards darkening the air with their flight. They show at least that we have entered upon a period of exceptional magnetic disturbance. Whether the great storm come out of it or not, who can tell?

It is understood in Parliamentary circles that the Siamese dead-lock will hang along now about as it is until after the visit of the Russian fleet to French waters, and that then, when France tries to force a settlement, she will find China very solidly arrayed alongside of Siam and ready to take the chief brunt of resistance off England's shoulders. There are fears, indeed, that China may be almost too solid, and begin her remonstrance by massacring white missionaries on Chinese soil. This apart, however, there is now small notion that England is likely to be actively dragged into these far Eastern troubles. Sir Henry Norman, who will assume the duties of Viceroy in December, is actuated by a dislike of the dominant Anglo-Indian crowd, which indicates that he is a good man for the post and likely to throw the whole weight of his great office against the truculent jingo policy in Asia.

Reports of single cholera cases in three different parts of London—Westminster, Marylebone, and Islington—are received deservedly with incredulity. In none can any possible contact with Continental contagion be traced, and it is easier to believe that the doctors' analysis is at fault than that the Asiatic pest can be produced indepently on English soil. Two of the reported provincial cases were also due to eating mussels, and these kill people all the year round. Some of the papers show a disposition to rush into a display of type over the thing, but as a whole the public remains entirely indifferent.

The great coal strike shows signs of falling through, and not the least convincing sign there is the outburst of mob violence in Midlands and Yorkshire. As usual the worst riot and destruction have been at the colliery of one of the best and fairest employers in the whole list, Lord Masham's, near Pontefract, where huge sums have been spent on improving the works for the health and comfort of the miners.

The death of the aged Lord Lovelace, who cannot live more than a day or two, will revive for a brief season the now fast-disappearing interest in Byron and his domestic tragedies. The dying Earl was the husband of the poet's only daughter, Ada, and her son, Lord Wentworth, who is a peer in his own right, and voted last night for home rule, bears a very striking resemblance to portraits of his illustrious grandfather.

Unhappy to relate, Lew Wallace's portentous new novel is received by reviewers here with ribald jeers. There is a very general chorus of affectionate praise for Robert Louis Stevenson's "Catriona," modified by regrets that he did not stick to the original serial title of "David Balfour." By either name it is likely to be the novel of the season.

H. F.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin's Anniversary.

Ex-Register and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn were married Sept. 11, 1863. As Mrs. and Miss McLaughlin leave for Newton, N. J., to-morrow, to visit Mrs. McLaughlin's mother, the wedding will be celebrated to-day.

The anniversary will be marked by a family dinner this afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Carroll, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, will be the only ones present aside from the ex-Register's household.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin were married by the late Rev. Father John McDonald of St. James's Cathedral, on Jay Street, at Sunnyside Homestead, the birthplace of Mrs. McLaughlin, at Lafayette, N. J.

Don't say you can't afford to visit the World's Fair. Have you heard of the New-York Central's half-rate ($20) excursions? Next one Sept. 11.—Adv.

FLAMES WRECK A MUSIC HALL

THRILLING RESCUES AT AN EAST NEW-YORK FIRE.

Five Women Carried Out by Firemen by Means of Ladders—Bennett's Casino and Other Buildings Burned—A Loss of $100,000—Several Persons Injured During the Conflagration—Being Surrounded by Frame Buildings, the Fire Was with Difficulty Controlled.

Bennett's Casino, the largest music hall in Brooklyn, was destroyed by a fire which was discovered at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, involving a loss of $100,000. Four persons were injured, and five women, employed in the place, had to be carried down on ladders by the firemen.

The women, who are members of the Forrest Burlesque Company, were asleep in Leddy's boarding house, adjoining the Casino building. The wildest excitement prevailed during the rescue. When the boarding house caught fire, there was a general rush for safety on the part of the inmates. They came out in all sorts of attire, their faces still besmeared with the paint they had used the night before.

They collected in a group on the sidewalk, watching the flames, while the spectators, who had gathered at the first alarm of fire, closed in around them. Suddenly one of the women gave a hysterical shriek, and throwing her arms wildly about her head, she cried:

"There are five of our girls up there! They'll be burned to death!"

"Where are they?" asked a policeman.

"Up stairs asleep," responded the woman, and then, carried away by the excitement, she fainted.

In a moment the firemen had run up a ladder against the house, and they were soon on the floor where the women were still asleep. The house, a frame structure, was burning fiercely below. The firemen had the girls out on the ladders almost before they were sufficiently awake to realize that they had been in danger.

In the meantime, another thrilling rescue was being made in the Casino proper. The entire building, a three-story brick structure, fronting 150 feet on Alabama Avenue and 100 feet on East New-York Avenue, was a mass of flames. Out of almost every window flames were pouring, while great volumes of smoke rolled upward from the blazing roof. The firemen had already given up the structure for lost, and were directing their attention to saving the adjoining buildings, when some one shouted:

"Look! A man is going to jump!"

This was John Dougherty, the janitor of the building. He had climbed on the window sill. Behind him was a wall of flame and smoke.

"Hold on there, we'll take you down," yelled Capt. Campbell of Truck 7. Dougherty heard the cry, and swung back again into the room, while the fireman ran up a ladder.

The telegraph wires were in the way, and the top of the ladder rested against them several feet from the wall. Truckman Charles Fields climbed up the trembling ladder, and when he reached a point opposite the window he stretched out his arms and grabbed Dougherty by the hands. By main strength the truckman swung him over to the ladder, where Capt. Campbell assisted him to the ground.

Dougherty's wife, who was employed as a scrubwoman in the building, had made her way down stairs and was taken out by the firemen. Neither the janitor nor his wife was injured other than by receiving slight burns about the hands.

While Dougherty was being taken out, William Devere, manager of the Forrest Burlesque Company, rushed into the building to save some of the properties and musical instruments. A blazing beam felled him to the floor. He was picked up and taken to Muller's Hotel, near by, where Surgeons Mooney and Delevan, who had been summoned, with ambulances, from St. Mary's Hospital, attended him. He was not seriously injured.

William McKee, a fireman on the Brooklyn Elevated Road, was standing near the burning building when one of the walls fell. He was struck by the débris and badly injured about the head and arms.

Clarence Hamilton, fifteen years old, of 1,200 Herkimer Street, was watching the firemen carrying McKee to the ambulance, when he was run down by a trolley car on the Fulton Street line. He was badly hurt, and had to be taken to his home in an ambulance.

At this time there was almost a panic in the neighborhood. The fire seemed beyond control, and it looked as if the entire district might be swept away. There are hundreds of frame buildings in this section of East New-York, and a fire that got a good start would, it was feared, spread over several blocks. The streets were packed solid with spectators, who could only be kept back with difficulty by the police reserves from three precincts.

Long lines of trolley cars on the Fulton Street line stretched for several blocks away, wires being down, and on the Brooklyn Elevated Road, which runs by the place, traffic was suspended, while the firemen fought the flames from the trestles. The clanging of the ambulances as they passed to and fro among the crowd and the puffing of the fire engines added to the excitement.

Next door to the Casino, on East New-York Avenue, with a space of 20 feet between, was a frame building occupied, like the Leddy place, as a boarding house. The occupants had, at first, scrambled out of the building. As they saw no immediate danger they returned and began to carry the furniture and belongings out of doors. They had just made their last trip in safety when the Casino wall was seen to totter. In a moment it had fallen, crushing in the roof of the boarding house with a noise that could have been heard half a mile away.

"A fireman is buried under the wall!" cried some one, and at once there was a rush to the steaming mass of bricks that lay piled up beside the wrecked boarding house.

But the fireman had escaped uninjured. He was close to the wall when it fell, and would have been killed had not a window opening from which the sash had been burned, fallen over the spot where he stood. It was as though a blazing hoop had passed over him. A few bricks fell on his feet, but otherwise he was uninjured, and with the aid of his comrades he crawled out of the ruins and returned to work.

By hard work the firemen finally got the flames under control after fighting them from 4 until 6 o'clock. The Bennett place was left almost a complete wreck. Only two walls remained standing.

"The Casino is a total loss," said John D. Bennett, the proprietor, who was present when the fire broke out. "All I saved was the cash box."

The Leddy house, 14 Alabama Avenue, was damaged $4,000, and the boarding house of Charles Victory, 16 Alabama Avenue, was damaged $3,000. The frame boarding house 7 East New-York Avenue, which was run by Martin Plase, suffered about $2,000.

The Bennett Building was erected four years ago at a cost $64,000 on a plot of land that cost $14,000 by William J. Bennett. He fitted it up at a cost of $10,000 and sold it to his brother, John D., two years ago, with the ground, for $105,000. The place was a concert hall and barroom, where drinks are sold and women sing and dance on the stage. It has not borne a good reputation. The property was mortgaged to Brewer Otto Huber for $48,000. The insurance is placed at $23,000.

Frederick Becht, a cigar dealer, and Ernest Mantle, a confectioner, had stores on the Alabama Avenue side of the Casino building. Their loss is about $4,000. Muller's Hotel across the street was badly scorched, as was the old Hunter mansion, which is over 200 years old and said to be the first building erected in East New-York.

The damage to the fixtures of the Casino, which had cost a considerable sum, and to the lodge rooms up stairs occupied by Bunker Hill Lodge of Odd Fellows and other organizations, was very great. Bunker Hill Lodge had about $2,000 worth of furniture and paraphernalia, on which there was no insurance.

The fire originated under the stage of the music hall in the boiler room from an unknown cause.

Chicago Has a Great Idea of Cammack.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A big wheat deal is on. It is said that Addison Cammack, the famous Wall Street operator, has turned from stocks to Chicago wheat. He is credited with having cleared $10,000,000 on the bear side of stocks during the first part of the year, and he is now long on December wheat in this market to the extent of 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels.

Just when Cammack made up his mind to go into wheat is not known, but it must have been some little time after the Cudahy Fairbank collapse. Mr. Cammack's line thus far, large though it may be, is not so great as to set the trade aghast, though it is large enough to suggest the possibility of a deal in December wheat, if conditions are right for the play.

The Wall Street operator relied on the light crop of wheat and the belief that reserves of old wheat were nearer exhaustion than most people thought to see him through his deal. The prevailing drought is another factor, for it has prevented plowing.

Tried to Kill Himself in a Cell.

Morris Samuels, a salesman who said he had no home, attempted to kill himself in a cell in the Eldridge Street Police Station last night by cutting his throat with a penknife. He had been arrested in Ridley's store in Grand Street for attempting to steal an umbrella. The self-inflicted wounds were not serious, and he will recover.

MR. CARLISLE ASKS FOR IT.

Bill to Relieve Treasury from Redeeming Subsidiary Silver Coin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An innocent-looking little bill introduced by Mr. Morgan in the Senate this morning brings to the surface the fact that the World's Fair Columbian silver half dollars, issued in aid of the fair, are rapidly drifting back into the Treasury.

The bill is intended to release the Secretary of the Treasury from the compulsory redemption of subsidiary coin, and it was introduced at his request. Its speedy passage will be urged.

Under the law approved June 9, 1879, the holder of any silver coins of smaller denomination than $1 can, on presentation of the same in sums of $20 or any multiple thereof, receive therefor lawful money of the United States. The second section of the act directs any Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States who may receive any coins under this act to exchange them in sums of $20 or any multiple thereof for lawful money on demand of the holder.

What is the effect of this law becomes a pertinent question in view of the proposition to repeal it. It appears that there is now rushing to the Treasury of the United States from all parts of the country an enormous volume of subsidiary coin, and a not inconsiderable portion of that coin is coming from Chicago. This is due, as explained by a Senator this morning, to the fact that the Columbian half dollars, pledged to the banks by the World's Fair management, have not proved a profitable investment. So the banks, taking advantage of this law, are forwarding them to the Sub-Treasuries for redemption and receiving therefor Treasury notes.

In addition to these half-dollars the law applies equally to all subsidiary coin, and every dollar of such coin coming to the Treasury in conformity to this law is redeemable in Treasury notes, and, naturally, these notes are redeemable in gold. It is to prevent this drain in redeeming subsidiary coin that the Secretary of the Treasury desires the law repealed.

The third section of the act, which makes all silver coins of less denomination than $1 legal tender in all sums not exceeding $10 in full payment of all dues, public and private, is not disturbed.

EMMA GOLDMAN IS HERE.

Brought from Philadelphia by Detectives—Will Be Arraigned To-Morrow.

Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, is now in custody in this city. She was brought from Philadelphia last evening by Detective Sergeants Jacob and Heidelberg. The young woman was recently indicted by the Grand Jury for making inflammatory and seditious harangues and inciting to riot.

When the bench warrant was issued for her arrest, she was absent from the city, and Detective Jacob, who knew the woman and upon whose evidence she was indicted, was sent in search of her. He traced her to Newark and thence to Philadelphia, where she was arrested as she was about to enter a hall where there was to have been a meeting of Anarchists, and where she intended to make one of her characteristic speeches.

She resisted arrest, and an attempt to rescue her from her captors was made by her associates. The irate Anarchist was locked up for the night, and when taken to court the next morning she expressed her willingness to accompany Detective Jacob to New-York without waiting for extradition papers. The Pennsylvania statutes do not permit such a rapid proceeding, however, and she was committed for fifteen days to await the requisition from New-York.

The necessary papers were prepared in the District Attorney's office, and the requisition papers were taken by Detectives Jacob and Heidelberg to Chicago, where they were signed by Gov. Flower. The detectives reached Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, where the warrant of extradition was signed by Gov. Pattison. Then the detectives proceeded to Philadelphia and Emma was delivered to them.

The detectives, with their prisoner, reached this city at 7:25 last evening. They went at once to Police Headquarters, and after the record of the arrest had been made in the blotter in the Detective Bureau the woman was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, where there is a police matron, and was locked up in a cell.

To Sergt. Foody, who took her pedigree, she said she was twenty-five years old, was born in Russia, was unmarried, and had no occupation and no home. She will be arraigned to-morrow.

The detectives said last night that Miss Goldman was very quiet while on the trip to this city and gave them no trouble whatever.

JURY DIVIDED, SIX TO SIX.

No Verdict Reached in the Westinghouse Conspiracy Trial.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—The jury in the Westinghouse conspiracy case disagreed, and the defendants, Morris W. Mead, William J. Clark, and Milton H. Hamilton, will have another trial.

It was just 10 o'clock when the jurors retired yesterday morning and 10 o'clock this morning when they announced their inability to agree. Five hours after their retirement a note was sent into court signed by the foreman, saying that they could not agree and asking that they be discharged. Judge Collier, however, decided that they should remain out and try to reach a verdict, adding that if they could not do so by morning he would then discharge them.

When the courtroom was opened this morning it was rapidly filled by the waiting friends of the defendants. At 9:55 o'clock the jurors took their seats. Judge Collier turned to them and said: "I have received your note in which you say that you cannot agree on a verdict. Do you not think that upon further consideration to-day you could reach an agreement?"

The foreman answered: "Your Honor, we are firmly convinced that we can never agree on a verdict."

The jury was then discharged. It is understood that the first ballot stood seven for acquittal and five against. On the next and through about 100 ballots the jury stood six for and six against acquittal.

JUDGE MAYNARD WILL ACCEPT.

He Denies a Republican Rumor that He Will Decline a Renomination if Tendered.

The improbable story was printed in Republican newspapers yesterday that Judge Isaac H. Maynard of the Court of Appeals would decline a renomination from the coming State Democratic Convention because he had become converted to the belief that his name on the ticket would be distasteful to so many Democrats that his nomination would be a handicap to the party.

Judge Maynard is staying at the Park Avenue Hotel. Yesterday he was down the bay as the guest of Commodore Gerry seeing the yacht race. Before going down the bay he branded the story of his declination of a renomination as ridiculous.

"My friends tell me that I will get the nomination," he said. "If it is tendered to me, I shall accept it."

Removed the Foundation and Built a Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—An attempt was made to fire the Boston Clothing Store, 42 to 48 Newark Avenue, last night. A portion of the foundation wall had been removed at the rear, and a fire kindled between the Boston and the adjoining building with paper and straw saturated with oil upon which had been placed several tin cans filled with charcoal.

Owing to want of draught the fire smoldered, and the smoke found its way into the room where the female clerks kept their wraps. When the store was closed and they went for their garments they found the room filled with smoke and gave the alarm. The floor was cut away and the flames extinguished. This is the second attempt to fire the building within two months.

There are twenty families in the upper part of the building, and the discovery of the fire created a panic among them.

Suspended Banks Resume.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The First National Bank of this city, which suspended Aug. 10, has been granted permission to resume, and gave public notice yesterday that on Monday next it would resume business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The First National Bank of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the Oregon National Bank of Portland, Oregon, which suspended recently, have to-day been permitted to reopen.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The date on which the investigation of the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory will be begun has been changed from Sept. 12 to Sept. 26, on account of the illness of Judge Gilbert, Deputy Attorney General.

—H. M. States, an insurance man from Cleveland, Ohio, was fatally injured at New-Britain, Conn., yesterday by being struck in the back, near the spine, by a hose coupling.

Only $20 to Chicago and Return.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Wednesday, Sept. 13. Agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Alleghany Mountains by daylight.—Adv.

AUTHORITIES MAKE DENIAL.

Mrs. Roberson's Idiot Boy, They Say, Was Not Badly Treated.

H. H. Porter, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was asked yesterday about the statement made by Mrs. Jacob Roberson of 105 Bedford Street, that her idiot boy Arthur had been ill treated and starved at the asylum on Randall's Island, had been kept dirty, and had been tied down with ropes that cut into his flesh, and kept in the burning sun.

Mr. Porter said: "Mrs. Roberson's story is not true, and she must have a vivid imagination. I'll give you a letter to Mrs. Dunphy, the Superintendent of the asylum, and she will show you over the asylum, and you will see how the children look."

Mrs. Dunphy has a very kind expression. She emphatically denied the truth of the charges made by Mrs. Roberson. She first showed the reporter the reception room where the idiot children, when brought to the island, are first taken in and registered. Near by are two bath rooms where the children are given a thorough bath, and their clothes, which are washed, are put away, and they are clothed in the asylum clothes. The children's dormitory is airy, and a clean pillow and counterpane lay on each bed.

In the children's day room, which is quite large, nearly a score of little idiots were amusing themselves under the charge of a good-natured looking female nurse. Several of them came running to Mrs. Dunphy and Dr. Feinberg, the attending physician, and seemed to be very fond of them, and pulled at their clothes. The children showed no marks of ill treatment, or fear of the nurse, physician, or Superintendent, nor did they look starved.

A broad piazza runs along the floor on which the children are, and here they are kept to enjoy the open air and light until the sun shines upon it and makes it advisable for them to go indoors.

"As for the charge of starving the children," said Mrs. Dunphy, "why, they get sufficient soup and meat and stew and oatmeal and hominy, and have cows' milk every day. They do not look like starvelings. And as for ill treatment, I know the children are treated very well, and there is no one under my direction who would dare to ill treat the poor little unfortunates."

Dr. Feinberg said: "As to the charge that the little fellow was tied with ropes and exposed to the sun, I'll say that the child was secured with a strap only by my orders, because he was very violent, tore his clothes, and tried to swallow the pieces, and chewed shoes and anything else he could get hold of. An insatiable appetite is characteristic of the disease from which the boy was suffering, and such a person will not stop eating. But the boy was not hurt at all by being tied, and it kept him from hurting himself and others.

"The boy came here dirty, emaciated, and pale, and his mother was quite dirty, too. He was washed, just like all the other children. He was not exposed to the sun any more than was necessary, and every authority says that the sun is the best tonic that an idiot can get. His mother complains that the boy's skin became as dark as that of a negro from exposure to the sun. Of course she exaggerates, but the fact that the boy's skin did tan goes to prove that oxygen was getting into his blood and that his condition was improving."

ELIGIBILITY FOR NAVY YARD WORK

Secretary Herbert Issues an Order Which Will Reduce the Registration Lists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An order has been issued by Secretary Herbert reducing the term for which a man can retain his name on the registration list as eligible for work in navy yards from two to one year. The effect of it will be to wipe off the list gradually the names of all those who have been certified as desirable men under the last Administration for employment. Under the new order the term of eligibility for certification to the head of a department for employment will be one year from the date the name is entered upon the registration books.

The effect will be to drop the names of all persons who registered prior to Sept. 1, 1892, and on the first of each succeeding month of those who have been on the register one year. Some such rule has been thought to be necessary for a long time to better the system adopted two years ago. That system, although it was in the main very carefully considered and has undoubtedly improved the efficiency of the labor at navy yards, did not put any limit to the time during which the name of an applicant for work was to remain on the registration list. Great inconvenience has resulted, therefore, from this omission.

The number of applicants is always far greater than the number of places available. Veterans, under this rule, at the New-York yard will be given the preference, and then follows the class of those not preferred. Mr. Tracy's system went into effect Sept. 1, 1891. During that month 581 non-preferred applicants registered, and in October of that year 504 were registered in the same list, making altogether 1,085.

During the time from Sept. 1, 1891, to July 31 last, 967 were certified from the list of non-preferred, which is a less number than were registered during the first two months. Difficulty was found in getting those to whom notices were sent to respond. They either had moved from their former residences, secured other employment, or had died.

GLEASON PLEADS PREJUDICE.

The Ex-Mayor Says He Cannot Get an Impartial Trial in Queens County.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 9.—Ex-Mayor Gleason to-day filed with County Clerk Sutphin and District Attorney Fleming notice of a motion to be made Monday before the Court of Sessions to change the place of trial of the two indictments pending against him in connection with the sale of a fire engine to the city. In the affidavits of the ex-Mayor and his counsel, filed with the notice, it is set forth that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in Queens County.

The ex-Mayor alleges in his affidavit that the newspapers have prejudiced the people against him, and that he has been "characterized as a bully and a brute, a ruffian, and as a man who should, on general principles, be confined within the walls of the State prison, and has been held up to the public as a man in every way contemptible and as a dangerous menace to the public welfare of Long Island City; in fact, as being the personification and embodiment of all that is low, coarse, vulgar, and corrupt, and as being capable of committing any and all crimes in the calendar if by so doing he could gain and subserve a selfish end."

His counsel says in his affidavit that the feeling against his client was engendered by grossly exaggerated newspaper accounts of Gleason's official acts. He alleges that he heard Mayor Sanford's counsel say that Gleason ought to be in State prison, and that he would go there, and that District Attorney Fleming had said the people were charging him with neglect of duty in not arraigning Gleason for trial.

One of the indictments charges him with a felony and the other misdemeanor.

District Attorney Fleming says the application is to be made with the object of delaying the trial of the case.

Illness Caused Her to Commit Suicide.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., Sept. 9.—Long illness is said to have made the life of Mrs. L. A. Pearsall almost unendurable, and at 4 o'clock this morning she shot herself in the left side with a revolver and died shortly afterward. Her husband, David Pearsall, is a stevedore on Pier 3, New-York City.

Mrs. Pearsall sent her husband into an adjoining room to get her a drink of water. The fatal report of the pistol brought him hastily back.

Mrs. Pearsall was thirty years old. She had been married eight years and had no children.

New Monmouth Line Steamboat.

TOMKINS COVE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A handsome new sidewheel steamboat of the New-York and Monmouth Steamboat Company was launched at Rodermond's shipyard here this morning. Miss Mamie E. Dick, daughter of G. H. Dick of New-York City, the President of the company, broke a bottle of champagne over the bow and christened the boat Little Silver, in honor of one of her stopping places on the Shrewsbury River. The launch was entirely successful.

Little Silver will be in commission within five weeks, and will run from New-York to Oceanport, N. J.

Bullion Warehouse Scheme.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—Committees representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, and other commercial bodies of the city are considering the bullion warehouse plan. The scheme is to furnish a market for silver and increase the volume of circulation. It is proposed to have the State charter a trust deposit company which shall issue certificates for the bullion deposited, under the direction of the State Treasurer.

Will Sue the Railroad for $10,000.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 9.—Papers will be served Monday on the Long Island Railroad Company in a suit for $10,000 damages by John J. Merritt of this place for injuries received in the Berlin collision. The plaintiff is the son of Capt. I. J. Merritt of the Merritt Wrecking Company. Mr. Merritt's collar bone was fractured, his leg and ankle sprained, and his body otherwise wounded and bruised.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

There is no longer room for doubt that a revival of industrial activity has set in and that the process of restoration of trade and commerce is well under way. The week under review has brought a succession of favorable developments, and they have resulted in considerable accession to the growing feeling of confidence in the future which has developed since the House passed the silver repeal measure a fortnight ago. The city banks are rapidly regaining their normal condition, the statement issued yesterday showing that they now hold only a little less than $3,000,000 in excess of the legal reserve. Their recovery has been prompt, and, as they have already begun to retire their Clearing House loan certificates, it is reasonable to expect that it will not be many weeks before the publication of the usual detailed statement of their condition will be resumed. When that comes the end of the season of distress will have been reached.

Within the week there has been a decided revival in the commercial world. Merchants are now willing to undertake new business, and are, in fact, looking for it rather than evading it, as they have been doing for several months. The premium on gold has disappeared, while that on currency has been only nominal, the banks supplying all the requirements of their customers. Time money is to be had on reasonable terms and in amount, although first-class collateral is still demanded. A market has been found for the best class of commercial paper, Philadelphia, Boston, and New-England financial institutions taking it in limited amount. The New-York banks, however, still hold aloof, but they will be applicants for it just so soon as a fair share of their Clearing House certificates are retired. The foreign exchange market, with the disappearance of the premium on gold, has become normal once more. Prevailing rates are above the point where gold can be imported at a profit, but it is a reasonable expectation that gold will find its way to this country before the season advances much further, as that is the natural course of the movement in the Fall. One of the most encouraging features of the week has been the resumption of mills and factories in all parts of the country and the consequent re-employment of the army of men and women which has been idle since the disturbance caused by the silver law began.

Wall Street has read with much interest the exposures of the iniquities of the present management of the Philadelphia and Reading Company which have been made in The Times. Mr. Rice's stirring appeal to the security holders to unite with him for the rescue of their property has met with generous response, and a change of management seems to be inevitable. The facts which have been revealed must make a deep impression on the minds of investors at home and abroad, so much so that the impossibility of the present management remaining in control is a foregone conclusion. In view of the malodorous developments the management is so smirched that no statement issued by it or the receivers will be received with credence, nor can any plan of reorganization issued under such auspices receive support. The exposures by The Times of the way in which they have mixed themselves up with Mr. McLeod's irregularities, adopting them as their own, shows how willing they were to enter crooked paths from the beginning. Security holders are proverbially long suffering, but those of the Reading Company have become aroused at last. Mr. Rice has received encouragement on every hand and assurances of support, in addition to what he already had, from many prominent places, and in particular from prominent members of the visiting committees. His ultimate success will mean not only hope for Reading, but will assist materially in restoring confidence in American securities as a whole, which has been so rudely shaken by the antics of the present managers of that company.

The stock market, taken as a whole, has shown marked improvement. Traders looked for a reaction, and it came on Wednesday. The pace of the upward movement had been too rapid to be healthful and there was no regret expressed when it was checked. But the reaction which ran from Wednesday afternoon until Friday morning was in all respects a natural one, and when it had run its course the subsequent recovery more than wiped out the decline, so that at the close of business yesterday prices were materially higher than a week ago. In the reaction Chicago Gas and General Electric were the principal stocks attacked. The former was sold on the issue of bonds by the People's Gas Company, one of its creatures, and General Electric on the revival of exploded rumors as to its financial condition. St. Paul also was hammered on talk that it would pass its coming dividend period without a distribution.

One of the best evidences of the permanency of the present improvement is found in the gradual but steady broadening of the bond market. The demand for all classes of issues has been excellent, showing that money which investors were inclined to hold close at hand in case of emergencies is again seeking investment. In the past a rising stock market has been invariably preceded by an improvement in the railway mortgage market, and as that improvement is now in progress it is fair to presume that it indicates higher prices for stocks. How far the advance is to go will depend on the action of the Senate on the silver bill now before it. Unnecessary delay by that august body may imperil the gain we have already made, and may even bring about a reaction, but if that happens it will be a bad day for obstructionists of the Peffer-Stewart-Hill type. These men cannot appreciate the fact too soon that the business world is in no mood to be trifled with.

CHINESE TO BE DEPORTED.

Congressman Geary Says So After Talking with the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Representative Geary of California, author of the law of 1892 providing for the deportation of unregistered Chinese in the United States, is satisfied that the provisions of the law will be enforced by the Administration. Yesterday and to-day he had interviews with President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle upon the subject, and later said:

"The law will be carried out. Assurances have been given me on that point which are thoroughly satisfactory. I understand that a circular letter of instructions is now being prepared at the Treasury Department and will be issued in a short time. Inquiries have been made of the steamship officers in California as to the rates which will be charged for carrying the Chinese home, and answers have been received, upon the basis of which the work will proceed. The charge for transportation will be $35 a head, and 40 cents a day for subsistence while the subjects of deportation are held awaiting opportunity to sail."

"How many Chinese are there in California liable to deportation?"

"About 90,000. We have nearly all there are in the country. The other States have but a few hundreds in all, I believe."

"To send this number abroad will require an additional appropriation, won't it?"

"Not a great deal, I imagine; but whatever is necessary will doubtless be provided."

"Have you any reason to look for retaliatory measures by the Chinese Government upon the Americans residing in that country?"

"I am perfectly willing," responded Mr. Geary, "to vote for a bill requiring every American missionary in China to return to his country within a year, the protection of this Government to be withdrawn from him at the expiration of that time. I would do this just as I would vote to expel every Anarchist from the United States within a year. The principle that would exclude Anarchists from this country would keep American missionaries out of China. Their cases are exactly parallel."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron de Batz of France is at the Brunswick.

—Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy is at the Hoffman.

—Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge Denis O'Brien of the New-York Court of Appeals is at the Murray Hill.

—The Marchioness de Alella of Spain and Countess de Ybañes of Cuba are at the Victoria.

INTRIGUES AT HONOLULU.

Tactics of the Friends and Enemies of Hawaii's Deposed Queen.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 9.—The steamship Worrimoo arrived yesterday evening from Honolulu and brought advices up to Aug. 31.

Walker and Sinclair, who were arrested June 28 for conspiracy, were acquitted of the charge on Aug. 25, the jury standing 9 to 3. The evidence was weak as to proof of meetings or organizations of conspirators. A number of the jury were known royalists. The line of defense was mainly that the accused were in liquor and merely boasting when making the disclosures brought in evidence against them. The Government claims to have gained its chief object in the arrests by exposing and checking the conspiracy.

John E. Bush's daily paper Kaloo reports "positive advices" from Washington that President Cleveland and his Cabinet are only waiting to complete from Mr. Blount's report the evidence of the Queen's overthrow by Stevens, when orders are to be issued for her immediate restoration. These orders were to arrive by the mail of Sept. 6. Kaloo is published in the native language. Bush's correspondent is known to be his former colleague, Cæsar Celsor Morena. The object of these reports is to keep together the Queen's adherents and by fear of her restoration to prevent the natives from joining the annexation clubs.

Since Admiral Skerritt's demonstration of his readiness to maintain order nothing more has been heard of dynamiting the city or of overthrowing the Government by force. Great preparations have been made at the Queen's residence for the observance of her birthday.

The Hawaiian Star, speaking for a majority of the Annexation Club, is demanding the removal of royalists from the public offices, and has published a list of such who are drawing Government salaries. The Advertiser counsels moderation, and a few changes probably will be soon made.

Rowell, Chief of Public Works, had a narrow escape from being caught in an overflow of the volcano on the 27th. The lake rose in a huge tide of fire, carried away the whole of its parapet wall, and filled the entire circuit of Halemaulau pit with an unbroken sheet of surging lava 100 acres in extent. This was the finest show for two years. A smart shock of earthquake was felt.

H. M. Whitney, the leading and oldest journalist of Honolulu, arrived on the Worrimoo, and leaves for Chicago in a few days.

DIVIDED THE PAVING CONTRACT.

The Highest Bidder Got an Equal Chance with the Lowest in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—Public dissatisfaction with recent acts of the Street and Water Commissioners culminated to-day in legal proceedings before Judge Lippencott. Two writs of certiorari were asked for. Allan L. McDermott, Clerk of the Chancery Court, asked the court to review the proceedings in regard to asphalt pavement.

There were two bidders for the work, the Trinidad and Barbour Companies. One bid was greatly in excess of the other, but the board decided to award half the work to each company. Mr. McDermott said this proceeding would entail a loss of $6,000 upon the city.

Corporation Counsel Edwards defended the board and said its action was prompted by economical motives.

Judge Lippincott said he would grant Mr. McDermott's motion. He thought the matter should be fully investigated. To award contracts to the highest instead of the lowest bidder converted the proceedings, in his opinion, into a farce.

Charles C. Black applied for a writ to review the ordinance vacating Railroad Avenue, at the foot of the Heights, to enable the New-Jersey Junction Railroad to tunnel under the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Black said the transaction was fraudulent, because it made a grant of valuable public property without consideration. Decision was reserved.

Politics in the Catholic Congress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Politics made its appearance on the floor of the Roman Catholic Congress to-day, and in five minutes the hall was in an uproar. Irish politics occasioned the trouble, but all ended satisfactorily. Cardinal Gibbons had made the closing address of the Congress, but before Chairman O'Brien could declare it adjourned T. P. Fenton of Kansas began to speak on the Irish question.

There were hisses in various parts of the hall, and cries of "out of order," but he persisted, and presented resolutions sympathizing with the Irish and referring to Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Finally Judge Moran suggested to the Chairman that the matter had been put aside by the Committee on Resolutions because it was politics, and if brought up now should include all nationalities. Mr. Fenton said that he would accept an amendment to that effect. The resolution was amended by including among those to whom sympathy be extended, the Poles, the Jews in Russia, and "all the people whom any tyrannical Government persecutes," and was adopted.

Chairman O'Brien announced that the business of the Congress was concluded, and Cardinal Gibbons delivered the closing address.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze;
SOZODONT in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies;
You will use it if you're wise.

Sypher & Co., 5th Av. and 28th St., Importers of Antique Carved Oak and Gilt French and Italian Furniture, rare old Tapestries, &c.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

No buffet should be without a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the South American appetizer and invigorator.

E. & W. "Leota," E. & W.
A FULL DRESS COLLAR.

DIED.

Conger, Bayard S.
Fish, Hamilton.
Hamlin, Frederick V.
Kyle, Laura H.
March, Mary L.
Miller, Mollie J.
Palmer, Francis I.
Weekes, Isabella A.

CONGER.—At Cape May, Sept. 8, BAYARD STOCKTON, infant son of Rev. Arthur B. and Mary Stockton Conger.

Interment private.

FISH.—On Sept. 7, at "Glenclyffe," Garrisons, HAMILTON FISH, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Philip's-in-the-Highlands, Garrisons, on Monday, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock. Special cars will be attached to train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M. Returning, reach New-York at 3:25 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is requested that flowers should not be sent.

The members of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of HAMILTON FISH, a former President of the society, from St. Philip's-in-the-Highlands, Garrisons, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock M.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, President.
GEORGE G. DE WITT, Secretary.

At a special meeting of the State Society of the Cincinnati, held Friday afternoon at Delmonico's, the following minute was adopted:

Whereas, In the wise providence of the Almighty in the disposition of affairs it has pleased Him to take our beloved President to Himself, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, fully aware of the loss which it has sustained in the death of its President, the Hon. HAMILTON FISH, who for so many years has presided over its deliberations during many trying events in its existence, does sorrowfully submit; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the society send a delegation to attend his funeral, wearing the usual badge of mourning. JOHN SCHUYLER, Secretary.

HAMLIN.—On Friday, Sept. 8, 1893, FREDERICK V. HAMLIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 500 Madison Av., Monday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

KYLE.—On Friday, Sept. 8, LAURA H., widow of John J. Kyle and daughter of Chas. W. Copeland of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence, 44 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay St. for Brick Church station at 2:30 P. M.

MARCH.—On Sept. 8, at Paul Smith's, Adirondacks, suddenly, of heart failure, MARY L. MARCH, widow of John Pyne March, Esq., and daughter of the late Major Rawlins Lowndes.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Mrs. MOLLIE J. MILLER, beloved wife of John W. Miller.

Funeral services at residence, 251 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

☞ Western papers please copy.

PALMER.—Suddenly, on Sept. 8, at the City of New-York, FRANCIS INGRAM PALMER, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral private.

WEEKES.—At rest, Sept. 8, ISABELLA A. WEEKES, widow of Joseph Weekes, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. E. Langley, Linden, N. J.

Funeral services Sunday, 10th. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt St. at 2:45, Pennsylvania R. R. Carriages will be in waiting at depot.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

Special Notices.

FALL STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS ready for inspection and sale. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau St.

New Publications.

DON'T EXPECT PEOPLE TO KNOW WHAT you have to sell unless you tell them, and a good way to reach them direct is to send an attractive circular, copying from Phillips's Elite Directory, which contains a selected list of 50,000 names, giving their correct address. In this way you will accomplish your purpose. $6. Brentano's and all booksellers, or from W. Phillips & Co., 31 Nassau St.

TWO GAMES FOR THE GIANTS

THEY WON BOTH FROM THE CINCINNATI REDS.

The First Was Close and Exciting, but the Second Was of a Most One-Sided Character—The Cincinnati Players Accuse Umpire Connolly of Making a Decision that Lost Them a Game—Both Rusie and Baldwin Pitched Good Ball—Doyle Injured by a Foul Tip.

New-York's well-paid and well-fed Giants finished their series of home games yesterday in a blaze of glory, so to speak. After losing twice to the Cincinnati Reds, they arose in their might and evened up matters by thrashing the players from the Porkopolis twice in one afternoon, a feat the frisky Giants were not guilty of before this season.

One of the games yesterday was of the most one sided character. It was the second. But the first was too close to please the followers of the Giants, and only a close decision by Umpire Connolly won the game in the ninth inning. To say it was close is using a very charitable expression. It was in the last inning, with the score a tie, two hands out and two men on bases, that the play came up. Tiernan hit a slow bounder to Smith, who passed the ball to Motz apparently in time to retire the runner, but the umpire said not out, and the Giants were the winners.

"See that man!" said Third Baseman Latham to Connolly as that worthy walked off the field; "he's one of the three Northampton bank robbers. The other two are serving twenty years' sentence."

Umpire Lynch was ordered to umpire the games, but by mistake went to Brooklyn and officiated at Eastern Park.

In the first game the runs of the Giants were scored as follows: One in the first on Ward's single and Tiernan's three-bagger; one in the eighth on Connor's single and Burke's triple, and one in the ninth, when Baldwin made a hit, but was forced out by Fuller; a single by Stafford and Tiernan's grounder to Smith, referred to above. The Reds scored their two runs in the third on Latham's two-bagger, Holliday's base on balls, a steal, and Vaughn's single.

Both Chamberlain and Parrott were hit hard in the second game, and the Giants won hands down.

Doyle in the first game was struck with a foul tip and had to retire. He will not accompany the club on the Western trip which begins this afternoon. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Latham, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	Stafford, cf	0	1	1	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	2	6	1	Ward, 2b	1	2	3	1	0
Halliday, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Vaughn, c	0	1	4	1	0	Davis, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
McCarthy, rf	0	1	5	0	0	Conner, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Motz, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Burke, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Canavan, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Doyle, c	0	1	3	0	0
Smith, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Wilson, c	0	0	3	0	1
Dwyer, p	0	0	1	2	0	Baldwin, p	0	1	1	1	0
						Fuller, ss	1	1	1	5	1
Total	2	7	*26	12	1	Total	3	11	27	9	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New-York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New-York 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off Baldwin, 1; off Dwyer, 1. Struck out—By Baldwin, 4; by Dwyer, 3. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Burke. Two-base hit—Latham. Sacrifice hits—Canavan, Smith, Dwyer, Ward, Burke. Stolen bases—Latham, Halliday, Vaughn, Doyle, (2.) Hit by pitcher—Canavan. Wild pitch—Dwyer. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Latham, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Stafford, cf	1	0	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	2	1	1	0	Ward, 2b	2	3	3	3	2
Halliday, cf	0	3	3	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Vaughn, c	0	0	5	0	0	Davis, 3b	1	2	2	1	0
Murphy, c	0	0	0	0	0	Connor, 1b	1	2	7	1	1
M'Carthy, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Burke, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Motz, 1b	0	1	4	1	0	Milligan, c	0	0	3	1	0
Canavan, lf	1	0	3	0	0	Rusie, p	2	2	1	2	0
Smith, ss	0	0	3	4	1	Fuller, ss	2	1	1	4	0
Chamb'l'n, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Parrott, p	0	0	1	0	0						
Total	1	6	21	9	2	Total	10	13	21	12	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 1
New-York	0	4	2	0	0	2	2	—10

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 2; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Chamberlain, 2; off Parrott, 2; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Chamberlain, 2; by Rusie, 1. Two-base hits—Ward, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Chamberlain, Davis, Burke. Stolen bases—Latham, Halliday, Tiernan, (2,) Davis, (2,) Connor. Hit by pitcher—Burke, (2,) Davis. Wild pitches—Parrott, 2. Passed balls—Murphy, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Murphy and Kelly. Weather favorable. Attendance, 9,450.

ST. LOUIS BEATEN AGAIN.

The Browns Played a Strong Game, but Lost by One Run.

After a close and interesting game the Brooklyns won from the St. Louis Browns at Eastern Park yesterday. The hitting on both sides was weak, but the errors of the visitors were the more damaging.

Brooklyn scored in the first inning on two bases on balls and two outs, in the seventh on Hatfield's base on balls, a three-base hit by Burns, and Corcoran's long fly, and in the eighth on Foutz's hit, an error by Hawley, a steal, and McCauley's low throw to home. The Browns tallied once in the second inning on Goodenough's hit, a steal, and Dailey's poor throw, once in the third on Corcoran's error and Werden's three-bagger, and once in the fifth on Dowd's single, a steal, and Brouthers's muff of a thrown ball. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Dowd, rf	1	3	4	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Shugart, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Frank, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Brouth's, 1b	0	0	13	0	1
Werden, 1b	0	1	11	0	1	Foutz, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	0	6	0	Hatfield, 3b	1	0	3	1	0
Gooden'h, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Burns, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Corcoran, s.s	0	1	2	7	2
Hawley, p	0	0	0	1	2	Dailey, c	0	1	4	1	1
McCauley, c	0	0	3	1	1	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	3	6	24	13	4	Total	4	4	*26	15	5

*Dowd declared out for not touching second base.

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	.	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 4. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Kennedy, 3. Three-base hits—Werden, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Frank, Brouthers, Foutz, Burns, Corcoran, C. Dailey. Stolen bases—Dowd, Goodenough, Quinn, T. Daly, Foutz, (2,) Corcoran. Double play—McCauley and Shugart. Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, Warden. Wild pitch—Hawley. Passed ball—C. Dailey. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Weather favorable. Attendance, 3,500.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Louisville	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	— 9
Boston	3	0	3	2	2	0	3	0	.	—13

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Boston, 14. Errors—Louisville, 3; Boston, 3. Batteries—Stratton and Grim; Quarles and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

AT PITTSBURG.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	— 5
Pittsburg	2	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	.	—11

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 17. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Mullane and Robinson; Gumbert and Earle. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT CHICAGO.

Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Weyhing and Clements; Hutchison and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND.

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Washington, 6; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Stevens and McGuire; Williams and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	80	32	.714	Cincinnati	54	58	.482
Pittsburg	68	44	.607	Baltimore	50	61	.450
Philadel'a	66	47	.584	St. Louis	47	66	.416
Cleveland	61	48	.560	Chicago	45	66	.405
New-York	61	52	.540	Louisville	41	66	.383
Brooklyn	58	53	.523	Wash'g'n	37	75	.330

Crescent's Easy Victory.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Orange Athletic Club played the Crescents of Plainfield on Orange Oval to-day, and the Orange team, going to pieces, was easily defeated by the visitors. The score:

Orange	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 5
Crescent	2	0	2	0	7	2	2	0	x	—15

Base hits—Orange, 12; Crescent, 13. Errors—Orange, 11; Crescent, 1. Batteries—Gilroy and Murphy; Keenan and Hafferty.

HARLEM CRICKETERS BADLY BEATEN.

The Morris Park Player Batted Their Bowlers Hard.

The Harlem Cricket Club took a very weak combination up to Morris Park yesterday for a match with the home team, and suffered a very bad defeat by 132 runs. They were handicapped by four absentees, and their batting proved weak and the bowling indifferent.

For the winners, F. R. Coulby, by good, steady play, piled up 46 runs without being out, while E. W. Sadler, A. H. Collins, G. Myers, and E. G. Rotter all assisted in amassing a big total, and H. E. Jackson did his share by taking five wickets for 12 runs.

The score:

HARLEM.	
W. O. Wilkinson, b. Jackson	0
A. Richardson, b. Jackson	0
W. O. Wilkinson, c. Collins, b. Jackson	2
I. J. P. Kelly, b. McKinney	10
J. M. Hooke, b. Jackson	4
G. F. Miller, b. Jackson	0
S. L. Rotter, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	1
Wide	1
Total	22

MORRIS PARK.	
S. W. Coulby, b. H. O. Wilkinson	8
A. H. Collins, c. McKinney, b. H. O. Wilkinson	15
G. H. Pepper, b. Richardson	0
J. Flannery, b. H. O. Wilkinson	12
G. Myers, b. Richardson	12
C. McKinney, c. W. O. Wilkinson, b. H. O. Wilkinson	1
F. R. Coulby, not out	46
H. E. Jackson, b. Richardson	1
E. W. Sadler, b. Richardson	19
E. G. Rotter, l. b. w. b. H. O. Wilkinson	12
Byes	11
Leg byes	4
Wide	1
Total	154

VARIOUS CRICKET GAMES.

Results of Contests at Central Park and Other Fields.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club eleven played at Central Park yesterday, when they gained a victory over the New-Yorks by an innings and 11 runs. Runs were scarce on both sides, Tyers and A. Gunn bowling in great style for the New-Jersey men. Edward Skyne's 21 was the best effort of the day. The totals were: New-Jersey Athletic Club, 72; New-York, 22 and 39.

The Victorias journeyed to Newark and surprised the local players by gaining a victory over them by 16 runs. This was due mainly to the good bowling of J. L. Douglas and the fine stand of J. Forbes. C. Moore did the best work for the Newarks in both batting and bowling. The totals were: Newark, 64; Victoria, 80.

The second eleven of the Brooklyn Club and the St. George Athletic Club were to have played a league championship game at Prospect Park, but the St. Georges forfeited this, and the first elevens of the two clubs met instead. The Brooklyns gained a very easy victory by an inning and 44 runs, the bowling of Archie Browne proving too much for the Athletics. The totals were: Brooklyn, 82; St. George Athletic Club, 11 and 27.

The Kings County St. George eleven played their return game with the Manhattans at Prospect Park, and again sustained a very bad defeat, this time by 113 runs. F. J. Prendergast was the chief scorer of the game with a hard-hitting inning for half a century, while A. Smedley was a good second with 31, and J. Rose (15, not out,) and G. Sylvester (15, not out,) also did good work. The totals: Kings County St. George, 49; Manhattan, 162.

The Harlems played a very strong second eleven against the Camdens at Central Park, and H. S. Turtle's fine contribution of 32 was the chief element in their victory. T. C. Cliff (13) was the principal run getter for Camden, the bowling of F. J. Loughlin and J. Astley lowering their wickets with great rapidity. The totals were: Harlem, 74; Camden, 41.

The St. Christopher and Manufacturers' teams played a low-scoring game at Central Park, in which the Manufacturers won by the totals 57 to 21.

Paterson Men Play Good Cricket.

The Staten Island Cricket Club expected to have an easy victory over the Paterson team yesterday at Livingston, but the visitors from New-Jersey surprised everybody by the stand they made, and the match finally ended in a draw.

H. Wilde batted splendidly for Paterson, while he was was well backed up by J. Robertson, S. Holmes, J. Prescott, and V. Bliss, while for the home team S. H. Barton and R. Rokeby made a good stand for the first wicket and F. T. Short was well set when time was called.

The score:

PATERSON.	
S. Read, c. Witherspoon, b. Townsend	1
W. Bliss, c. Paterson, b. Barton	11
J. Prescott, c. Rokeby, b. Barton	13
G. A. Townley, b. Walker	7
H. Wild, c. Balmer, b. Walker	41
J. McCall, b. Townsend	9
J. W. Smallwood, run out	8
J. Rigby, b. Grierson	5
J. Robertson, b. Paterson	17
S. Holmes, b. McNutt	16
I. Sutton, not out	2
Byes	8
No balls	3
Total	141

STATEN ISLAND.	
S. H. Barton, l. b. w. b. Robertson	39
R. Rokeby, b. Robertson	19
N. S. Walker, Jr., b. Robertson	2
H. McNutt, b. Read	7
A. E. Paterson, c. Sutton, b. Read	11
H. N. Townsend, b. Robertson	5
W. Witherspoon, l. b. w. b. Robertson	1
J. Grierson, c. Sutton, b. Read	0
J. Balmer, not out	1
F. T. Short, not out	13
J. Scrymgeom, did not bat	..
Byes	5
Leg byes	1
Total	104

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Some Spirited Games at the Fifth Avenue and Other Clubs.

Yesterday was a busy day on the Fifth Avenue Club courts, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The point system was again adopted as the method of scoring and the usual close matches resulted. E. Cobb, with a handicap of 36 points, and F. C. Leubuscher, with the same handicap, had a close struggle, Cobb finally winning by a single point, 48—47. Crocker, ranked at 12, and A. R. Bunnell, at 5, also played within a point of each other, Crocker having just a little the best of it.

On the general average of all matches thus far played Kenyon and Follett are tied for first place, each having a clear record of victories. Bunnell and Barnard are close behind with an average of 47½ points. Leubuscher has 47, Cobb 46, Jones 42 3-5, Proudfit 42½, Crocker 42 1-6, Lounsbury 40, and Richter and Shipman 37 each. The summaries follow:

E. Cobb (thirty-six) defeated F. C. Leubuscher, (thirty-six,) 48—47; W. A. Crocker (twelve) defeated A. R. Bunnell, (five,) 48—47; A. R. Bunnell (five) defeated W. A. Jones, (twelve,) 48—30; E. Cobb (thirty-six) defeated E. B. Proudfit, (fifteen,) 48—43; F. C. Leubuscher (thirty-six) defeated E. Richter, (ten,) 48—37; W. A. Jones (twelve) defeated W. A. Crocker, (twelve,) 48—32; W. A. Crocker (twelve) defeated F. C. Leubuscher, (thirty-six,) 48—46.

The Knickerbocker Field Club tennis tournament was continued yesterday afternoon at the club courts, Eighteenth Street and Avenue A, Flatbush. The men's singles were concluded in favor of W. D. A. Rose, his opponent in the final round being C. B. Haviland. The men's doubles were left undecided, with the score two sets all. The opposing teams were W. D. A. Rose and H. Wall and C. Bollinger, Jr., and T. Catlin. Rose and Wall took the first set, but Bollinger and Catlin captured the next two, 6—4, 6—0. The fourth set was the longest of the day, finally going to Rose and Wall, 11—9. The deciding set will be played off next Saturday. The summaries follow:

Men's Singles—*Final Round.*—W. D. A. Rose defeated C. B. Haviland, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—*Final Round*—W. D. A. Rose and H. Wall vs. C. Bollinger, Jr., and T. Catlin, 6—2, 4—6, 0—6, 11—9.

The Palisade Boat Club concluded its Fall tennis tournament on the club courts, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. The men's doubles was the event of the day, H. and E. Thayer winning from P. C. Meyer and H. W. Beecher in straight sets, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2. The summaries follow:

Men's Doubles—*Semi-Final Round.*—H. and E. Thayer defeated H. Halbrook and H. M. Baird, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round.—H. and E. Thayer defeated P. C. Meyer and H. W. Beecher, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

On the Jefferson Heights tennis courts, Nostrand and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, the Jefferson Heights Club began its Fall meeting. The events are men's singles, women's singles, and mixed doubles. The matches yesterday were limited to the women's singles. The summaries follow:

Women's Singles—*Preliminary Round.*—Miss Johnson defeated Miss Warland by default; Miss S. Brooks defeated Miss Fitzhugh, 6—4, 6—2.

YALE'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Candidates Will Report for Duty To-morrow at Travers Island.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 9.—Capt. Frank A. Hinkey and Manager E. O. Holter of the Yale football eleven were in town this morning making final preparations for the formal opening of the Yale football season at Travers Island next Monday morning. Both were busy during their entire stay with a host of arrangements and left the city this noon for New-York, where they will receive the candidates for the team as they report for practice to-morrow. Captain and manager were alive to the earnestness of their work and fully impressed with the idea that if Yale is to win another championship this Fall only unremittent zeal can bring such a result about.

They stated in an interview with a Times reporter that they had made plans for the work of the candidates while at the island as regards practice and coaching. Many old Yale graduates live in New-York City, and Bull, Beecher, Laurie Bliss, and Gill will be on hand when needed to take charge of the aspirants for positions on the team. Only the backs will be put to work first. They will be given exercise in punting and drop kicking, and after a week will practice in conjunction with the line men. The work will then consist of practice in dropping on the ball, passing, tackling, and punting. Not during the entire stay of the team at Travers Island will the team line up, unless the present plans are changed. The team will remain at Travers Island a week and a half, leaving there Sept. 20 for New-Haven, where the Yale field will be utilized till the opening of college, Sept. 28.

The object of Capt. Hinkey's visit this morning was to secure uniforms and outfits for the team during the coming practice, and when he left town he took away a big package of balls, caps, sweaters, and other formidable-appearing football paraphernalia. He is looking for the players to show up immediately upon his return to New-York and expects ten candidates for the places behind the line to be ready for business Monday morning.

Capt. Hinkey is enthusiastic over a new invention which will disarm football of considerable of its destructiveness if it succeeds in accomplishing what its friends claim for it. For years the accidents resulting from football play have been about doubled by the use of spikes. Efforts have been made to dispense with them altogether, but this has not seemed advisable owing to the difficulty of making a run without them. For three years only leather spikes have been used. This has curtailed the number of accidents, but by no means has it eliminated them. The invention mentioned above introduces rubber instead of leather as a material. It has been tried this Summer, and will be given a further test by the Yale candidates. If successful it will prove almost invaluable.

The Yale eleven this year seems liable to be compelled to work without an assistance which has proved efficient in years past. The veteran coach, Walter Camp, has been compelled to announce that he will be unable to coach the team this year as in the past owing to pressure of business affairs. Mr. Camp has been unusually busy this year as one of the leading officials of a clock company, and its demands on his time are such as to constrain him to give up paying the attention to athletics he has done. The news of his inability to coach the team will be received with profound regret by Yale men everywhere.

A Strong Football Team.

This city will be represented by a fairly strong aggregation of football players the coming season in the Volunteers. They will arrange games with all the crack college and athletic club elevens. The team will open the season at West Point on Saturday, Sept. 30, and on Oct. 14 they will play the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Among the players who are trying for positions on the team are Horgan, Howard, Rosenfeld, Rankin, Fitzsimmons, McGowan, John Biot, George Biot, Kelly, Tomlinson, O'Brien, Cox, Young, Mamlok, O'Gorman, Cornell, Ershback, Carls, Outcalt, Lefferts, Carleton, Bryan, Thompson, Hall, Evans, Britton, Kottman, Hughes, Shaefer, McCarthy, Payne, Reinacher, Flaherty, and Nackman. They practice every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, where all their home games will be played.

DIXON'S NEXT BATTLE.

The Colored Pugilist Soon to Meet the Western Wonder.

What promises to be the grandest fistic struggle which has ever occurred in this country between midget monarchs of the ring will be the meeting of George Dixon and Solly Smith, which will take place at the Coney Island Athletic Club on the night of Monday, Sept. 25. The battle will be for a purse of $10,000 and the featherweight championship of the world. Who will win! That is a question which is puzzling the wisest minds. The best judges of pugilistic skill are utterly at sea, and frankly confess that it is beyond their ken to pick the victor. So keen an expert as Al Smith says that it is like betting on colors at roulette—black or red—to guess the winner, save in this instance the bettor will have black and white to select from.

Until the temporary reverse Dixon suffered, when he met bold Billy Plimmer of England, the chocolate-colored lad was an overwhelming favorite in the East. Since that time the California boy has had an even call in the betting with O'Rourke's prodigy among sportsmen, who are proverbially as fickle as the wind in their preferences. Those who are best informed in these matters, however, say that Dixon's set-back with Plimmer should be no measure of his fistic skill or any criterion to go by in his approaching contest with Smith. Dixon, they aver, was simply suffering with an affliction known as the "big head." He held Plimmer too cheaply and made no preparation for the fray. The Briton, on the other hand, was trained to the hour. The natural outcome of such a meeting between two lads, equally clever under normal conditions, was obvious. When Dixon goes up against Smith he will be the physical perfection of a trained athlete, and can be depended upon to render a much better account of himself.

Solly Smith, the "Pride of the West," has always entertained an impression that he could defeat Dixon. Since the latter's bout with Plimmer, of which he was an interested observer, that impression has become a deep-rooted conviction. He will enter the ring with every confidence of ultimate victory, and will never yield while nature's forces remain. He is strong, resolute, enduring, and nothing short of a "knock-out" will compel him to quit. He has fought thirteen hard battles, defeating, among others, such fighters as Johnny Van Heest and Johnny Griffin, whom many sportsmen thought Dixon was afraid to meet. While not quite as clever as Dixon, he is fully as quick on his feet and by far a harder hitter. Indeed, he can strike a blow with all the power of a middleweight, and is accounted the strongest lad of his weight and inches that ever stepped over a rope.

"Jack" Dempsey's Benefit.

The benefit tendered to "Jack" Dempsey, the ex-middleweight champion pugilist last week was a big success. Gus Tuthill, who managed the show, yesterday handed Dempsey $2,469.57, which was the net receipts. The box-office receipts amounted to $2,877 and the subscriptions to $805, while the expenses were $1,212.43. The financial statement is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Ed Kearney and E. W. Kearney	$250.00
Coney Island Athletic Club	100.00
James J. Corbett	100.00
Phil Dwyer	100.00
John L. Sullivan	50.00
Richard K. Fox	50.00
James Adams	25.00
Denman Thompson	25.00
John T. Ryan	25.00
Steve McMaugh	25.00
John O'Neil	25.00
F. N. Fitzgerald	20.00
John Bloodgood	5.00
John Lewis	5.00
944 tickets at $1	944.00
576 tickets at $1.50	864.00
392 tickets at $2	784.00
79 tickets at $3	237.00
Cash taken in at front door	9.00
Cash taken in up stairs	39.00
Total	$3,682.00
Expenses	1,212.43
Balance	$2,469.57

Telegraphers at the Bat.

The telegraph operators of the Produce Exchange know a thing or two about baseball. If necessary, the Spuyten Duyvil team will testify to the correctness of this statement, as they were the victorims of the Produce Exchange boys in a game played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday.

The operators won in the easiest possible manner, out playing their opponents at all points. The Exchange operators have been successful in every game played this season. The score of yesterday's contest follows:

Produce Exchange Operators	3	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	—15
Spuyten Duyvil	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 5

For other Sporting News see Page 3.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid or do general housework for two in family; best city reference. Call at 1601 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class English housemaid in a private family; best city and country references. Address J. M. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl for chamberwork and do sewing; city reference. 145 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent woman as chambermaid in private family; city reference. Address L., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid in hotel or private family; does not speak English. Address S. G., 466 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; good city reference. Call at 335 East 37th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, for chamberwork and fine sewing. Call at 2,440 8th Av.; ring Fitzsimon's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady offers her services as companion to a lady, chaperon to young lady or girl, or as teacher in a family in return for a good home and fair salary; well qualified; best references. Address, with particulars, W., Box 287, New-Canaan, Conn.

COMPANION.—By young English lady as governess or companion in good family; English branches; music; needlework. D., 146 St. Ann's Av.

COMPANION.—By a refined musical young lady as companion to elderly lady or young girl. Address Musical, 1,192 Lexington Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent baker; last employer can be seen. Address C. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—Wishes day or week work; is excellent housecleaner; city or country; car fare expected. Address C. B., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference; wages $25; no washing. 206 East 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can get up luncheons; good baker; city or country; city reference. 140 West 28th St., Room 2.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands English and American cooking in all its branches; best city and country references. Address S. G., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her duties in all branches; good reference. F. G., 142 East 49th St., third flat.

COOK, &c.—By an excellent cook, baker, washer, and ironer; very willing; good references; country place preferred. 54 8th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and do plain washing; best city reference. 582 3d Av.; ring Minegue's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; soups, fish, entrées, meats, game, pastry; thorough baker; city or country. 222 West 38th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. Call or address 233 East 56th St.; ring Flannelly's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman; understands her business thoroughly; references. 303 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; city references. Call, for two days, Anderson, 227 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as plain cook in small family. Ida Brown, 200 West 37th St.

COOK.—An excellent family cook; makes good soups and desserts; good baker; city reference. Address E. M., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good French cook; newly landed; speaks English; in private family; with kitchenmaid. L. C., 139 West 22d St.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; equal to a chef; wages, $50; highest city reference. 391 7th Av., care Mrs. Frankfort.

COOK.—By a good French cook, newly landed; speaks English; in private family with kitchenmaid. L. C., 139 West 22d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook and baker; willing and obliging; over five years' city reference. Address K., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; city or country; understands dairy work; country preferred; good reference. 455 West 31st St.

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HERALD HARLEM BRANCH, 262 West 125th st.

Advertisers living in Harlem will appreciate the convenient location of the HARLEM BRANCH OFFICE. Advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM received at regular rates. Open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; good plain cook; bread and biscuit maker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a young English couple as butler and useful man and cook to take charge of entire house, with best of references. F. B., 270 West 23d St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a good girl; good baker; or housework in small private family; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, 779 Washington St., first flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; private family; in the city; will do coarse washing if required; good reference. Address C. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; city or country; will assist with washing; good city references. Address Annie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook and janitress in public or private house; can furnish good reference. A. B., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as a first-class cook; best reference. 155 East 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home or do cleaning; five years' reference from last employer. M. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell, right.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or week, or to do housecleaning; first-class reference. Address, all the week, M. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent girl to go out by the day as first-class cook; will do any kind of work in private family; good reference. 456 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out first two or three days of week; first-class laundress and housecleaner; thorough worker; best city reference. Address L. I., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Englishwoman; excellent worker and city reference. Address E. W., 688 6th Av., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—A young woman to go out by day as first-class laundress, or would do any other kind of work; best of references. J. H., 904 8th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Private family; laundress by the day; best city reference. M. W., 206 East 41st St. (Ward's bell.)

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning house. 78 Carmine St.

Dressmakers.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman, formerly with Mme. Thurn, as children's dressmaker; will go out by the day. M. A. Donnelly, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER KNOWING HER BUSINESS thoroughly will give her services during September at very moderate rates; persons desiring select dressmaking in any form will find this offer advantageous; per day and week; town and country. Address Choice References, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor, a short time in this country, wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect fitting garments, well made, moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c., all styles. Call and judge for yourself at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent; sew by day; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, trimming, draping; arrangements of dress; moderate terms; best references; only letters. Mme. Ferrier, 343 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class designer of misses' and children's dresses wishes customers at home; orders filled on short notice; will call on ladies if desired; references. Address Frances, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' TAILOR.—French make suit, jacket, ulster, riding habit; perfect cut and fit guaranteed; first-class work; reasonable prices; Paris styles. A. Boccard, 45 A 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a colored dressmaker, with several years' experience, more costumes at home or by the day; street and evening costumes at short notice at reasonable terms and in latest styles. Address Dressmaker, 904 8th Av., Times Agency.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few more customers at home; all the latest Paris styles at moderate prices. 366 West 58th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss Geheren wishes to inform her customers and the public she is now ready to take orders for Fall and Winter costumes, latest imported cut and style; low prices. 113 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more customers; has worked for best families in the city. Address M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

DREESSMAKER.—By the day; ladies' and children's dresses; good skirt maker; willing to fix over dresses. Address Box Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; to go out by the day; city reference. 180 West 88th St., Mackin's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; reference. Call or address present employer, 126 East 113th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Makes stylish suits, $6 up; perfect fitter; 20 years' experience. Mrs. Smyth, 100 West 50th St., 6th Av. "L" station on corner.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. O. M. Durrand, 109 West 16th St., is back from abroad, and is ready to receive orders.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, OR NURSERY Governess.—By French Protestant; Parisian accent; can also teach English and Latin; school or family; would travel; good references. Apply by letter, E. O. Z., 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl; very well educated; first-class teacher; in private family for grown children; best references from the last place. Address M., 223 West 18th St., care Mrs. Joulet.

GOVERNESS.—A highly-educated North German lady as governess; also to go abroad; German, French, English; excellent musician; diploma; highest references. Address B. D., Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Box 60.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady; intelligent, refined, as caretaker of children, companion to elderly lady; city, country; Catholic, Protestant; good reader; affectionate. D. F., Box 207 Times.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady as governess or companion; good musician; highest references. Address Miss Harrison, 158 St. Ann's Av.

GOVERNESS OR USEFUL COMPANION TO Invalid Lady.—By a refined German; willing and obliging. Art, 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, well-educated French Protestant as nursery governess; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; good reference. M., 368 West 32d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By lady, 35, as housekeeper, where servant is kept, or as companion; willing to travel; good pianiste. S., 2128 Arch St., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper in a widower's family, or take charge of bachelor apartments. 268 West 39th St., Adams's bell.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman for general housework in family of two; city or country. Address 466 7th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do housework in flat. Call, two days, at 347 West 39th St. J.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; no objection to a boarding house. Call at 409 East 29th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French maid, the care of a young or elderly lady; first-class seamstress; best references. Address A. B., 341 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By an active and competent French-Swiss Protestant of middle age; would assist with grown-up child or light house duties; best city references. Address Swiss, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker competent in all her duties; city reference. Address S. W., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a middle-aged French person as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; good seamstress; first-class city references. Call at 108 West 16th St., Mme. Boussen.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; no objection to travel; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. Address Madeleine, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent, good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference. Address Seamstress, 50 West 15th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Very competent in all her duties; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and traveler; understands housekeeping; long references. Address L. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid; good experience in all her duties; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; first-class seamstress; city or country; home preferred to high wages; best reference. Address F. F., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid for growing children; good sewer; best city reference. Call or address Mrs. Pengest, 1,315 3d Av., second floor, front.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with other duties; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 44th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; has three and one-half years' city reference; is willing and obliging; wages $20. Address S. S., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will go out by day or week or assist in housecleaning; good city references. 33 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to do private families' washing at her home; highly recommended. Address Mrs. Devitt, 175 East 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; seen at present employer's. Call or address 60 East 34th St., Monday, before 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; light chamberwork; references. 568 Columbus Av.

Massage.

MASSAGE.—By a young Englishwoman certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 126 West 34th St.

MASSAGE.—By young woman; graduate; wishes to treat ladies at their residence. Address V. A., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; in American family; understands bottle feeding; best reference. At present employer's, 63 West 131st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse where entire charge is required; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle and preparing all baby foods; very best city reference. Address G. H. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse to take care of children four or six years old; kindergarten; good references. Address Mrs. Kastner, 331 East 9th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a French Protestant nurse, or maid for grown-up children; good sewer; willing and obliging; out of town preferred. Apply to L. B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call or address Mrs. T. Peugeot, 1,315 3d Av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; best of city references. Address L. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French girl to take care of grown children and do some sewing; just arrived from Paris; good reference. F. G., 142 East 49th St., third flat.

NURSE, &c.—By educated German as nurse or nursery governess; experienced kindergartner; or as maid and companion; would travel; good sewer; references. M. M., Box 207 Times.

NURSE.—By a respectable, refined Protestant as nurse to children, or in institution, or maid to elderly lady; make herself useful; best references. 370 7th Av., fourth floor.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and first-class lady's maid and seamstress for young lady; best city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By German girl as experienced nurse to take entire charge of baby; best city reference. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for a first-class infant nurse who can be highly recommended. 62 West 84th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 133 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced middle-aged French lady to take entire charge of children; good city reference. Address Maria, Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl, just arrived, as nurse; no cards. E. T., 167 West 31st St., care Mrs. F. Bernard.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young colored woman as seamstress by the day, week, or month, or care of ladies' dressing rooms; city reference. 47 West 66th St., White's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young, quick Scandinavian, family sewing; just arrived. Call or address Mrs. Hansen, 638 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Call or address 27 Charles St., care of Mrs. Davis.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; specialty in silver; thoroughly understands waiting in all branches; lady can be seen. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as waitress and chambermaid or do day's work; best reference given. Address M. A., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young girl in small private family as waitress and chambermaid; best city references. Call at 405 West 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as waitress in first-class boarding house; has good references. Address J. E., 466 7th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress; assist with chamberwork; best city references. Call at present employer's, 15 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant; thoroughly experienced in all branches; country or city. Annie, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. 121 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress in private family; first-class reference. Call 304 East 43d St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 22 East 49th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; family's or gentleman's washing to take home; or go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. Campion, 288 3d Av., third flight, back.

WASHING.—By a woman as laundress; small private family washing at her home; ladies' and children's clothes done perfectly. Address M. O'Keeffe, 248 West 30th St.

WASHING.—By a colored woman washing to take home or day's work. Call or address Smith, 342 West 41st St., two flights.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; would like to get some ladies' washing to do at her own home. Mrs. Wilson, 320 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER.—By a young lady, living with parents, as cashier; best of references. J. S., 154 East 54th St.

JANITRESS.—Would like to take care of two or three flats; good references. Inquire Janitor, 201 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Ten years' experience; thoroughly competent, accurate, and quick; good references. Address Careful, 1,504 3d Av.

YOUNG WOMAN WOULD LIKE POSITION to travel with lady to make herself generally useful; can furnish best of references. 316 East 73d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man in private family; thoroughly understands his business and the care of silver; good reference from last place. Address T. A., Box 220 Times.

BUTLER.—Where two footmen or second man and parlormaid are kept; English; thoroughly competent; good city references. Address G. W., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By couple (colored) as butler and cook; no objection to country; best references. Address McSwain, 117 East 84th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 25; knows his business thoroughly; best city references. Address G. D., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—City or country; by young colored couple; best references. Address S. M. A., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent; personal city reference. Call or address Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Age 35; thoroughly competent; city reference. Address W. H., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; single; age 30; if required, will attend to furnace; best city references. Address H. Busher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man as butler or good second man in a fine family; very best city references. Address Butler, Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man as butler or valet; can furnish first-class city reference. Call or address C. B., 123 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By competent man as butler and valet in private family; good city reference. 125 East 57th St., present employer's.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged English Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties, having had experience both in England and this country; city or country; country preferred; first-class reference. Call or address F. H., 328 West 43d St.; ring bell three times.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, middle age, where parlor maid or pantry maid is kept; good city reference; just disengaged on account of the family traveling. Call or address Henry, 1,627 Broadway, in upholsterer store.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By young French couple; man thoroughly understands waiting at table and general house service; wife as lady's maid; good country reference. Address H. D., 142 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family, who understands the duties of a butler thoroughly; can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address J. J., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; tall and good appearance; knows his business thoroughly; good valet; best city references. Address H. D., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced and reliable man; understands his business perfectly; in private family; three years' reference from last place. Address A. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a reliable man; speaks English, French, German, and Italian; would travel to any part if desired; reference from last place. Address H. P., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in this city. Address M. D., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a steady, competent Englishman, accustomed to first-class service, where second man is kept; newly arrived; age, 34. Address M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; best references; excellent in his work; where second man is kept; highest references; is a good servant. Address Smith, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; married; experience of ten years; abstainer; can be well recommended by all employers; out of New-York preferred. O. R., 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 106 West 24th St., first flat.

Coachmen.

A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF HIS horses desires to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address No. 40 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man in first-class, stylish place; strictly sober and steady; height 5 feet 9½ inches; best English and American reference for good horsemanship; two years in last place, four former, five previous; good looking. Call or address, before Tuesday, J. M., 29 West 115th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wants situation for his coachman; single; temperate; thoroughly experienced; city or country; safe driver; understands gardening; milks; useful; wages moderate; can highly recommend him. Address Beekman, Box 194 Times.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; thorough horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendation will certify; city or country. Address J. S., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; age, 29; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses, harness, and carriages; first-class references from New-York, Brooklyn, and Washington, D. C.; last employer can be seen. Address G. Wilson, 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an experienced Protestant single man; can take full charge of a gentleman's stable and give good satisfaction; city reference from last employer. Address T. A., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Age, 30; by young man of neat appearance, just disengaged, with best personal and written city reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, 208 West 37th St., care Kern.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; English; married; careful, experienced city driver; understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; sober, honest, and industrious, as references will certify. Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—In country; by an experienced single man; also understands gardening; willing and obliging, sober and honest; best of references. Address P. G., 128 West 52d St.

COACHMAN—LADY'S MAID.—By young French couple; man as first-class coachman; understands waiting; wife as lady's maid or seamstress; good reference. Address M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Having disposed of my horses, would be pleased to secure a place for my coachman; is a careful driver; sober; an excellent coachman in every respect. Address Coachman, 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; German; understands proper care of horses, harness, carriages; is sober, willing, and obliging; good reference; city or country. Address M. F., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By steady, sober man of 30; married; no family; take care of horses, drive, and care of cows and milk, poultry, and the care of country place; good reference. Address P. H., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Married; no children; he thoroughly understands his business; wife for general housework; city or country; American; highly recommended. Call or address Sylvester Lashway, 336 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; age twenty-eight; first-class horseman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Apply E. M., Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Address J. Condon, 570 3d Av., care of Mrs. Hunt.

COACHMAN.—Married; eleven years' city reference with one private family; disengaged on account of giving up horses; present family to be seen; city or country. D. Keeffe, 130 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 37; competent to take charge of gentleman's garden and place; can milk; handy with all kinds of tools. Address J. B., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a first-class single man; city or country; thoroughly reliable; best city reference; willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; married; no family; age 32; good references. Arthur, care F. Lee, harness store, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; understands his business exceedingly well in all branches; seven years' best city and country reference. Address 168 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; highly recommended; careful city driver; last employers seen; city or country. Call or address, for two days, B. G., 200 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; age 28; just out of employment on account of family selling their horses; last employer can be seen. J. M., 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 37; competent to take charge of gentleman's horses and place; can milk; willing and obliging; reference. Address J. B., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged married man, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call or address G. S., 850 and 852 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; thoroughly reliable. Call or address J. C., 102 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—German; age 28; understands his business; good city references; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country. Address Coachman, 366 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—Single; willing to make himself useful; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and harness; city and country references. H. R., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man in every respect; strictly sober; honest; married; no incumbrance; best personal city reference. M. N., 1,590 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man who thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address 1,056 3d Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of fine carriages and harness; best reference. Call or address 3 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class English coachman; good appearance; six years' reference from last employer. Williams, 121 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; English; married; no incumbrance; best city reference. Call or address W. P., 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; English; married; aged 30; six years' city references; no objection to country. Edward C. Leacoat, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable young man in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; best reference. Call or address 3 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly first-class man; age, 39; weight, 130; English; town or country. Address A. G., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; married; thirty years old; in private family; city or country. Address M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Colored; first-class reference given. J. A., 134 West 39th St., American Club Stables.

COACHMAN.—By a single Scotchman; city or country; with A1 reference. Address J. M., 13 East 39th St., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—By single, middle-aged Scotchman; experienced; good references. Address G. C., 114 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; has had a thorough practical experience in all branches under glass and outside; care of stock, dairy, and poultry; the best of city reference given. Address D., care of Messrs. Thorburn & Co., 15 John St.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden; care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 205 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; single; German; sober and reliable; good references. A. S., 109 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; first-class grape grower, roses, carnations, violets, fruits, vegetables, &c.; good references. Address W. W., 35 Glebe St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; thoroughly posted in all the branches of the profession; take charge of private place or good assistant's place. D. F., 114 Chambers St.

GARDENER.—Age 30; married; no children; understands the business well; can milk and drive; wife a good laundress; good references. Address M. C., 268 West 21st St.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—By a middle-aged German; first-class gardener and farmer in every branch; wife; no children. Address Gardener, 74 9th Av.

GARDENER OR USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; can do all requirements on a gentleman's place; take care of horses, cows; drive; milk; has first-class references. Address F. B., 407 West 44th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man, 25 years of age, as stable or second man, or coachman in a small family; has the best of references; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. M., 303 East 29th St.; call for two days.

GROOM.—By a young Irishman as groom in a gentleman's private stable; two years' reference. Charlton, 225 East 36th St.

GROOM.—By competent young man as groom in city, or coachman and groom in country; good city reference. 32 East 32d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE HANDED.—By young man; height, 5 feet 11 inches; understands his business; first-class city reference. Address E. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE HANDED—By Englishman; age, 24; height, 6 feet; best city references. Address H. B. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or groom; good references. Address M. F., 942 3d Av.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED BUTler.—By a young Englishman; five years' reference. Address H. S., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; by young man; understands attending furnaces, windows, cleaning silver, &c.; neat and obliging; good city recommendations. Address Trustworthy, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man to take care of horses; is a good stableman; able to clean harness and wash carriages; after being with private family; good reference. Address J. M., 205 East 35th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; age 30; understands the care of brass, silver, and all kinds of furnaces and hard-wood floors; three years' best city reference. Address J. R., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By competent man; useful with carpenter's, upholsterer's, and harnessmaker's tools; good reference. 237 East 28th St., care of Peterson.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man (22) talking French thoroughly, in gentleman's place or do waiting on the table. Address Alfred, 156 East 125th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By competent man; useful with carpenter's, upholsterer's, and harnessmaker's tools; good reference. 237 East 28th St., care of Peterson.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede, intelligent, sober, reliable, as useful man; four weeks in this country; speaks German, little English; good references. Otte, Box 200 Times.

Valets.

VALET.—Gentleman tired of traveling wishes to find situation for his valet; a first-class attendant; good courier; speaks several languages; has traveled all over Europe and America; party or single gentleman or care of bachelor apartments; highly recommended. Address C. F., 58 West 57th St.

VALET OR NURSE.—To invalid gentleman; first-class reference; American; age 32 years. G. A. R., 650 3d Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young colored man as first-class waiter in private family; thoroughly understands first-class waiting and housework; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Address H. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter in a private family or second man; no objection to private boarding house; good city reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 56 West 83d St.

WAITER.—By a first-class colored waiter; best personal reference. Address Waiter, Room 1, 218 West 62d St.

WAITER.—By a first-class waiter or valet in a first-class small family. Call or address L. C., 155 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MANAGER AND WRITER wants position requiring all or part of his time with mercantile or manufacturing concern; long and successful experience, and highest references. Address B., Room 77, Hotel Pomeroy.

ATTENDANT.—By an experienced, highly-recommended man, speaking English and German, as invalid's attendant or nurse. Address K. O., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT.—Thoroughly trained and competent man as nurse or attendant; best city references. Address Arthur, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, RESIDING with parents, desires position in an office; understands typewriter; writes plainly; salary moderate; good references. Address H., 101 West 57th St.

BLACKSMITH.—By young Swedish man, lately landed; will do any kind of work. Call at 868 1st Av., care of Ulsson.

BELL BOY OR ELEVATOR MAN. 153 West 33d St., third floor.

COMPANION.—A college student would be a companion to a gentleman, or an attendant to him for a good home. Address S. T. W., Box 164 Times.

DRIVER.—By active, intelligent young colored man, reliable and honest, as driver for doctor and to attend around the house; good city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, J. Blunt, 756 7th Av.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THEIR WARDrobes taken care of address R. Livingston, 137 West 24th St.

HELPER.—By a young man as helper in a kitchen; knows his business. Call at 338 West 38th St. C. Callaway.

MALE NURSE.—Hospital graduate; would care for invalid gentleman; gives massage and Swedish movements. Address H. E. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

STABLEMAN.—By a young man to take care of horses; good stableman; can clean harness and wash wagons; has just been with private family; best references. Address J. M., 205 East 30th St.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

A LADY ABOUT SAILING FOR FRANCE wishes respectable woman, with good references, to take care of her child during the voyage in exchange for payment of passage. Address J. W. A., Box 555 New-York Post Office.

LESSONS GIVEN IN MASSAGE TO LADIES only by an experienced person; quick method. Miss Williams, 126 West 34th St.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE school, 247 West 49th St.; terms reasonable; send for catalogue.

NURSE WANTED—Refined woman to take entire charge of invalid child. Address, with references, D. M. D., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

SALESWOMAN.—To solicit orders for sale of champagne, 50 cents a bottle. Address Importer, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Cook; a woman who thoroughly understands cooking, for a family in Cincinnati; must have best personal reference for ability and disposition. Apply, by mail only, before Wednesday; wages, $35 and railroad fare. Dr. Jos. L. Anderson, Gilsey House.

WANTED—North German girl nurse to child 3 years old; must do waiting and light chamberwork; reference required. Call, to-day, at 1,186 Madison Av., corner 87th St. Inquire of hallboy.

WANTED—A North German Protestant to do chamberwork and care for growing children. Call, from 11 to 1, 46 East 29th St., Monday, Sept. 11.

WANTED—Good cook; also to wash and iron for two in family. Call Monday morning, between 10 and 12, at 69 East 56th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent cook. Address, giving reference and wages expected, A. I., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN WANTED.—Must be strictly temperate; thoroughly understand the care of horses; handy man about the house; care of furnace, &c. Address, with reference, G. D. S., Post Office Box 1,392.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN WANTED.—Must be good driver and understand the care of a gentleman's country place. Apply to F. G. Tisdall, 17 Lexington Av., Monday, between 12 and 2 only.

ENGINEER AND JANITOR.—A sober, industrious man to act as janitor of hospital for children; must live on premises and understand operating gas engine and steam plant; must be well recommended. Make written application to Post Office Box 1,078, after which personal interview will be arranged.

SALESMAN.—To solicit orders for sale of champagne, 50 cents a bottle. Address Importer, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Faithful man to travel; salary $780, with expenses and position permanent if suited. Inclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope The National, 315 Omaha Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent groom; light weight; must have references. Address Post Office Box 747, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A first-class waiter for a small family; best references required. Apply at 44 West 58th St.

WANTED—English butler and parlormaid. Answer, stating wages, Box 77, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Hotels.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,

BROADWAY AND 36TH ST.

Large rooms en suite, with private bath, at fair prices, conducted on both the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

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American and European Plan.
This house is fireproof and absolutely safe.
Parlors en suite, with porcelain baths.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.
DINING ROOMS ON TOP FLOOR.
BROADWAY AND 41ST ST., NEW-YORK.

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A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.

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HENRY WALTER, Proprietor, late of the "Albemarle," New-York City.

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5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 20. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN. GEORGE MURRAY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Opposite Casino and Metropolitan Opera House. Try Table d'Hote Dinner for $1, including wine, from 5 to 8. W. F. PAIGE.

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Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.

One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.

GEORGE MURRAY.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter, to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

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236 West Forty-second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.

WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.

J. H. FIFE, Manager.

European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward. Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

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14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.
Apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Steam heat, elevator, and restaurant.

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21 and 23 West 32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway.—American plan; suites with bath and toilet; transients $2 to $3 per day.

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43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.

Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated: references exchanged.

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Special department for beginners.
Pupils received daily from 9 A. M.—6 P. M. and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS until 9 P. M.
Catalogues sent on application.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets.

Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.

Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments: prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.

281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL.

A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations. Decided advances proposed for the new year. Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils received. Opens Sept. 26, 20 East 127th St. FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL., Principal.

THE REED SCHOOL.

6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

WEST END SCHOOL (for boys,) 100 West 72d.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M., at 119 West 71st St. Beautiful new fire-proof building.
CHESTER DONALDSON, Prin.
JONATHAN DICKINSON, Jr., Vice Prin.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities
Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION. — Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

MME. BERRY'S SCHOOL, WITH KINDERGARTEN, 107 Manhattan Av., near West 104th St., will reopen Sept. 27; small boys taken as resident pupils.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.— Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2; classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d.
Class for boys in the primary department.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.
Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.
Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.
Dr. B. H. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.

COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,

Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.

Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

THE CREATIVE METHOD OF "LEARNING by Doing" is the one employed in the Workingman's School, U. R. W. of the Society for Ethical Culture. Limited number of pay pupils taken; tuition $60 and $100. Full graded course, including Manual and Art Training and Science. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners. Send for pamphlet including full particulars of all courses. School opens Sept. 11. Send applications to the school, 109 West 54th St., New-York.
M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Supt.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.
A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.
HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in history, literature, art, and French conversation; pleasant home for parlor boarders; English, French, and German primary department; fifty-third year.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Av.
Reopens Oct. 2; number limited.
School hours from 9 to 1; primary class from 9 to 12.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until 2 o'clock.
Applications by letter until Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
NO. 9 EAST 49th ST.
Established 10 years.—Four departments. Gymnasium under competent instruction. Prepares for all colleges and for business. Building large, light, and well ventilated. Two resident pupils received into the Principal's family.
Reopens Oct. 2.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

Weingart Institute, 22 AND 24 EAST 91ST ST., reopens on THURSDAY, SEPT. 21. Day School and Kindergarten for boys and girls and boarding school for boys. Prepares for colleges and business.

RUGBY ACADEMY.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address the Registrar.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-5 WEST 82D ST.
A high-grade College Preparatory School, with Primary Department, Athletics, Military Drill. Number limited. Send for illustrated catalogue.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WIENER INSTITUTE,
1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.
Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, 6 AND 8 EAST 46TH St., New-York.—A boarding and day school for girls; under the charge of the Sisters of S. Mary, (Episcopal;) primary, preparatory, collegiate classes; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2. Address The Sister in Charge.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 741 Fifth Av., Central Park Plaza.—Boarding and day school for girls. Both college-preparatory and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. New equipment. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1893.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
110 WEST 79TH ST.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.
L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens September 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST, LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 11, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic,)
224 West 59th St., Central Park.
Strictly select school for limited number of boys.
Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MISS CARRIER, formerly with MISS DU VERNET. School for Boys and Girls. Reopens Oct. 4. French spoken. 52 EAST 30th St.

MADEMOISELLE VIDERE, 124 EAST 84TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

Instruction—City Schools.

University of the State of New-York.

New-York School of Accounts.

TRUSTEES: James Yalden, H. R. M. Cook, Louis M. Bergtheil, F. B. Thurber, John L. N. Hunt, George H. Church, Thomas Bagot, Rufus G. Beardslee, Lucius M. Stanton, R. M. Chapman, J. B. Woodward.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL, incorporated by charter of the University of the State of New-York, and under the auspices of the American Association of Public Accountants, for the purpose of providing special means of training, and correct and practical instruction in the knowledge and science of MODERN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE.

The Faculty, consisting of some of the best-known experts in the profession, is under the direction of JOHN L. N. HUNT, LL. D., Dean, and Professor of Law.

Course commences in October. Evening sessions will be held as soon as a sufficient number of applications is received. For prospectus and other information address THOMAS BAGOT, Secretary,
35 Pine St., New-York.

The National Conservatory of Music of America.

126 and 128 East 17th St., New-York.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Singing, Sept. 21, 22, and 23, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 P. M., and on the evening of the 23d. CHORUS, 8 to 10 P. M.

Piano, Sept. 26 and 27, 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Violin, Viola, Contrabass, 'Cello, Harp, Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Orchestra and all Wind Instruments, Sept. 29, from 2 to 5 P. M.

Composition, (Dr. Dvorak's class,) Oct. 2, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Dr. ANTONIN DVORAK, Director.

HARVARD SCHOOL,

578 5TH AV.,
Corner 47th St.,
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.

Thorough preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia.

Primary Department.

WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

LENOX INSTITUTE.

Modern and Classical Collegiate School,
Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., } near 127th St.,
GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., } New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)

Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.

At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low appointed Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.

ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

"AT WORK."

Packard's Business College AND School of Stenography.

Call or send for prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President,
103 East 23d St., New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Walworth Business and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., near 4th Av.—Open day and evening. Students may enter at any time. Stenography, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, penmanship, and typewriting taught most thoroughly and practically by expert teachers. Separate ladies' department with large attendance. The Walworth College is the largest private educational institution in Harlem, where it was established in 1882. Send for circular or see City Directory, Pages 1,456 to 1,457.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S
SCHOOL,
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, fourteenth year, will begin on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 14. For a copy of the register for 1893, and descriptive circular, address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J. —French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.
HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N.J.

SEMINARY.—Want to make it best in U. S. Free tuition if stamp sent. No. Granville, N. Y.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Teachers.

TEACHER.—Successful teacher wants position in college or academy as Professor of Mathematics, pure and applied, bookkeeping, phonography, &c.; highest references. Address A. B., Box 151 Times.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—Young man, college graduate with honors, will coach a limited number of pupils privately at his residence; finest references. Call or address GILBERT P. COLEMAN, 133 West 84th St.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION.—First-class; pupils' residences only; terms moderate. Address PROF. AHLBURY, care Gordon's music store, 13 East 14th St.

A YOUNG MAN ATTENDING COLUMBIA College desires a home with boys, to whom he shall be a companion and an assistance in studies. Address S. T., Box 172 Times.

FRENCHMAN DESIRES TO EXCHANGE conversation with American lady or gentleman for English language. Address B. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

TUTOR.—By a young lady; highest references; French, English, music; position in school or families. Address A., Box 33, 1,242 Broadway.

Musical.

J. O. v. PROCHAZKA, 17 EAST 16TH ST., FOR ten years editor of The Keynote, (recently sold,) of encyclopedia, Joseffy series, and many other celebrated works, resumes piano instruction; private lessons only.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

MR. J. F. VON DER HEIDE RESPECTFULLY announces that he will resume vocal teaching on Monday, Sept. 11, at his studio, 26 East 23d St., (Madison Square.)

MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, THE CELEbrated prima donna, resumed vocal lessons at studio, 146 East 34th St.

OSCAR COON, 96 5TH AV.—Instruction in harmony, counterpoint, and instrumentation.

Excursions.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor car special 1 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sunday, hourly from 8:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
AND MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening this week.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the

CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.
Hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Last train from Coney Island 11:08 P. M. Sunday, hourly from 8:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:40 P. M. and 10:20 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:35, 9:15, 11:00 A. M., 2:05, 3:50, 4:50, 5:45, 7:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 11:50 A. M., 1:05, 2:00, 3:05, 4:15, 6:15, 7:00, 8:35, 9:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

Popular Excursions
TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR

VIA THE PICTURESQUE

ERIE LINES.

Special excursion trains of new and elegant passenger coaches with high-back seats leave New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., and West Twenty-third St. at 10:10 A. M.,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,

arriving in Chicago at 4:15 P. M. following day.

ROUND TRIP RATE $18.00 FROM NEW-YORK,

and proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago within ten days, with privilege of returning via

NIAGARA FALLS.

These excursions will have the personal supervision of an experienced excursion agent of the Erie Lines. Uniformed porters will be on the trains to attend to the wants of the excursionists. Special coaches assigned to families and ladies without escort.

Excursion tickets can be obtained from ticket agents at 401, 261, 291, 849, and 957 Broadway; 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. stations; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station; also at all principal line stations.

GLEN ISLAND

Last Day OF THE SEASON 1893, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS—40c.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:10, 10:50, 11:30 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:30, 2:10, 2:50, 3:30, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

OFF TO THE RACES MONDAY, SEPT. 11.— Steamer ELIZA HANCOX leaves Battery landing 9:15 A. M.; music and refreshments aboard; tickets, 50 cents.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Religious Notices.

ALL ANGELS' (EPISCOPAL,) CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.—Services at 8, 11, and 4. The associate Rector, Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, will officiate.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. S. L. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 5.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22e RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10h. ½ du matin. Rév. A. V. Wittmeyer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 57 West 46th St., Rev. Charles R. Treat, Rector.—Services will be resumed upon completion of repairs, Oct. 1.

Dry Goods.

A. F. JAMMES,

909 BROADWAY AND 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Special sale of Biarritz Gloves, in all the newest Fall shades, reduced from $1 and $1.25 to 69c. pair. Ladies' Hose, extra long, double heel and toe, reduced from 29c. to 16c. pair. Ladies' pure Lisle ribbed Undervests reduced from 50c. and 75c. to 24c. piece. Finest assortment of Handkerchiefs in the city, 10c. apiece. Special attention is called to our Lavalliere Vests, 95c. up; also our Jewelry, Underwear, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.

Business Chances.

HOTEL MANAGER.—A gentleman now in charge of a first-class Summer hotel is open for a Winter engagement; has first-class connections and capital. Address Hamilton, Box 215 Times.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-YORK NAVY YARD.—Aug. 30, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Sept. 19, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 19, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of shoes, heavy flannel, watch caps, dried apples, dried peaches, tomatoes, syrup, tinned vegetables, dry goods, steel plates, steel shapes, lumber, copper rod, glass, paints, and alcohol. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—PARTIES CAN NOW MAKE ARRANGEments for FALL BOARD; floors, suites; with or without board; private table optional; first-class houses; references exchanged; information free.
S. C. LELAND & CO., 56 West 34th St.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR OR separately; private bath; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

1.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER SECOND floor, furnished or carpeted, with board; references. 38 West 70th St.

6 EAST 35TH ST.—Elegant rooms with first-class board and attendance; references.

14 WEST 34TH ST.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board.

20TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, desirable rooms, well furnished; house first-class; good table; references.

23D ST., 128 EAST.—Desirable large and single rooms; well furnished; good table; references; table boarders.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath; table board if desired; references.

34TH ST., 18 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also third-floor front room.

41 WEST 49TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; en suite or singly; table first-class; references.

47TH ST., 108 WEST, ONE BLOCK FROM Windsor Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small; running water and closets; handsome, sunny back parlor.

49 WEST 37TH ST.—Desirable rooms, with board; parlor floor dining room; unexceptionable references given and required.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; large rooms; also third floor, back; with board; references.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made for the season for double and single rooms, with board; transients during September; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

70 WEST 51ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; private bath; with board; also other rooms; references exchanged.

71 MADISON AV.—Large and small rooms for families and gentlemen, with board; references.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor and other rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

130TH ST., 151 WEST.—Cheerful rooms in private French family; fine location; block from "L" station.

273 MADISON AV.—Desirable rooms with board; reference required.

432 MADISON AV.—Third-floor front suite of two or three rooms until middle of October or Nov. 1; hall room until October; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Third-floor front room; large closets; also, hall rooms.

JUDSON ANNEX, 42 SOUTH WASHINGTON Square.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; steam heater in every room.

MADISON AV., 127.—Suites; large and single rooms; handsomely furnished; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 1,927, OPPOSITE MOUNT Morris Park.—Choice location; large and small rooms; American family.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD; THREE OR four adults; near West 72d Street. Address OFFICE, 251 Columbus St.

Furnished Rooms.

11 EAST 46TH ST.—Furnished large room and small room, en suite or separately, to gentlemen; references.

12 EAST 29TH ST.—Bachelor apartments; choice rooms en suite or single; six-room parlor floor; modern improvements.

23D ST., 20 EAST, OPPOSITE MADISON Square Park.—Handsome connecting rooms; private bathrooms.

45TH ST., 33 West.—Elegantly-furnished apartments; also, single rooms to gentlemen or married couples; reference.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—A suite of rooms; private bath; also, other rooms.

50 CARMINE ST.—Nice hall bedroom to rent for gentleman; parlor floor.

56TH ST., 79 EAST.—A suite of rooms, with bath, on second floor, to gentleman; references.

62 WEST 53D ST.—An elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with bath, for one or two gentlemen; private family.

228 WEST 52D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.— Furnished rooms, with folding beds; references required.

242 WEST 42D ST.—Large and medium; all conveniences; private modern house, near Broadway; gentlemen.

AN ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED FLOOR; two baths; accommodating four to six gentlemen; $4 each weekly; also, fine parlor for physician; references; board optional. E. A. DAILEY, 74 West 35th St.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT THEIR third floor, furnished, with or without breakfast, to one or two gentlemen; location, west side, near 66th St. L. station; best references given and required. Address HOME, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near 59th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., will let furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman of refinement. Address PRIVATE, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

HOTEL WINTHROP,

125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. BOULEVARD.
A FEW SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FACING THE BOULEVARD DRIVE, TO RENT FROM OCT. 1.
DINING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR. THE HOTEL IS ONE BLOCK FROM THE ELEVATED, AND THE CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By a gentleman, a room, without board, between 39th and 41st Sts., Park and 3d Avs. Address D. D. D., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Board Wanted.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, SON OF EIGHT want two rooms or floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, from Oct. 1; private family preferred; within walking distance of West End Av. and 72d St.; terms must be moderate. Address, giving net prices, W., care of Dow, Jones Co., 42 Broad St.

GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND BOARD in strictly private American family; west side seventies and eighties preferred. All answers from private families will be kept strictly confidential. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 116 Times.

Auction Sales.

A.—THOS. BOWE, Auctioneer,
SELLS TUESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
at salesrooms, corner of
8TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY PLACE,
A GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY OF
1,500 VOLUMES OF BOOKS
OF STANDARD AND RARE WORKS.
On Exhibition Monday.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Norwegian Pavilion at World's Fair; 48x32 feet, and 50 feet high, outside measure; thirteenth-century Norwegian church architecture; also, Norwegian boats of various styles, and several collections of birds, fishes, &c. Apply to Norwegian Commission, Jackson Park.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

LINDO BROS.
Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties.
Broadway, corner 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

ALL SIZES, ALL MAKES; MOTORS AND dynamos rewound; absolute guarantee. BARRIETT ELECTRIC MOTOR AND DYNAMO COMPANY, 161 Washington St., New-York.

Lectures.

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison Av.—The public lecture of SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, at 8:15, will be by CLAUDE F. WRIGHT upon ESSENTIALS OF THEOSOPHIC PROGRESS.

Amusements.

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE!
PREPARE FOR THE
GRAND REOPENING
OF
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE
MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
BRILLIANT INTRODUCTION TO NEW YORK OF
B. F. Keith's Original Idea,
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
MAGNIFICENT HOME OF
REFINED MIRTH AND MUSIC.
BEAUTIFULLY RENOVATED, REDECORATED, REFITTED.
POPULAR PRICES, 15c., 25c., 50c.
BEST SHOW IN AMERICA FOR THE MONEY.
Opera, Vaudeville, Comedy.
REMEMBER,
The Performance Never Stops.
COME EARLY OR LATE, YOU CAN ALWAYS ENJOY AN ENTERTAINMENT THREE TIMES LONGER THAN EVER BEFORE GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 11.

ENGLISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

200 SOLDIERS.
200 HORSES.

DASHING CHARGE OF ROYAL IRISH LANCERS.
LIFE GUARDS' GRAND MUSICAL RIDE.
THE GREAT BALAKLAVA MELEE.
DARING VICTORIA CROSS STEEPLECHASE.
COMPETITIVE DRIVING BY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, (6 horses to each gun.)
TENT PEGGING BY OFFICERS OF ROYAL IRISH LANCERS.
PERFECTION OF MILITARY EVOLUTIONS BY ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.
SEATS, $1, $1.50. BALCONY, 50c. BOXES, $5, $9.

5TH AV. THEATRE.
HENRY C. MINER ......Proprietor
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
"IN MIZZOURA" IS A SUCCESS. —N. Y. WORLD.
NAT. C. GOODWIN MADE A HIT IN "IN MIZZOURA." N. Y. HERALD.
To-morrow Evening, Second Week,
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN
IN A DRAMA OF CHARACTER,
By Augustus Thomas, author of "Alabama," entitled
"IN MIZZOURA."
SEATS ON SALE TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

STAR THEATRE. EVENINGS AND SAT. MATINEE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
First Metropolitan Appearance of
FREDERICK WARDE AND LOUIS JAMES,
Presenting Henry Guy Carleton's Play,
THE LION'S MOUTH,
With Special Scenery and Costumes.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.
M. W. HANLEY..........Manager
Houses Crowded from Orchestra to Gallery.
Artistic, Triumphant, and Popular Success.
DAN'S TRIBULATIONS.
BY EDWARD HARRIGAN.
MUSIC BY DAVE BRAHAM.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
ONLY 25c. TO-DAY.
Danko Gabor's Hungarian Band.
Every Afternoon and Evening During the Week.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

Summer Resorts.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN.
York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from HOMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE. Boston, Mass.
The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations.
European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEW ENGLEWOOD,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
A most delightful Fall and Winter resort: 30 minutes from New-York via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; hotel has steam heat, gas, baths, open fireplaces, &c., terms reasonable.
For circulars address
FRANK C. SAFFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
OPEN INTO OCTOBER.
Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1, AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

AUSTRAL HOTEL.
BRENTWOOD, L. I. All improvements. Circulars.
S. H. SCRIPTURE.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER. Location unsurpassed. 400 feet above the river. T. J. PORTER.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This popular Autumn resort will remain open until November. Less than three hours from New-York. Steam heat and all modern appointments. Send for circular.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Autumn Resorts.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.

Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Opens Sept. 14. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS AT 2:30 P. M. Special excursion, 50 cents; with admission, $1.25.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S.

Lessees & M'g'rs...CARL & THEO. ROSENFELD
THE GREATEST HIT NEW-YORK HAS WITNESSED IN YEARS WAS MADE BY THE FAMOUS AND ONLY LILIPUTIANS IN THEIR NEW SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,

A TRIP TO MARS.

PACKED TO THE DOORS.
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT!
THE FLYING HEADS,
THE BALLET OF SCIENCES,
THE BALLET ON MARS,
THE BALLET OF SWALLOWS
ARE THE TALK OF THE TOWN. THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK HAS BEEN UNANIMOUS IN STATING THAT A SHOW OF SUCH REFINED AND ARTISTIC TASTE WAS NEVER SEEN BEFORE IN THIS CITY.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
42d St., 41st St., and 8th Av., (near Broadway.)
Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
5TH MONTH
OF THE
PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
AN UP-TO-DATE SPORTING DRAMA.
WITH
10 THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE STEEPLECHASE. 10
EVENINGS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th St., West of Broadway.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
To-morrow Evening and During the Week,
THE GRAND BALLET,
VERSAILLES.
CLARA QUALITZ, Premiere Danseuse.
SPECIALTY ARTISTS:
CARMENCITA, SENORITA TORTAJADA,
THE DELINA SISTERS TRIO,
THREE JUDGES, ENA BARTOLDI,
DELAUR AND DEBRIMONT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. & IRVING PL.
GILMORE & TOMPKINS.........Props. and Mgrs.
LAST 2 WEEKS
OF EUGENE TOMPKINS'S GRANDEST
BLACK CROOK.
BUT TWO WEEKS MORE OF
BALLETS, MARCHES, AND SPECIALTIES.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2—Evening at 8.

DALY'S EVENINGS 8:30. MAT. SAT. 2:30.
ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.
EDWARD CLEARY'S FRENCH CO.
Specially selected in Paris for the performance of
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.
THE GREAT SILENT SUCCESS.
MARVELOUS AND MEMORABLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evg. at 8. Mat. Sat. 2
THREE LAST WEEKS.
HOPPER. PANJANDRUM.
Also every evening at 9:30, Matinées at 3:30,
LOIE FULLER
IN HER WONDERFUL DANCE CREATIONS.
An entire change from last week.

HOYT'S
A TEMPERANCE TOWN
WILL OPEN THE REGULAR SEASON AT HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
SEATS ON SALE WEDNESDAY.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat
THE UP-TO-DATE ATTRACTION.
RICE'S Surprise Party in Barnet and Pflueger's Extravaganza 1492.
Drawing enormous audiences. Full of novelties. Rice's Columbian Guards March. New Daily Hints from Paris by R. H. Macy & Co. Foyer Art Gallery. 100TH SOUVENIR NIGHT MONDAY, OCT. 16.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN....Owner and Manager
HERRMANN,
THE GREAT.
LOIE FULLER,
LA LOIE.
NEXT WEEK—MARIE WAINWRIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST. and 8th Av.
Evenings at 8. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.
MAVOURNEEN.
NEXT WEEK, SPIDER AND FLY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
"Another great Lyceum success."
At 8:15. MATINEES THURSDAY and SAT.
SHERIDAN; } —OR,— { THE MAID OF BATH.
SHERIDAN; } { THE MAID OF BATH.
SHERIDAN; } { THE MAID OF BATH.
A new play by Paul M. Potter.
Thursday matinées are resumed.

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway near 30th St.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST..........Manager
Nights, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
SECOND WEEK OF
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS
and America's dancer, AMELIA GLOVER, in the brand-new
WORLD'S FAIR CITY DIRECTORY.
A LOT OF NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK.

TONY PASTOR'S. 14TH ST. MATS. TUES. and FRIDAY.
Three new great English Stars.
CONWAY & CLARK and LITTLE SABLE,
Nellie L'Estrange, Phyllis Allen,
Cyrene, the Dancer,
5 Harrison Sisters, Lillie Western,
McAvoy and May, the Emmets.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Central America.—Special rates for freight or passage; choice of routes; private cars to rent; special tourist parties; free maps and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., Sou. Pac. Co., 343 B'way, and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. $1,000,000 SPENT ON ART OBJECTS exhibited daily at 23d St. and 4th Av. OPEN EVENINGS from 7:30 to 10. "The Choicest Collection Ever Shown."

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. Hill, Manager.
2D BIG WEEK! JANE, and Johnstone Bennett. 8:30 Nightly.
2D BIG WEEK! LOIE FULLER In Entire New Dances. 10:15 Nightly.
Sat. mats., JANE 2:15 and FULLER 4:30.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
3D WEEK. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
The best and most successful Irish play.
GLEN-DA-LOUGH.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS,
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
A NEW COMEDY,
THE OTHER MAN.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St.
SIX EUROPEAN STARS,
in conjunction with
ROGERS BROS., FUN MAKERS.
Grand Concert to-night.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF
THE NEW SOUTH.
Monday, Sept. 18—Hoyt's "A Temperance Town."

DORÉ'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS, AT THE Doré Gallery, 7th Av., near 53d St. Sunday 2 to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cts. Broadway cable cars pass the door.

Continuous Vaudeville. 23d & 6th Av. PROCTOR'S. Gayety, Comedy. 50c, 25c, 15c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE,
Washington and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn.
EDWIN KNOWLES & CO..........Proprietors
COMMENCING TO-MORROW. MONDAY. Sept. 11.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
will appear in the following repertory:
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evgs. and Wednesday Mat., FROU-FROU.
Thursday Evg. and Saturday Matinée, CAMILLE.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, THE SOCIAL SWIM.
MONDAY, SEPT. 18, ONE WEEK,
A. M. PALMER'S NEW-YORK COMPANY.

LORDS WITH LITTLE POWER

THEIR REJECTION OF THE HOME RULE BILL FAR FROM FATAL.

The Views of Leading Irish-Americans—Praise for Gladstone and Criticism for the Lords—Rejection of the Home Rule Measure Will Unite the Irish People Here and Abroad—Steady Advancement of English Opinion—The Liberal Party Stronger To-day Than Ever Before.

The rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill by the House of Lords, while it created little surprise in this city because of the well-known hostility of the Peers to all measures of reform in the interests of the people, was the general topic of conversation yesterday among Irish-Americans.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on several prominent Irish-Americans to ascertain their views on the subject. The general opinion appears to be that the opposition of the House of Lords to the measure will have the effect of uniting the Irish people at home and in this country in support of the Liberal Party in England in its struggle with the Peers.

The Rev. Charles McCready, pastor of Holy Cross Church, West Forty-second Street, who has taken an active interest in the home-rule movement since its inception, said yesterday:

"I have no doubt whatever that the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill by the House of Lords will have the effect of uniting the Irish people at home and in this country for the purpose of strengthening the Liberal Party in England. It is quite natural for the Lords to oppose the will of the masses of the people. The representatives and tools of the House of Lords passed the act of union, and these hereditary legislators will never relinquish their hold on Ireland until they are compelled to do so by the force of the enlightened public opinion of England and of the civilized world.

"The House of Lords has opposed every reform measure introduced in the Commons in the interests of the people, and the result has been that, with a single exception, the representatives of the people have triumphed in the end. The same thing will happen in regard to the Home-Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone will carry it through in the face of all the opposition that can be offered by the Lords, who represent nobody but themselves.

"The sentiment of the English people has been of late years steadily advancing in the direction of democracy, and Mr. Gladstone is, undoubtedly, the best exponent and representative of English public opinion. The opposition of the House of Lords will tend to increase the growing spirit of resistance on the part of the people to the arrogance and stupidity of the aristocracy. Mr. Gladstone will now press forward those measures of reform he has pledged himself to introduce in the interest of the people of England. The Lords will reject those measures also. The issue will then be between the House of Commons, which represents the people, and the House of Lords, which represents the hereditary class privileges of the aristocracy. Judging from the history of all the great reform movements of the last half century, there is no doubt the virtual supremacy of the people's representatives in the Commons will be established.

"No measure of reform ever introduced in the House of Commons has met with more determined opposition from the aristocracy than the Home Rule bill for Ireland. After a long and bitter struggle, during which all the resources of the privileged classes were called into operation, it was passed by the Commons, and I have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party are stronger at present than at any time during the home rule agitation."

"What effect will the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the House of Lords have on this side of the Atlantic?" he was asked.

"I believe it will have the effect of stimulating the Irish-American population to make renewed efforts to strengthen Mr. Gladstone in his fight with the Lords," Mr. McCready said. "In this country, as in Ireland, we have had two factions, the Parnellites and the supporters of the Irish Parliamentary party, as represented by the Irish National Federation, of which Eugene Kelly is one of the most active workers. I believe that the action of the House of Lords will have the effect of uniting the Irish people at home and abroad to make a determined effort to sustain Mr. Gladstone.

"There can be no longer any doubt as to his sincerity and his determination to stand or fall upon the issue of home rule, and the Irish people would be unworthy of redemption if they did not cast aside all minor differences of opinion and unite for the purpose of securing this long-delayed measure of justice from England. It would be a great calamity if, in the event of Mr. Gladstone having to appeal to the people by a general election, the Irish population of this country should allow a spirit of dissention to prevent them from rendering all the moral and material support in their power."

Major John Byrne, who has been one of the most active workers in the Irish National Federation, when asked what he thought of the present prospect for home rule in Ireland, said:

"There is nothing in the present situation of affairs but what was anticipated by Mr. Gladstone, as well as by the Irish Parliamentary party. There is no reason whatever for being discouraged because of the opposition of the House of Lords. Nobody who knows anything about the history of the great reform movements that have been carried forward in England during the past half century can be at all surprised that the House of Lords has rejected the Home Rule bill. They have opposed every reform measure in the interest of the people of the United Kingdom, and have been invariably compelled to submit to the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in the House of Commons."

"You believe the Home Rule bill will eventually become the law of the land in Ireland?"

"Most undoubtedly. Its rejection by the upper house will cause some delay, but I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Gladstone's resources are sufficiently powerful to overcome all opposition."

"What line of action do you think he will pursue?"

"He will apply himself at once to the task outlined in the Newcastle programme by introducing measures of reform in the interests of the English people. One of these will be a bill to facilitate registration, by which the voting strength of the workingmen will be largely increased. The Parish Councils bill, a measure restricting landlords to a single vote, instead of voting in the different counties in which they hold property, as at present, an eight hours' bill for miners, and other measures affecting the interests of the masses will be introduced in the House of Commons and passed without delay."

"What then?"

"Those bills will be sent up to the House of Lords, and will, of course, be rejected by those hereditary legislators. The issue will then be one of the people of England against the peers. Mr. Gladstone will propose the creation of a sufficient number of new peers to overcome the majority in the upper house. This threat will probably be sufficient to bring the House of Lords to the point of passing all the measures of reform sent to them from the Commons.

"Should the Queen refuse to comply with Mr. Gladstone's request, he will then appeal to the country, and I have little doubt he will be triumphant at the polls."

R. J. Kennedy, who has been prominently identified with the home-rule movement, said:

"I believe the rejection of the Home-Rule bill by the House of Lords will have the effect of uniting all Irish-Americans to make a vigorous effort to assist the Liberal Party in its fight against the aristocracy of England. There can be no question that the Home-Rule bill is the best measure of reform that can be obtained for the people of Ireland. It is the duty of all who are interested in the welfare of their brethren at home to render all the assistance possible to secure the final passage of the measure. Steps should be taken without delay to unite the opposing factions in this country, with the view of restoring that harmony which existed during the Land League agitation, so that ample funds may be supplied to those who are fighting the battles of the Irish people in the British Parliament."

Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation, was asked whether he thought the action of the House of Lords would discourage Irish-Americans in the work of supporting the Irish Parliamentary Party. He said:

"On the contrary, I believe it will have the effect of giving a fresh impetus to the work of the Federation. Nobody has been surprised or disappointed by the action of the House of Lords. We expected all this. The rejection of the bill by the Lords will not change the programme of the Liberal Party in England or in any way interfere with the work of this organization.

"We are in a better position at present to appeal to Irish-Americans for support than at any time since the Land League agitation was started in this country. The issue before the people of the United Kingdom is now that of the democracy against the aristocracy, and there can be little doubt as to the result. The House of Lords has opposed all measures of reform introduced by the Commons, and has been compelled to submit to the will of the people's representatives in the end.

"The Irish National Federation will now take steps to have meetings held in all the great centres of population all over the country, and I have no doubt fresh life and energy will be infused into the home-rule movement."

TALK OF APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Gladstone and the Queen Discussing the Matter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, passed last night at Blackcraig Castle, where Mr. Gladstone is taking a holiday with Mrs. Gladstone and a party of friends. This morning he and the Prime Minister had a long interview, and before noon Sir Henry left with a special dispatch from Mr. Gladstone to the Queen concerning the Government's attitude toward the defeat of the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords last evening.

Sir Henry was conveyed in all haste from Blackcraig Castle to the railway station at Coupar Angus, where an express train was stopped to take him on board and carry him to Balmoral. It is significant that Sir Henry's mission was not undertaken at the Queen's instance, but at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone two days ago.

The Queen is known to have awaited with unwonted anxiety Mr. Gladstone's decision as to his course after the rejection of the bill by the Lords. The royal idea is that Mr. Gladstone should appeal at once to the country, and the determination which is understood to have been expressed by Mr. Gladstone in his special dispatch to hold on indefinitely will not suit her Majesty at all.

According to constitutional precedents the Queen certainly has some reason to expect that after the overwhelming majority of Lords, spiritual and temporal, had condemned him, the aged Premier would resign or ask the electors again to justify his policy. It is surmised that Mr. Gladstone intimated in the dispatch carried to Balmoral to-day the readiness of the Cabinet to submit to the Queen's prerogative to dismiss her present Ministers.

This intimation would mean little, however, as he knows he can rely on the Queen's discretion to take no step involving the Crown in the popular outcry against the House of Lords.

A large and influential part of the ultra-Tory Party expect such direct intervention from the Queen, but their expectation will hardly be realized. On the other hand, the Queen's opinion as to the proper course for Mr. Gladstone will weigh with him undoubtedly in hastening his appeal to the country.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW

Autumn Importations

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SORROW FOR MR. FISH'S DEATH.

Members of Society of the Cincinnati to Wear Mourning Badges.

The Society of the Cincinnati, of which Hamilton Fish had been President General since 1854, has issued general orders officially announcing his death, and requesting members to wear the usual badge of mourning.

Mr. Fish was the senior hereditary member of the order, and almost the last of the first generation descended from original members. The diamond insignia of the Cincinnati, the historic eagle which was presented in 1784 to George Washington, its first President General, by Admiral d'Estaing of the French order, will now descend to Mr. Fish's successor. It was in Mr. Fish's possession thirty-nine years.

Mr. Fish's ancestor, Major Nicolas Fish, was an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati. His membership will now be accorded to his eldest son, Nicolas Fish, formerly United States Minister to The Hague.

The general officers of the Order of the Cincinnati are: Robert M. McLane, Vice President General; Asa Bird Gardiner of Rhode Island, Secretary General; John Schuyler, Treasurer General; Thomas Pinckney Lowndes of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary General; Henry Drowne of Rhode Island, Assistant Treasurer General.

Badly-Cut Body Found in the River.

Capt. Seeley of the tugboat Liberty picked up the body of a man off Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The man was well dressed, forty-five years old, 5 feet 7½ inches high, and weighed 160 pounds. He had light hair and mustache.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) newspaper and a card of Otto Schultz's Park Avenue cleaning and dyeing establishment were found in his pockets. He was badly cut about the head and arms.

Valuable Book for Women.

A valuable book which every woman should have in her home is Ridley's Fashion Magazine for the Fall and Winter of 1893-4, a large publication of 150 pages, handsomely printed, and issued by Edward Ridley & Sons, the mammoth retail dry goods dealers of Grand Street. Next to a visit to their store it gives the best idea of the prevailing fashions. It is fully illustrated and gives prices of everything.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of "The Times" to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to "The New-York Times," Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure "The Times" of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of "The New-York Times":

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of "The New-York Times."

EHRICH BROS.

STORE OPENS AT 9 A. M.

Sale from the Wholesale Stock of the

Jas. H. Walker Dry Goods Co. of Chicago

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS HOUSE OF THE WEST.

PURCHASED FROM THE RECEIVER.

$2,000,000 worth of DRY GOODS will be OFFERED

AT 47c. ON THE DOLLAR.

The Greatest Sale of Dry Goods Ever Held in this Country.

A SALE TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

MERCHANDISE LOWER IN PRICE THAN IN FIFTY YEARS.

Remember, More than 7,000 Cases of High-class Dry Goods, Cloaks, Upholstery, Silks, Furs, Hosiery, Underwear, Laces, Trimmings, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Gloves, Wrappers, Millinery, &c., &c.

The James H. Walker Co., which went into the hands of a receiver, owing to the stringency of the money market, was one of the largest dry goods houses in the West, their transactions running into the millions, as well known in Chicago for their excellent selection of dry goods and shrewd purchasing ability as was the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. in its palmiest days. The above tremendous quantity of dry goods, the largest ever placed on sale by any retail concern, will be offered this week.

Everything possible will be done to accommodate the vast crowds which will attend. This will be an opportunity, when economy is uppermost in everybody's mind, to buy your whole season's supply of Dry Goods at the Lowest Price for many years.

NOTE.

In addition to our already large staff of employes we will employ 900 extra attendants, so as to insure prompt service.

Deliveries will be made by our wagons, or by express at our expense, to any point within 125 miles.

We will cheerfully send goods C. O. D., but strongly advise paying cash and the taking of parcels when not too bulky, as our delivery system, no matter how large, will no doubt be very much strained.

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

CUNARD AGENTS JUBILANT.

They Expect the Lucania to Lower the Record Several Hours.

The agents of the Cunard Line and the officers of the newest of ocean greyhounds were highly jubilant yesterday over the remarkable and record-breaking achievement of the steamship Lucania upon her maiden voyage. Her corrected time for the westward passage is 5 days 15 hours and 37 minutes, which is 1 hour and 13 minutes within the fastest record, now held by the Paris.

Capt. Horatio McKay was, perhaps, the happiest man on board the big ocean liner yesterday. His satisfaction with the trip knows no bounds. He said he thought that if a better quality of coal had been used it would have been an easy matter for his vessel to have beaten all westward records. The weather was all that could have been desired.

"When the Lucania is in thorough working order," he said, "several hours will be sliced off the present record."

Chief Officer Warr spoke proudly to a reporter for The New-York Times of the voyage.

"I can safely give it as my opinion," he said, "that the Luciana will lower the record by at least 4 hours under proper conditions. By that I mean when the machinery is in good settled working order and we have plenty of Pocahontas coal aboard. There is a strike in the English coal mines and we had to take what we could get this time.

"The Lucania, I should say, is even better than the Campania. She resembles her sister ship in every respect except that she has extra plates on each side between the bow and the promenade decks and between the poop and the promenade decks. This adds to her beauty.

"The Lucania has admirable seagoing qualities. The bridge was just as dry all the way over as the music room, and one wouldn't get more than a little damp on any part of her. I dare say that we shall make a creditable showing on our return trip, but we do not expect to do anything startling for a while."

The main incident of the trip was the birth of a girl baby about 9 o'clock on Friday night. The parents of the child, who will be christened Lucania, are Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hopkins, bound from Liverpool to Coal City, Penn. They came in the steerage. Four young stowaways were found in the forecastle and sent to Ellis Island. They will be returned to England.

The Lucania is a magnificent specimen of an ocean palace. She is almost the exact counterpart of the sister ship Campania, even to the interior decorations. There is the same magnificent diningsaloon, with its skylight of stained glass. The music room, forward, is a gem of the decorator's art, and the smoking room, aft, is a much more elaborate affair than the little den that did service on the steamships of a decade ago.

The Lucania's officers are Capt. McKay, formerly of the Umbria; Chief Officer Warr, formerly of the Aurania; First Officer Crasser, formerly of the Umbria; Chief Engineer Miller, formerly of the Umbria; Purser Field, formerly of the Umbria, and Dr. Poynton, formerly of the Etruria.

CONSUL GENERAL AT TANGIER.

J. J. Barclay, an Old-Timer in the Service, Gets the Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

J. J. BARCLAY of Alabama, to be Consul General at Tangier, Barbary States.

Mr. Barclay has lived many years in the far East. He was United States Consul at the Island of Cyprus in Buchanan's Administration. He introduced printing into Jerusalem when only sixteen years of age.

Now, at the age of sixty, he goes to Tangier, 106 years after his great-grandfather, in 1786, concluded a treaty of amity between the United States and the Barbary States.

Mr. Barclay has many valuable relics that at one time were the personal effects of Washington and Jefferson. A small desk, more than 110 years old, is especially well preserved.

Other nominations made to-day were as follows:

N. W. MCIVER of Iowa, to be Consul General at Kanagwa, Japan.

United States Consuls.—A. M. CLARK of Michigan, at Port Sarnia, Ontario, Canada; ISAAC M. ELLIOTT of New-York City, at Manila, Philippine Islands; J. COURTNEY HIXSON of Alabama, at Foo-Choo, China; C. B. HURST of the District of Columbia, at Crefeld, Germany; THOMAS KEEFE of Vermont, at St. John's, Quebec; JOHN MAGUIRE of Alabama, at Tampico, Mexico; GEORGE S. TATE of Massachusetts, at Barbados, West Indies; E. T. WETTER of Georgia, at Tamatave, Madagascar.

GEORGE W. HULL of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio.

Capt. DANIEL D. WHEELER, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster.

THOMAS SMITH of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.

JOHN B. H. HEMINGWAY of New-Mexico, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico.

An Insane Patient Walks Away.

Joseph Reilly, an insane laborer, thirty-five years old, was taken yesterday afternoon from his home, at 223 East Twenty-first Street, to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman Rourke and delivered to the attendants in the office of the hospital.

While waiting for the appearance of the examining physician Reilly walked out of the hospital. He is still at large.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

3:15 P. M.—105 East Tenth Street; Dennis Bolehan; damage, $25; cause, gas jet setting fire to looking-glass frame.

3:50 P. M.—22 City Hall Place; damage trifling; cause, rubbish caught fire.

6:20 P. M.—193 William Street; unoccupied; damage slight; cause, gas explosion.

8:30 P. M.—212 East Fifty-eighth Street; Elias Joseph; damage trifling; insured; cause, foul chimney.

11 A. M.—34 South Street, De Grauw, Aymar & Co.; damage $100; cause, lighted match falling on floor.

HOUSE TARIFF HEARING.

Pleas by Persons Interested in Flax, Hemp, Textiles, and Saccharine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Considerable was said to-day before the House Ways and Means Committee concerning the duty on flax. A. B. Turner of Paterson, N. J., representing the Barbour Brothers' Flax-Spinning Company, said that, though he would prefer the tariff to be undisturbed, reasonable revisions would effect quite a reduction from existing rates.

He made some suggestions for reductions of the duty on flax threads. The duty on manufactures of flax and hemp, he thought, might be reduced from 50 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Reductions would curtail business, he said, and material reductions would close American manufactories. He thought that if changes were to be made they should be made quickly.

William Barbour, President of the company, indorsed the statements of Mr. Turner.

Mr. Wilson of Newark, N. J., spoke in favor of the retention of the duty on flax. He said it cost $68.66 a ton to dress flax in this country, while in England it only cost $30. The tariff was only $28 a ton. To Mr. McMillin he admitted that the workingman had received no increase of wages when the tariff had been increased upon flax.

J. M. Bemis of New-Orleans, manufacturer of burlap bags for grain, asked for a duty of 1 1-2 cents per pound on burlaps and a duty of 1 7-8 cents per pound on bags. He said that competition was so close that one-third of as many factories as are now running had failed in the last fifteen years. He said if the tariff was reduced foreigners would probably increase their prices to meet the reduction and the Government would lose the revenue.

A. D. Rosenfeld of New-York, an importer of collars, shirts, and cuffs, argued for a reduction of the duty on those articles. He thought it no more than just to consumers to reduce the rate of duty in the proposed bill 35 per cent. on finished articles and from 25 to 35 per cent. on linen cloth.

Louis S. Raegener of New-York made protest against the duty on saccharine. He said the duty was prohibitive. The commodity, he said, was not in competition with home products. It would not, he said, be a rival of cane sugar.

Joseph Stewart of Philadelphia, claiming to speak in behalf of 50,000 textile workers, asked that no change be made in the present tariff on textiles.

Mr. McMillan asked what increase of pay had resulted to workmen from a higher tariff, and Mr. Stewart replied that the increase had been large in that it had given the men steady work. James Edgar, Martin S. Lager, and William G. Lee also spoke in favor of a retention of the duty on textile fabrics.

Mrs. Ernest Hart read an argument in favor of a reduction of the tariff on knitted and woolen goods.

CASSELL COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Articles of Incorporation Filed in Elizabety, N. J.—Capital $250,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Cassell Publishing Company of New-York, which was recently forced to suspend, owing to the defalcation of a trusted employe, has been reorganized. The company filed articles of incorporation to-day with the County Clerk.

The incorporators are William L. Mershon of Rahway, Edwin A. Archer of Brooklyn, and Sydney F. Walker of Flatbush, N. Y., each of whom has a one-third interest in the stock of the company. The capital stock is $250,000, of which $190,000 is paid up.

The headquarters of the company will be in New-York.

He Sues a Georgia Railroad.

Charles J. McKay has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia for $101,850. Mr. McKay states that he purchased $97,000 worth of the bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad, which were guaranteed by the Central Company.

As the interest has not been paid on his bonds, Mr. McKay holds that the Central Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, should be responsible for the bonds, with the accrued interest.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The four Jersey City policemen against whom charges of false arrest were made by the Salvation Army did not appear for examination before Justice Kimmerly yesterday. It is said they were acting under orders from Police Superintendent Smith. The examination was postponed until Tuesday. Warrants will be issued for the officers.

—The prices at the Hotel New Netherland have been reduced for the Winter to suit the times. The orchestral music in the parlors in the morning and in the grand restaurant in the evening will be features of the Winter season.

—Messrs. Ehrich Brothers respectfully ask their patrons attending the Chicago sale, as will be seen by their advertisement on page 8 of The New-York Times, to leave the building by the side exhibits, so as to avoid crowding.

—The cholera quarantine at the City Hospital, Jersey City, was raised yesterday, and the Federal sanitary officers were withdrawn by order of Surgeon General Wyman.

—The Lenox Avenue Union Church (Disciple) will open its new church in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street near Lenox Avenue to-day at 11 A. M.

—The Rev. H. R. Haweis of London, author of "Music and Morals" and many other works, will preach in Grace Church this morning.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon at 4 by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band.

—The Workingman's School of 109 West Fifty-fourth Street will begin its school year to-morrow.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Fall Importations of

Ladies' Suits, Capes, Wraps and Jackets.

We shall be prepared on Monday to show our first Fall importations from Paris, Berlin, and London of Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, Capes, and Wraps, in which all the leading makers of these cities are represented in their latest productions.

Examination respectfully invited.

Misses' Jackets, Coats, Newmarkets and Suits.

Our Misses' Suit and Cloak Department is now well stocked with Coats, Jackets, Newmarkets, and Suits for school wear. In materials, trimmings, sewing, and style they will stand careful comparison with the best that can be made to order, while the prices are less than one-half.

We make no charge for altering Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

BABY RUTH HAS A SISTER.

The Little One Was Born at Noon Yesterday—Mrs. Cleveland Doing Nicely.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Cleveland's second daughter was born at noon to-day in the White House. Not until 2 o'clock, however, was the announcement made to the public. At that hour Private Secretary Thurber, who had not been previously informed of the event, was told by Mr. Cleveland that he might impart the news. The announcement carried with it the statement that Mrs. Cleveland and the newcomer were doing nicely. Rumor has it that the young lady tipped the scales at ten pounds, and "is as fine a baby as ever saw the light." The official declaration left these important matters to the imagination.

There were signs of excitement about the White House this morning, which were not lost upon observant visitors. When it became known that orders had been issued to the Marine Band to omit its usual Saturday afternoon concert on the White House grounds all doubt as to the cause of this excitement was set at rest. Mr. Cleveland was in his office most of the forenoon. He saw many visitors, and transacted official business as usual. At intervals he received messages from Mrs. Cleveland's rooms. When the crisis had passed he was informed of his good fortune by Dr. Bryant, and at once went to his wife.

Those who saw the President later discovered no indication that he was disappointed in the sex of his second child. Soon after he returned from the sick room he was informed that the Japanese Prince was waiting in the Blue Parlor to pay his respects. The President had made an engagement to receive him at noon, and he decided to keep it, regardless of his deep personal interest in other matters just at that particular time. The Prince was in ignorance of what had occurred—his visit was a short one.

Attorney General Olney was the first Cabinet Minister to congratulate the President. The other members of the Cabinet tendered their congratulations as soon as they heard the news. Mr. Cleveland went for a drive late in the afternoon and this evening dined with Secretary Lamont and Dr. Bryant. Many flowers have been sent to the mansion by admiring friends, and telegrams of congratulation have been coming from all parts of the country since 2 o'clock. Mrs. Perrine of Buffalo, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, was expected to reach the city this afternoon. She had not arrived this evening.

While a number of children have first seen the light in the White House this is the first time that a President's child has been born there. Elizabeth Priscilla Tyler, daughter of Robert Tyler, President Tyler's son, was the first infant of this distinguished list. She was born in 1842. The second was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hightford Jones of North Carolina, who was born Jan. 24, 1843. Mrs. Jones was the eldest daughter of President Tyler. Both of these grandchildren of President Tyler are still living and in Washington.

To the little maid Elizabeth Priscilla, who claimed the honor of being the first child born in the White House, was also given the privilege of being the first to raise the Confederate flag at Montgomery, Ala.

Knit-Goods Men in Conference.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Representatives of knit-goods manufacturers to the number of eighty, doing business at Philmont, Hudson, Waterford, Cohoes, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Fort Plain, Fonda, Herkimer, Schenectady, Stillwater, and Catskill in this State, and at Bennington, Vt., met here in secret session to-day at the Delavan House.

Thomas Kennedy of Amsterdam acted as Chairman of the meeting and William B. Leroy of Cohoes as Secretary. J. W. Hines of Waterford, Thomas Kennedy of Amsterdam, James Shanahan of Tribes Hill, James O'Neill of Troy, Titus Heard of Little Falls, Major A. B. Valentine of Bennington, Vt., and W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill were appointed a committee to represent these manufacturers before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington and oppose a revision of the tariff upon the raw materials entering into the manufacture of knit goods, or upon knit goods.

Festival of Rosh Hashana.

The celebration of Rosh Hashana, the festival of the Jewish New Year, will be begun by the Hebrews throughout the world this evening, and will be continued during to-morrow, and by the Orthodox Hebrews on Tuesday also. The new year, which begins at sunset this evening, is numbered 5654 in the Jewish calendar, which dates from the creation of the world.

The festival is regarded as one of great solemnity, and is generally observed by Hebrews.

There will be services of an impressive and solemn nature in all the temples of the Reformed Jews and the synagogues of the Orthodox Jews this evening and to-morrow morning. Besides the regular places of worship many public halls, particularly on the east side, have been fitted up for services.

Human Bones Unearthed.

While Thomas Gafney of 345 Willis Avenue was excavating for a cellar on Tinton Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Home Street, yesterday, he unearthed a lot of human bones which had been buried three feet below the surface. The bones were sent to the Harlem Morgue.

Nominated for the Assembly.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—At the Democratic District Convention for Cayuga County this afternoon, Lewis V. Mead of this city was nominated for member of Assembly. State delegates were chosen as follows: J. C. Stout, Auburn; Henry M. Reed, Sterling; Darius Snyder, Sempronious.

Columbia in Excellent Form.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 9.—James L. Doran landed last evening from the cruiser Columbia, which was at anchor at The Brown, and reported that her performances thus far had been very satisfactory. She went to sea this morning for a further trial of speed and seaworthiness.

Was Selling Toadstools.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Abraham Wager, a German, was arrested this afternoon for selling toadstools for mushrooms. He had disposed of nearly his entire stock when he was detected.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Silks.

New Autumn Styles.

On Monday, Sept. 11, we shall exhibit one of the largest and finest collections of Novelty and Plain Silk and Velvet Dress Fabrics to be seen in America.

The latest productions of foreign and home looms are represented, including

Veloutine Glace,
Peau de Soie Illume,
Princess Glace, and
Broche Silks in Armadillo and Chameleon effects.

New Fall Dress Goods.

Our collection of French and German Novelty and Plain Dress Fabrics this season far exceeds in magnitude and originality of styles all our previous displays.

In other words, never before have the attractions in this great and popular Department been so numerous, so desirable, or more reasonable in price. Points worth remembering when you are ready to buy.

The following new weaves are represented:

Drap de Paris.
Ombre Raye.
Oude Raye.
Cheviot Brilliant.
Mazette. Travers. Ondull.
Diagonal Jacquard.
Prunella Cloth.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

OBITUARY.

Anais Segalas.

The death is announced in Paris of Anaïs Ségalas, poet, novelist, playwright, and celebrated in the journal for which Willis and Poe wrote as the dramatic and literary reviewer of The Paris Corsaire in its best years.

She was born in Paris Sept. 24, 1814. Her father was Charles Ménard, the humorous author of "L'Ami des Bêtes"; her husband, a younger brother of Dr. Ségalas and a lawyer of international fame. Her books of poems are "Les Algeriennes," published in 1831; "Les Oiseaux de Passage," 1836; "Poésies," 1844; "Enfantines Poésies," 1844; "La Femme," 1847; "Nos Bons Parisiens," 1865. Her novels, "Les Mystères de la Maison," 1865; "Les Magiciennes d'Aujourd'hui," 1869; "La Vie de Feu," 1875; "Les Mariages Dangereux," 1878, and a collection, "Contes du Nouveau Palais de Cristal."

The Odéon produced in 1849 her comedy in two acts, "Le Trembleur"; in 1857 her drama in three acts, "La Loge de l'Opera." The Porte St. Martin produced, in 1850, "Les Deux Amoureux de la Grand'mère," and the Gaité, in 1854, "Les Inconvénients de la Sympathie," which have retained their popularity.

Lazarus D. Shoemaker.

Lazarus D. Shoemaker, ex-Congressman, aged seventy-four years, died suddenly at his home at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday. He was born in Kingston, Luzerne County, Penn., Nov. 5, 1819. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of '40, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Wilkesbarre in 1842. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served for three years. He was formerly a Whig, and had been a member of the Republican Party since its organization. He was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the Wyoming Valley, and was prominently identified with the large financial and social institutions of Wilkesbarre. He was in his young life a noted politician. In 1870 he was elected to Congress from the Twelfth Pennsylvania District. He leaves a large family of children, all of whom are married except one.

Judge A. B. Sloanaker.

Judge A. B. Sloanaker of New-Orleans died at 3,208 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, yesterday, after an illness of three weeks. Judge Sloanaker was appointed Collector of Revenue by President Andrew Johnson, and was Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Louisiana in 1874. He was a member of the Legislature in that State and an ex-member of Congress.

It was Judge Sloanaker who introduced the Louisiana State Lottery bill, being Speaker of the Legislature at that time. Among the noted cases with which the Judge was connected was that of the Standard Gaslight Company of New-York. The Judge was a bachelor, and died leaving an estate valued at $100,000. He was visiting Dr. Sloanaker of Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—8 P. M.—*Forecast for Sunday*:

For *New-England* and *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, fair, slightly warmer in the interior, south winds.

For the *District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware*, and *Maryland*, generally fair, east to southeast winds, slightly warmer in the interior. For *Virginia*, fair in east portion, clearing to-night or Sunday morning in west portion, east winds, slightly warmer in the interior. For *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*, generally fair, slightly warmer in the interior of North Carolina, southeast winds. For *Georgia*, fair, slightly warmer in the interior, south winds.

For *Eastern Florida* and *Western Florida*, fair, southeast winds. For *Alabama*, fair, preceded to-night by light showers in extreme north portion, south or southwest winds, slightly warmer in west portion. For *Mississippi*, fair in east portion, clearing Sunday afternoon in west portion, slightly warmer in interior, winds becoming southwest. For *Louisiana*, generally fair, warmer in the interior, southwest winds.

For *Eastern Texas*, fair, variable winds. For *Arkansas*, showers, clearing Sunday in west portions, slightly warmer, winds becoming northwest. For *Oklahoma* and *Indian Territory*, generally fair, north winds. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, showers, southeast or east winds, slightly warmer in extreme west portion.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York*, and *Ohio*, generally fair, followed Sunday afternoon by light showers in southwestern Ohio, west winds. For *Indiana* and *Illinois*, fair, slightly warmer in north portions, showers in south portions, northeast winds. For *Lower Michigan*, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southeast. For *Upper Michigan*, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southeast.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The storm has moved from Southeastern Mississippi to Northern Mississippi. An area of low pressure has remained stationary to the North of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic States and the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has risen in the lake regions and New-England, has fallen in Arkansas and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty four hours: Georgia—Gainesville, 1.80; Toccoa, 2.10; Thomasville, 2.20; Fort Gaines, 1.70. Mississippi—Aberdeen, 1.90; Columbus, 2.90; Macon, 3.80; Okolona, 2.60; Batesville, 3.60; Corinth, 1.80; Hernande, 2.00; Holly Springs, 2.90; Lake, 3.50. Alabama—Livingston, 4.00; Eufaula, 1.80. South Carolina—Hardeeville, 6.10; Young's Island, 2.20. Tennessee—Bolivar, 1.60; Brownsville, 2.00; Milan, 2.60. Arkansas—Brinkley, 2.00; Forest City, 4.00; Helena, 2.30.

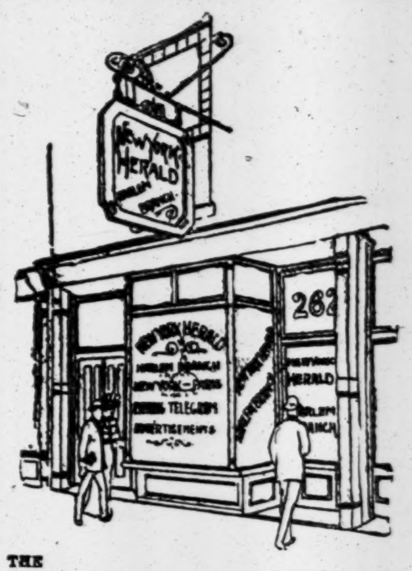
RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	65°	61°	3:30 P. M.	76°	76°
6 A. M.	63°	60°	6 P. M.	70°	73°
9 A. M.	66°	65°	9 P. M.	67°	65°
12 M.	70°	71°	12 P. M.	64°	59°

Average temperature yesterday..........66¼°
Average for same date last year..........67¾°
Average for same date last fifteen years..........68¼°

DON'T RUN THE RISK of your cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your cold at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs and throats.—*Advertisement.*



THE HERALD HARLEM BRANCH, 262 West 125th st.,

is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS

To make room for new stock. Greatest bargains ever offered and largest assortment of pianos in New-York. Special inducements and easy terms of payment.

A handsome stool and cover given with each piano, and no charge for delivery within twenty-five miles of New-York.

50 good second-hand Upright Pianos from $100 upward for cash or on payment of only $5 per month.

100 elegant new "WATERS" Uprights, $225 cash or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 per month.

Pianos rented and part rent allowed toward purchase.

Old pianos taken in exchange for new.

Please call this week or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 5th Av., near 18th St.

CARPETS. New Fall Styles.

We call special attention to our immense stock of Royal Wiltons, Gobelins, Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels, &c.

Having decided to close out our wholesale department and confine ourselves exclusively to retail, we offer

A Half Million Dollars

worth in all the various grades at prices which will insure immediate sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CATHEDRAL BUILDERS PUZZLED.

A Pocket of Soft Shale Found on the Site of the Church of St. John the Divine.

Contractor Thomas E. Crimmins's workmen have made a hole 40 feet square and 40 feet deep in the centre of the Morningside plateau, in which was to have been set one of the four great foundation piers of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. But the discovery that there is a deep pocket of soft shale and decomposed rock just at this point has stopped the work and given the Building Committee a puzzling problem to solve, for the depth of the unstable rock is unknown. The committee will meet on Sept. 28 to consider the unexpected discovery and decide upon a plan of action.

Should it be considered advisable to change the site of the cathedral, the problem of moving the cornerstone laid last St. John's Day by Bishop Potter with imposing ceremonies will confront the committee. Yet it is true that there is plenty of good solid ground in the plot owned by the cathedral trustees.

George F. Heins of the firm of Heins & La Farge, the cathedral architects, said yesterday that his own choice of sites for the cathedral had always been that at the axis of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, because the lot was wider there, and the effect of the great building would be finer. The present difficulty might be overcome, but the expense would be very great, and it was desirable to have the combined opinions of the Building Committee and the Trustees. The enormous weight which these foundations will be compelled to support, some 60,000,000 pounds, made it necessary to have a bottom of rock as solid as was provided for the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge. This little pocket of shale, which lies between two strata of rock tilted on edge, is about as unsuitable for the purpose as a quicksand.

Fighting in Tucuman.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 9.—The revolution in Tucuman is in a violent state. Fighting has already begun in the streets of the city.

The rebels have seized the railway and dislodged the Government troops, and are now trying to surround the Governor's position at Cabillo.

HOOD'S CURES

Scrofula in Face and Neck—Blind at Times

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health—Gained 33 Pounds

"I have been a very great sufferer from scrofula. First, a large bunch came in my neck, growing as big as a good-sized apple. It was as hard as bone, and after drawing it to a head the doctor lanced it and for two years it was

A Running Sore

Then we succeeded in healing it up, but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes. Every morning they were so inflamed and swollen that I was blind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half, the swelling in my face had entirely gone down. I kept on taking the medicine, and gained 33 pounds in weight. I have been perfectly cured, am now in good health, and confidently say Hood's Sarsaparilla saved me from the grave."

WM. ERICK, West Duluth, Minn.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

The New-York Times
ALL THE NEWS FOR 5 CENTS

PAGES 9-16. SUNDAY, The New-York Times. SEPT. 10, 1893. PAGES 9-16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.

Mr. Clarkson Cowl is admitted partner in our firm.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON.

This Week
A Sale of Upholstery.
The Best of Goods
At Extraordinary Prices.

In Curtains,

All kinds, all qualities—best styles and lengths—values that will be remembered for many a day.

At 79 cents	3½ yard Curtains	worth $1.25
At 98 cents	3½ yard Curtains	worth 2.00
At $1.49	3½ yard Curtains	worth 2.50
At 1.98	3½ yard Curtains	worth 4.00
At 2.98	4 yard Curtains	worth 5.00

Twenty styles and more at each price quoted!

Extra Fine Scotch Lace Curtains, the best imported—3, 3½, and 4 yards long—Point d'Esprit, detached figures, and other delicate designs—Ribbon Rose, Scroll, Vine, and Leaf effects—
2.98......3.98......4.98......5.98
These curtains are the very finest made and equal in appearance the most expensive Real.

Irish Point and Tambour Curtains,
finest mesh—closest work—
as follows:

11.98 and 14.98,	were $17.00 and $22.00
7.98 and 9.98,	were 12.00 and 16.00
4.98 and 5.98,	were 8.00 and 10.00
2.98 and 3.98,	were 6.00 and 8.00

Sash Nets to match, 29 cts. to $1.00.
Worth Double.

Chenille Portieres.

Largest and finest stock in New-York.

AT FIVE NINETY-EIGHT,
400 pairs
all-over Figured Chenille Portières.
Crimson, Steel, Rose, Pomegranate, Nile, and Bronze Moquette effects, bordered all round, fringed top and bottom; would be excellent value at Eight Dollars.

AT SEVEN NINETY-EIGHT,
Rich Chenille Portières, 50 to 72 inches wide, plain and figured—worth $10 and $12.

AT ELEVEN NINETY-EIGHT,
Magnificent Chenille Portières—extra wide, Empire designs in new and exquisite combinations, including Green, Rose, Steel, and Wood—Marvelous value!

Also about a thousand pairs
Chenille Portieres—all colors,
At 2.69..........3.98..........4.98
with single and double dadoes—
we'd like to see their match!

CHENILLE COUCH COVERS,
Special medallion designs—bordered all round,
1.98..........real value four dollars

Do You Need Tapestries?

Look at these——

Satin Russe,	29c	Heavy Point,	98c
French Linen,	49c	Spun Silk,	1.19
Petit Point,	59c	Silk Warp,	1.98
Satin finish,	69c	Gobelin Effects,	2.49

The above are fifty inches wide, include all the new colors, and are close to manufacturers' cost.

AT TWO NINETY-EIGHT,
Magnificent Satin Brocatels—double colors,
Heavy enough to stand alone,
worth fully six dollars!

FURNITURE PLUSHES.
24 inches wide, all colors

CRUSHED	PLAIN MOHAIR	SILK
83 cents	$1.49	89 cents

COTTON PLUSH DRAPERIES.

Fancy Figured,	27 inch,	12½ cents
Large and Small Fig'd,	reversible,	19 cents
Figured—Double face,	40 inch,	27 cents
Plain colors—Double face—Double width,		47 cents

FURNITURE CRETONNES.

Best and Strongest Imported,		19 cents
Cameo,	all colors,	11½ cents
Fancy Twills—all colors—worth 12½,		7¾ cents

FANCY FURNITURE SATEENS.
The best—yard wide—all colors, 27 cents

COTTON DRAPERIES.

Heavy Lace Stripe Scrims,	40 inch,	5¾ cts
Bagdad Cross Stripe,	all colors,	6½ cts
Blue and Gold Silkolines,	32 inch,	7¾ cts
Colored Pongees and Satteens,		9¾ cts
Colored Stripe Scrims,	40 inch,	12½ cts

Fancy China Silks.

Elegant styles,	32 inch,	39 cents
Choicest colors—bordered—40 inch,		79 cents

The latter are full wide for curtains and are very desirable for all kinds of draperies—width only to be found within our stores.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS.

Yard square,	worth $1.19;	79 cents
1½ yards,	double tassel fringe,	1.49

Turkish Rugs and Runners.

Three to Nine feet long, 2.98 to 19.99
Worth Five to Forty dollars.

Art Squares—All Wool.

9x7,	4.98; were 6.98	9x12,	7.49; were 10.49
9x9,	5.49; were 8.49	9x13,	8.49; were 12.49
9x10,	6.49; were 9.49	9x15,	9.49; were 13.49

All the above will measure FULLY sizes named.
Many will measure more.
Larger sizes at equal reductions.

Smyrna Rugs.

1 to 3 yards long 1.09 to 14.98
formerly 1.69 to 25.00!

SHEEPSKIN MATS.

16x25,	One Dollar;	were	1.50
19x30,	Dollar Fifty;	were	2.49
16x36,	Two Dollars;	were	3.48
23x36,	Three Dollars;	were	5.49
23x56,	Five Dollars;	were	7.98

Wash Dress Fabrics.

At Four Cents and Seven-Eighths.
English Wrapper Flannels—Medium and dark—fast colors—non-shrinkable—worth 12½.

At Eight Cents and a Half.
Extra Heavy "Linen Ginghams"—heaviest cloth—made specially for Aprons—Not elsewhere found under Fifteen cents!

At Five Cents and Three-Quarters.
Best Indigo Blues—stripes and neat styles—for Dresses and Waists.

Best Mourning Cambrics,	now 5¾ cents
Best Silver Grays,	now 5¾ cents
Twenty-cent Sateens,	now 7¾ cents
Thirty-cent Sateens,	now 12½ cents
Thirty-cent Ginghams,	now 8¾ cents
Forty-cent Ginghams,	now 12½ cents
Newton Serges,	now 10¾ cents
Indigo Blue Century Percales,	now 9¾ cents

AT 39 CENTS

Dr. Scott's Pure Bristle
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
REGULAR PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

These brushes, apart from electrical qualities, are the best brushes made.......A purchase of some thousands enables this offering at one-fifth the price you can buy equal quality of any make.

This Week
Staple and Standard Goods
At Those Popular Prices
For Which We Are Famed.

Housekeeping Goods.

Yard wide Unbleached Muslins,	4¾ cents
Yard wide Bleached Muslins,	5¾ cents
Yard wide Shirting Muslin,	6¾ cents

BEST SHEETINGS.

White.		Brown.	
Ten quarter,	19¾c	Ten quarter,	18¾c
Nine quarter,	18¾c	Nine quarter,	17¾c
Eight quarter,	17¾c	Eight quarter,	15¾c
Seven quarter,	15¾c	Seven quarter,	13¾
Six quarter,	13¾c	Six quarter,	12¾c
Five quarter,	10¾c	Five quarter,	9¾c

MUSLIN SHEETS.	BEST QUALITY.
Ten quarter,	Fifty-nine cents
Nine quarter,	Fifty-five cents
Eight quarter,	Forty-nine cents
Seven quarter,	Forty-five cents
Six quarter,	Thirty-nine cents

PILLOW CASES.

54x36	17 cents	45x36	15 cents

Flannel Specials.

Extra Domets,	worth 8,	4⅞ cents
Extra Cantons,	worth 9,	5⅞ cents

Fine Bleached Canton Flannels.
8¾ cents......10 cents......12½ cents.
Far Below Value!

Extra White Shaker Flannels.
7¾ cents......9¾ cents......12½ cents......15 cents
Far Below Value!

Scarlet Twill Flannels,	worth 25,	19 cents
Extra fine Scarlet and Navy,	worth 33,	25 cents
Fancy Mixed Flannels,	worth 25,	12½ cents

FEATHER PROOF TICKINGS.

Extra Heavy Fancy Stripes,	value 23,	15 cents
Best Blue and White Stripes,	value 15,	10½ cents
Short Lengths Extra Strong Ticks,		12½ cents

Great Sale of Towels.

Thousands of Dozens
at the lowest prices yet quoted.

Huck,	18x36,	10c.	Damask,	20x44,	11c
Check,	20x38,	10c.	Huck,	19x42,	11c
Knot fge,	16x34,	10c.	Oatmeal,	19x36,	11c
Damask, knot fge,		12½c.	Knot fge,	17x35,	11c
Huck—fge,	20x40,	12½c.	Damask—fge,	21x44,	19c
Huck—h'd,	20x42,	19c.	Damask—fge,	22x46,	19c

AT TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.
Extra fine Huck and Damask Towels,
Hemmed, hemstitched, and fringed—43 to 46 inches long.
Wonderful Value!

Fancy Damask Towels—24x50—double Knot fringe.
49 cents..........worth 65.

Extra Heavy Twill Towelings,	19 inch,	4¾ cents
All Linen—plain and twill,	17 inch,	7¾ cents
Check Glass—extra quality,	18 inch,	8½ cents
Bleached Huck,	18 inch,	10 cents

A Hundred Cases Blankets

fresh from the mills.

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES.

10-4 white,	69c	10-4 all wool Red,	2.98
10-4 white—Extra,	98c	10-4 wht California,	3.98
10-4 white wool,	1.98	10-4 Scarlet do,	4.98
10-4 all wool,	2.98	10-4 Fine White do.,	5.98

Eleven-Quarter Blankets.

White and Gray,	1.59	All-wool White,	3.98
White Wool,	1.98	All wool Scarlet,	3.98
Extra Heavy,	2.98	Wht—Shrunk Wool,	4.98
Fancy Borders,	3.29	Fine California,	5.29

Twelve-Quarter Blankets.

Heavy White Wool, 3.98. Strictly all wool,	4.98
Extra fine Scarlet——all wool,	5.98
Fine Scarlet California,	7.49
Extra fine White California,	8.39
Extra Heavy, All Wool——Damask borders,	8.98

Thirteen-Quarter Blankets.

Strictly all-wool white,	7.98
Extra heavy all wool——Damask borders,	9.39

GRAY BLANKETS, ALL SIZES.
Fifty-nine Cents to Seven Dollars.
"Easterns" and "Californias"—plain and fancy borders.

All of the above are
Thirty and forty per cent. less than value.

MATTRESSES—best made.

Fibre—best Hair Top,	full size,	4.59
Iron Gray Hair—40 lb,	full size,	10.98
Best S. A. Hair—40 lb,	full size,	15.19

Bolsters to match—best Ticks for choice!
No extra charge for Mattresses in two parts.

New Silks.

Some of this week's values!

Colored Silk Bengalines.
New shades for street and evening—high lustre,
98 cents..........79 cents..........69 cents

Black Silk Surahs.
24-inch, 49 cents; value 62

New Black Bengalines,	89 cts.
New Black Satin Rhadames,	89 cts.
New Black Satin Duchesse,	98 cts.
New Black Satin Brocades,	1.35
New Black Bengalines—colored figures,	1.09
New Duchesse Brocades—colors on black,	1.25
New Col'd Satin Duchesse—all silk,	1.25
Handsome Fancy Brocades,	1.29..1.98
Shaded Satin Chines—all colors,	1.25

AT 49 CENTS......69 CENTS......89 CENTS.
Indias, Taffetas, Surahs, Satin Du chesse, Bengalines, and other Fancies, were 79 cents to 1.39.

Laces.

All-Silk Black Bourdons,	11 inch	79c
Full cape width, to match,		1.49
All-Silk—net tops,	10 inch	59c
Beaded Brussels nets for yokes,		98c
Fish Net Draperies—plain, stripe, and figured,	45 inch	98c
Black Lace Insertings,		8c, 12c, 19c
Black Lace Flounce Edgings,		5 cents to 50

COLORED SILK LACES,
All shades for lamp shades and fancy work,
8 inch, 19c wider and finer, 39c

NOVELTIES IN VEILINGS.
Including the "Loie Fuller," in all colors,
Bordered Souffle Veils—complete, 25c

Ladies' New Kid Gloves.

Tan, Russian Red, Navy Blue, Green, and Eminence, with four large colored buttons to match,
SEVENTY-NINE CENTS worth $1.25

Ladies' Jackets and Capes.

Including the very finest novelties—the majority lined with rich silks and satins.

16.00	were	34.98	8.00	were	16.98
14.00	were	29.98	7.00	were	14.98
10.00	were	22.98	6.00	were	12.98
9.00	were	19.98	5.00	were	10.98

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Millinery Dept.

Now on Sale,
Our Fall Importations of
Trimmed Bonnets,
Round Hats and Turbans,
also
Novelties in Untrimmed Hats,
consisting of Felt, Satin Antique, Fancy Felt Braid Hats, &c.

Imported Plateaux
in Felt, Feather, Satin Antique, and other novel effects.

Latest Novelties in
Fancy Feathers, Pompons, Aigrettes, Ostrich Goods, Felt and Fancy Braids, Jet Goods, Ribbons, Millinery Novelties and Trimmings.

Glove Dept.

We are now displaying our first Fall importations of Gloves for street wear. The variety of shades and styles is far in excess of last season. Large buttons still lead in fashion. Pique sewing is the proper style.

Any necessary alteration in our Kid Gloves made while waiting.

All Kid Gloves purchased from us repaired free of charge.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

FURNITURE.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,
61-65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Grand Fall Exhibition

of the world's productions in the Furniture and Upholstery arts.

Over $250,000 worth of goods to select from, comprising equally large assortments of medium as well as the finest quality Furniture made, all arranged so as to afford ready inspection.

Special display of VENETIAN HAND-CARVED FURNITURE and ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS—the latter in over fifty patterns, ranging from $30 to $450.

THOUSANDS OF
Imported Novelties
Suitable for Complimentary, Birthday, and Wedding Gifts, at all prices.

Our method is to sell every article on a small-profit basis, and at a fixed price marked in plain figures.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK are cordially invited to visit our establishment, whether intending to purchase or not.

R. J. Horner & Co.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co.

Offer To-morrow, MONDAY, Sept. 11th,

An excellent assortment of the latest novelties in LYONS and PARIS
SILKS
and the latest Fall
DRESS GOODS
in all the new WEAVES and COLORINGS.
SPECIAL SALE in
LADIES' HOSIERY.

150 doz. Plaited SILK STOCKINGS (in colors and black) **50** cts. pair; reduced from .75.

200 doz. Black LISLE THREAD **25** cts. pair; reduced from .40.

Children's Black-Ribbed Cotton SCHOOL STOCKINGS,

Sizes.	(double knees)
6 to 8 1-2,	**25c.**; reduced from 40c.
9 to 9 1-2,	**30c.**; reduced from 50c.

Upholstery Dept.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A FRENCH IMPORTER.
Exquisite RENAISSANCE, ARABIAN, MARIE ANTOINETTE, and CLUNY LACE CURTAINS,
in lots of 1, 2, and 3 pair (very slightly soiled) at
1-3 VALUE,
prices ranging from **10.00** upward.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Beautiful Imported
HOUSE GOWNS AND WRAPPERS
10.00, 12.50, 17.50 to 27.50;
less than 1-2 regular price.
Also
50 doz. very fine quality
SILK WALKING SKIRTS
in stripes and figures,
6.75; regular price 12.50.

Cloak Department.

Now exhibit our new FALL and WINTER
JACKETS and WRAPS
in all the LATEST STYLES and FABRICS in
LADIES' SUITS.
Special inducements offered in TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES in all the new materials for HOUSE, TRAVELING, and STREET WEAR.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SUITS AND JACKETS at less than 1-2 former prices.
Reduction in
LINENS.
75 pieces 70-inch Extra Heavy BLEACHED DAMASK,
75c. yard; reduced from 1.00.
Fine HUCK TOWELS, (24x45 in.)
3.00 per doz.; reduced from 4.25.
DINNER NAPKINS AND DAMASK TOWELING at same reductions.

Special Sale of **LAMPS** at **4.50**, (complete;) reduced from **9.00** and **15.00**, (in basement.)

Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts.

COMPROMISE TALK AT AN END

SILVER MEN WILLING, BUT THE ADMINISTRATION SAYS NO.

Unconditional Repeal Will Be Insisted On—No Doubt that It Will Come After the Opposition Shall Have Had Its Say—Mr. Teller Has the Floor in the Senate—Yesterday He Spent His Time Denouncing the Newspapers—All the Great Editors Are Dead, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—There has been a marked diminution to-day in the talk about a compromise in connection with repeal. When the Faulkner proposition was first made public, the silver men permitted the fact to become known that they would be willing to accept it. They were under the impression that the Administration would agree to Mr. Faulkner's plan, and that they would secure a much greater concession than they had expected.

The fact has been made plain to them that the Administration will have nothing to do with a compromise, and that after they have made their speeches against repeal the repeal measure will come to a vote and be passed by a decisive majority. They hope to prolong the contest for some time, but, realizing what the result will be, they are trimming sail accordingly.

To-day Mr. Teller, the acknowledged leader of the free-silver forces in the Senate, began his speech. He only spoke about two hours, and will hold the floor again on Monday. He directed his attention to newspapers to-day, and indulged in petulant flings at them because of their efforts to bring about repeal.

Mr. Teller cannot see honesty of purpose in arguments which conflict with his own, and he is apparently surprised that the President of the United States should favor a measure which the people of Colorado have a selfish interest in defeating. Mr. Teller has thus far failed to justify the expectations of those who predicted that he would make the best speech of his life on the repeal measure.

He was preceded to-day by Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) who made a feeble attack upon the national banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and then saw the resolution on which he based his onslaught sent to the foot of the calendar. Mr. Peffer was deprived of a champion through the absence of Mr. Hill, who has not been in his seat this week.

In the course of his speech Mr. Teller read from a Washington dispatch to a New-York newspaper, the correspondent stating that the negotiations for the surrender of the silver Democrats in the Senate were at an end; that the Administration insisted on unconditional surrender; that Senator Vest was now the angriest man against the Administration that could be found in the country and had threatened to join in delaying action, and that Senator Gorman was so convinced that the vote could not be taken soon that he was going to take his family to the Chicago Exposition for a fortnight.

Mr. Teller said that he would yield the floor to any Senator whose name was mentioned in in the article.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) did not avail himself immediately of the offer, but, after a few more remarks by Mr. Teller, he rose and said that as a matter of course the Senator from Colorado did not expect any of the Senators mentioned to make a deliberate reply to such newspaper squibs.

"Oh, I do not," said Mr. Teller.

"Of course not," said Mr. Vest. "That would exhaust the time of the Senate and the strength of each Senator in it. I want, however, to make one statement, lest my silence should be taken as consent to such statements, irresponsible as they are.

"If there is any ultimatum coming from the President of the United States it is not known to myself, nor to any of my associates. However much we may differ from the President, none of us shall ever come to the degrading conclusion that he will send a message to United States Senators seeking to control their action. As to what is stated in regard to my action about delay, it is simply and unconditionally false, and the product of newspaper imagination incited by newspaper rivalry."

Mr. Teller had no doubt that the Senator from Missouri was correct. He had offered the floor to give Senators the opportunity of contradicting the statement.

"I notice it," resumed Mr. Vest, "because if I should remain silent after the Senator read it it might be said that there was some truth in the statement. As to delay, my action in the Senate had indicated what course will be taken by me. I do not propose to be aggravated or excited or irritated by any irresponsible statements to take any course than that which my deliberate judgment approves."

Mr. Teller said that he thought he could make a little application of that circumstance to show the unreliable character of the assumption of the newspapers that they spoke for the people of the United States and that the Senate of the United States was bound to heed their commands.

He then went on to read from an article in a Washington paper that President Cleveland had come to the conclusion to grant no concession, and would not agree to any proposition for silver legislation after the passage of the repeal bill; and that this stand of the President renewed the confidence of the friends of unconditional repeal and gave them unwavering faith in the final passage of the measure.

"I do not," Mr. Teller continued, "mean to say that these newspaper statements correctly represent the President's mind on this subject. I leave that out of consideration, except to say that they profess to speak for the people. They say that the people, without regard to party, are demanding from us certain action. Then they tell us—what the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) says is untrue—that the President of the United States is interfering in this matter.

"The Senator from Missouri cannot change my opinion as to the mendacity of the public press of this country. I know that the day of great newspapers, edited by great editors, is past, and that the publication of a newspaper is like the running of a manufactory. It is for money."

"But I saw the other day," continued Mr. Teller, "an equally unreliable statement, which shows how mendacious the newspapers are. It purported to be a telegraph from the President of the United States to a member of Congress congratulating him and his associates on the passage of the repeal bill by the House of Representatives.

"Will anybody tell me," Mr. Teller exclaimed in well-feigned astonishment and indignation, "that the President of the United States was guilty of that gross breach of public decency? Why, of course, it was a newspaper yarn and a newspaper falsehood. The President of the United States attempting to procure legislation, having carried it from his Summer home at Buzzard's Bay, sent his thanks—we are told—to Mr. Wilson and his associates. Incomprehensible! Impossible! What further need do you require of the mendacity of the press? If any Senator thinks that he ought to defend the press on that particular point I will give way for him to make the defense." [Laughter on both sides of the chamber.]

SOOTHSAYER LEVINE IN TROUBLE.

She Tried to Make Mary Specter Pay Too Much for a Prophecy and Was Arrested.

Mary Kiley, alias Mme. Levine, has been keeping a conjurer's cave at 221 West Thirtieth Street, where she has dealt in such necromantic novelties as struck the fancy of the polychromatic population of that neighborhood. She advertised herself as a sure-enough seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, modestly styled herself "The Wonder of the World," gave "information" and advice respecting such losses of money, jewelry, and connubial love as had been sustained by her customers, and in general kept a shop similar to that once maintained by Mr. John Wellington Wells at 70 St. Mary Axe, London, where his sign was displayed as a "dealer in magical spells and in prophecies, witches, and knells."

To The Wonder of the World came Mary Specter of 339 West Twenty-eighth Street, a young woman with a glass eye and a thirst for knowledge. Mary wanted to have her fortune told, and the Pythoness of Thirtieth Street obliged her on several occasions at a charge of 50 cents per interview. Mary told the witch that she had got some money invested in Swedish bonds and the latter promptly informed her that she would make her eternal fortune thereby and marry, successively, three husbands, each of whom would be fabulously rich.

On Friday Mary found leisure to go to the oracle again in order to get further details of her future magnificence. The vaticination business has suffered like other things in the depression of trade, and Madame had no other customer, so she sat and foretold glories for Mary all the afternoon. When Mary got all the information she could carry, she started to go, and offered Madame the customary half-dollar. But that lady said:

"Say, I've told you too much to-day for 50 cents. You must pay me $4 or I fight."

To this allegorical request Mary returned a florid refusal, declaring that the charge was too high, and saying, besides, that she had not got so much money with her. The Wonder of the World then demanded a necklace which Mary was wearing, and Mary strenuously refused to part with it, declaring, like Mrs. Chick, that "the scales had fallen from her eyes," and that now she knew the prophetess had been telling her flattering tales in order to get her money.

They parted with the unkindest feelings. Mary Specter brooded over her wrongs for a while and then laid information with the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Detectives Curry and Hay thereupon anointed themselves, watched three sparrows fly over the station house, and then went around and lugged the prophetess to a dungeon. Madame appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and Justice Koch listened to the statements of the policemen. Owing to the insufficiency of direct evidence that Madame was a swindler, and perhaps feeling unready to embroil himself with one favored of the immortal gods, Justice Koch discharged the prisoner.

New-York Banks Commended.

Since the attack upon the New-York banks, which was made in the United States Senate by Peffer of Kansas and his New-York ally, David B. Hill, a number of important financial institutions in the West have passed resolutions of approval of the judicious and patriotic course pursued by our banks.

The Omaha Clearing House Association and the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City were prompt to record their disapproval of the unjust criticisms of New-York banks started by the two mischievous Senators. The Security Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa, heartily indorsed the policy of the banks of this city, and now comes the following indorsement from the Seattle Clearing House Association of Seattle, Washington:

Resolved, That the course of the New-York City banks during the recent crisis, in which they were sustained by the Controller of the Currency, should be commended by the people of the United States as wise, patriotic, and of the widest popular benefit, preventing disaster and annoying alarm.

On Steamships Bound for Europe.

Among the passengers on the Saale, which sailed yesterday for Bremen, were Dr. Francis Valk, the Rev. Dr. Ziegelmeyer, Lieut. zur See, Prof. Leopold Gmelin, and Mrs. F. R. Honey.

Among those on the Umbria, which sailed for Liverpool, were Prof. John Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe-Gibson, the Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Holcomb, Ferdinand T. R. Jevons, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Moore, Dr. Thomas H. Manly, and Mr. and Mrs. William Prime.

On the Werra, bound for Genoa, were the Countess Muccioli, Prince Lieven, the Rev. A. Mass, Prof. Guiseppi Perotta, Prof. and Mrs. Rufus B. Richardson, the Rev. Lloyd M. Blodgett, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Whitmarsh, Dr. H. W. D. Carneli, Capt. and Mrs. Von Reghini, and Dr. Charles A. L. Read.

On La Champagne, for Havre, were Gen. and Mrs. Zabotkine, Ramon Aspillaga, Mrs. Robert Hubbard, Capt. Swenterjetski, Marquis C. Coudrians, and Mrs. R. A. Kipling.

Triangular Duel of Deputy Marshals.

DENISON, Texas, Sept. 9.—Three United States Deputy Marshals became involved in a row this morning, and it resulted in all three being shot. George Sicor is dead, Frank Fare had both arms broken and has a wound in the side, while Dave Bohannan had a finger shot away.

The row was the result of a feud of long standing. Meeting while all were drinking, a few words were passed, old wounds were reopened, and revolvers were drawn.

COLD WELCOME TO WILLIAM

STRASSBURG DOES NOT GUSH OVER THE KAISER'S PRESENCE.

Resentful Because of Fancied Lack of Courtesy—On the Other Hand, It Is Said that the Emperor Purposely Turned a Cold Shoulder on the City Because It Sent Bebel, the Socialist, to the Reichstag—Fiscal Projects of Dr. Miquel Under Discussion.

STRASSBURG, Sept. 9.—Emperor William passed to-day in this city. There were no manœuvres, but the Fifteenth Army Corps marched in review before him. The weather was fine and an enormous crowd gathered here from the surrounding country to see the parade. After the review the municipal authorities entertained the Emperor at luncheon in an immense tent erected for the occasion on the Broglie Platz.

The citizens of Strassburg made but meagre display of decorations. The Emperor had declined to be present at a dinner tendered him by the municipal authorities, and would not condescend to do more than to traverse the city and take slight refreshments before returning to Metz. Any demonstration which it was proposed to make was further damped by the inexplicable and almost discourteous arrangement that the imperial dinner to the officers of the Fifteenth Army Corps should be given at Metz, whither the officers of the corps proceeded by special train after the review. Strassburg, therefore, has been in a sullen mood.

A report is in circulation and is given considerable credit that the Emperor is showing his displeasure toward the city because of the return to the Reichstag of Herr August Bebel, the Socialist leader.

Another cause of the local discontent is the failure to appear of the expected decree for the abolition of the special restrictions upon Alsace-Lorraine. The Strassburg Buergerzeitung yesterday predicted that Emperor William, upon his arrival in this city, would meet with a warm welcome as the result of the abrogation of the restrictions, but the decree remains unpublished, and doubt now prevails whether yesterday's conference between the Emperor and Chancellor von Caprivi and Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor of the Provinces, has resulted in their persuading his Majesty to change his intention.

Representatives from the Federal States have been holding daily meetings in Berlin since Tuesday, discussing the fiscal projects of Dr. Miquel, Prussian Finance Minister. Two separate committees have been formed. One, which is presided over by Herr Aschendorn, a Treasury official, and comprises delegates from Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemburg, Baden, Hesse, Hamburg, and Lubeck, will consider the wine duties. Another set of officials, representing the same States and Bremen besides, will discuss the tobacco tariff.

The first difficulty before the Wine Committee is the question of the continuance of the so-called Liebesgabe to the spirit distillers, which amounts to more than 20,000,000 marks yearly. Dr. Miquel knows that this project has not a chance of acceptance by the Reichstag unless the Liebesgabe shall be either abolished or greatly reduced.

The Finance Ministers in conference at Frankfort have shirked the subject, fearing to throw the apple of discord into the preliminary discussion, but they now must take it up. Even among the agrarians of the Reichstag thirty votes can be counted against this Liebesgabe.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MEXICO.

Archbishop Gillow's Action Indicates More Harmonious Relations.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9.—Archbishop Gillow of the State of Oaxaca has given orders that parish priests must not marry persons who cannot show a certificate of marriage according to the civil law.

In many parts of the country the clergy still marry people without waiting for the civil ceremony, which is frequently neglected, thus rendering the religious marriage of no avail to give legitimacy to the issue.

Archbishop Gillow is of English descent, his family being among the oldest Catholic families in England. His order gives much satisfaction to the civil authorities and is another evidence of the more harmonious relations of the Catholic Church and the Government under, it is supposed, recent instructions from the Vatican.

Found and Lost a Treasure.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9.—One of the rarest books extant is the first edition of "Don Quixote," published in Madrid in 1605. Recently a collector here, while examining a pile of old books for sale in one of the remoter wards of the city, came across an ancient edition of "Quixote," but, mistaking the date, concluded it was not a first edition. Next day he discovered by reference to his library that the book was a genuine first edition.

He went back to find the treasure, but it had been sold for waste paper in the interim, and although search has been made in every small shop in the ward, the precious volume cannot be found. A few years ago a California book collector bought, in an old bookstall here, a first folio edition of Shakespeare, paying $15 for a book worth $6,000.

WORK OF THE SOUTHERN STORM.

W. C. Thomas's Description of the Damage It Caused—Tales of Suffering.

The following letter describing the work of the cyclone in the South has been received by George L. Dale from William C. Thomas, with J. J. Dale & Co.:

ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, }
Monday, Sept. 4, 1893. }

The condition of the colored people is fearful. Not a house on the island but received some damage. Many were blown off the blocks, others had the roof blown off or side blown out, but did not come apart; others just fell in a pile on the ground, and others, again, were broken up by the tide and carried off, not a piece of lumber or a shingle left.

Fully one-third of the people are absolutely shelterless, and one-third more are in damaged houses or hurriedly-put-up sheds. Between two and three thousand people are really hungry to-day; they have nothing, and have had nothing but potatoes that were covered by the salt water.

Beaufort at once organized a relief committee, and we organized one here to co-operate. Outside help was already on the way, though we did not know it. The Government has been asked for tents, which I think we shall get.

The stories are terrible from all sides, some sections of the island being in much worse condition than others. One plantation, "Eustes," buried fifty-three people, and only one or two buildings are left. The store was swept away, not a trace of the building being left.

Our immediate vicinity suffered as little as any section. But few people had applied for help until to-day. This morning a delegation of twenty women from one place came in, followed by more and more. I could not have withstood their appeals had I wanted to. I heard every one's story, and questioned all carefully. It was a perfect flood of suffering. Over 100 persons came, each representing a family, covering over 500 people in all, and to them I gave about one ration a head, just a little flour and a small piece of meat—we had no grits. Just think of it, they have lived for a week on salted potatoes!

Just before dark the Bessie came in from Beaufort with some grits, meat, sugar, and a few other things. Several of the Beaufort committee and some reporters were on board. They staid a short time, driving down the island a ways.

To-morrow I shall have charge of the distribution of the supplies received. Part will be sent to Land's End by boat, the roads not yet being open.

The worst feature of the whole thing is that the people are without means to recuperate. The storm came just at the end of the farming season. All the crops come in nearly together. They were about to be harvested. The cotton is almost entirely destroyed, and the corn, peas, and potatoes. Fully 80 per cent. is entirely lost.

Then we have had so much rain since the storm, it has made things very much worse. There is going to be a great deal of sickness. We have taken steps toward forming a health board, to do everything to make the country as healthy as possible.

All are working together with a common object, and in touch and sympathy from outside. We are kept busy and interested. Personal matters are greatly in the background just now.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5.

We have opened a book to record what is given out and a few facts about each family. In two days I have written 290 orders in all, representing fully 1,000 persons. The number of children is enormous, and so many very young. The great want now is food.

Help seems to be here now, and you cannot realize the relief. For some days the people were dazed and busy burying their dead; then they began to feel the reaction and see the effect, and they got hungry, and for a day or two the pressure was fearful here.

The papers I have seen give good accounts and are very nearly accurate.

WILLIAM C. THOMAS.

The fund of which George L. Dale is Treasurer now amounts to $4,945.14. The Maritime Exchange's relief fund has reached $944.

Medical Staff of Westchester Hospital.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Although the Westchester Free Hospital has been open only ten days, hundreds of people have visited it and each one has left a substantial donation. Each afternoon finds it surrounded with swell-turnouts and delivery carts.

Secretary William Hosea Ballou announces the following Medical Board for the hospital year: Consulting Physicians—Dr. Clement Cleveland, New-York; Dr. J. E. Ellis, Westchester; Dr. Frank W. Jackson and Dr. W. B. James, New-York; Consulting Surgeons—Dr. Joseph B. Bissell and Dr. Arnold Naudain, New-York, and Dr. Z. E. Lewis, New-Rochelle. Out-patient Department—Dr. W. C. Deming and Dr. W. B. MacNichol, Westchester, and Dr. Frank Anson Becker, West Farms. Pathologist—Dr. J. S. Thacher, New-York.

William's Bridge Bond Case Postponed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—There was a large gathering of residents and officials of William's Bridge in Justice Dykman's court this morning, when argument was to have been heard on the application of the taxpayers of that village to continue an injunction issued by the court forbidding the sale of $30,000 worth of village bonds to Brokers Coffin & Stanton of 72 Broadway, New-York, for $25,000.

The hearing was adjourned one week, as the defense was not ready to proceed.

Fell from a Load of Hay and Was Killed.

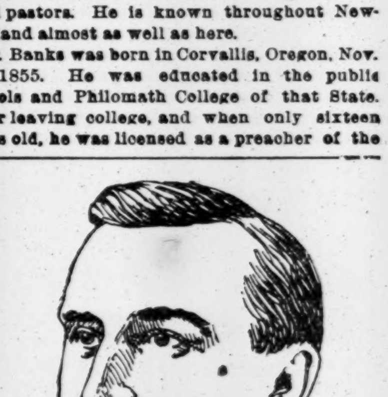
NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 9.—John Bell, aged seventy-seven years, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Darien, fell from a load of hay on which he was riding yesterday, and fractured his spinal column. The lower portion of his body became paralyzed, and he died this afternoon. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Stamford and Darien.

THE REV. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.

Something About the Prohibitionist Candidate for Governor in the Bay State.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Louis Albert Banks, Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, has been one of the most conspicuous of local pastors. He is known throughout New-England almost as well as here.

Mr. Banks was born in Corvallis, Oregon, Nov. 12, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and Philomath College of that State. After leaving college, and when only sixteen years old, he was licensed as a preacher of the United Brethren Church. A year later he became a school teacher, an occupation he followed four years while fitting himself for admission to the bar. In 1877 he began the practice of law.



Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks.

After a few years' work in the legal profession he entered the Christian ministry by uniting with the Oregon Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Summer of 1883 he was ordained an Elder by Bishop Henry W. Warren at Vancouver, Washington. Since then he has occupied pulpits in Portland, Oregon; Boisé City, Idaho, Vancouver and Seattle, Washington, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Banks came to Boston in 1886 as pastor of the Egleston Square Church. Under his pastorate the Church had a remarkable growth. He then went to St. John's Church, South Boston, where he rapidly built up a prosperous church society. He is now pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston, where his work has met with marked success.

Mr. Banks has always interested himself in reforms. In Seattle, as editor of The Pacific Censor, he attacked the saloon element and was shot and severely wounded. During the anti-Chinese riots there he took the part of the aliens. In Boston he was one of the first preachers to advocate the eight-hour labor law. He also made a vigorous attack upon sweatshops and published "The White Slaves," which had an immense sale. He has published other books. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1890.

COLLISIONS ON TWO RAILROADS.

Several Persons Hurt and Locomotives Smashed, but Nobody Killed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A head-on collision between the night White Mountain flier and a freight train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad occurred at 7 o'clock this morning two miles north of Norwood. Both trains were running at full speed when the engineers saw their danger and reversed. The engines were badly smashed, and two persons were slightly injured. One was a passenger, Mrs. Albert Hanty of Montreal, and the other a brakeman, J. Welch.

The wreck was cleared this morning and the passengers bound east were transferred to the Central Vermont train. The accident was due to the fault of Operator Avery of the Norwood office, who received orders to hold the passenger train until the freight arrived, and who gave the passenger a clearance card instead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Lehigh Railroad's flier which left here at 8 A. M. was wrecked this morning near Mumford, N. Y., on the line of the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. The flier ran into a local freight train belonging to the Rochester and Pittsburg and both engines were demolished. Engineer Randall, Conductor Green, and Baggageman Houlihan were slightly injured, also one passenger whose name was not reported. The injured are being cared for at Mumford.

The cause of the collision was that the local freight had been doing some switching at Mumford and had pulled out on the main track on the flier's time. None of the Rochester and Pittsburg trainmen were hurt.

Black Bass Plenty in Rye Lake.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The bass in Rye Lake are now running very large, and the fishermen say the sport was never better.

John Rosch has won the trophy offered by Boatman Keeler for the largest black bass taken from Rye Lake this season. His catch weighed 5 pounds 9½ ounces. The trophy was a handsome reel.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AIMS

RESEARCHES TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The Site Upon Which the Structure Is Erected—Benefits Secured by the Recent Change Made Possible by Miss Catherine W. Bruce's Generosity—Astronomers to Live Close to Their Instruments—The Pruyn Equatorial Telescope—Home of the Olcott Meridian Circle.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—To the southwest of the inhabited part of Albany and less than five minutes' walk from Washington Park stand the tasteful new buildings of the Dudley Observatory. The observatory fronts on Lake Avenue, from which the ground rises in a gentle slope toward the buildings, which are situated about eighty yards back from the street. The surrounding property, more than thirty acres in extent, is in possession of the City Park Commission and is intended for an extension of the park. The observatory is thus defended against further encroachments of buildings.

The first floor is 217 feet above mean tide. To the eastward lie the thickly-settled portions of Albany, lower down on the sloping banks of the Hudson. In other directions, toward the Catskills, the Helderbergs, and the foothills of the Adirondack region, all except the latter in plain sight, extends a broad plateau which nowhere in the vicinity differs more than a few feet in elevation from the ground upon which the observatory stands.

The buildings heretofore occupied by that institution are in the northern part of the city, in close proximity to the four tracks of the New-York Central Railroad. This site is manifestly unsuited to the purpose of an astronomical observatory, and for many years removal from it has been regarded simply as a question of time and opportunity. Last year this removal was definitely determined upon and at once effected.

More than a year ago the attention of Miss Catherine W. Bruce of New-York became attracted to the merits, needs, and possibilities of the Dudley Observatory. It was her intelligent and substantial interest which has been the mainspring in effecting a radical betterment in the present situation and future prospects of the Dudley Observatory. She offered to give $25,000, chiefly for increase of endowment, provided the City of Albany would pay $15,000 in a proposed exchange of property with the observatory, and that at least $15,000 more should be contributed by the "friends and neighbors" of the institution toward the erection and equipment of new buildings. The conditions proposed by Miss Bruce were more than met. The observatory is now in possession of her generous gift, and of new buildings and instruments which, under most prudent and thoughtful expenditure, have yet cost upward of $40,000.

The new structures consist of three buildings, the office and library, with the tower for the new equatorial telescope, the iron building for the transit circle, which is known as the Olcott Meridian Circle, and a dwelling for the astronomer. These are connected by corridors. The second story of the main building serves in part as a dormitory for the assistants. The management of the observatory has proceeded with the idea that the place for an astronomer when the stars shine is at the observatory, and that the best way to carry this idea into practice is to have the astronomers live as close to the instruments as possible. This arrangement is common enough in Europe, but unfortunately this course has rarely been adopted in this country.

The office building contains a library room of ample size, with a virtually fire-proof annex for the storage of rare and valuable books, three computing rooms conveniently arranged, a temperature-tight clock room, a laboratory, and other small rooms for the various uses required. On the southwest corner of this building is the tower for the new equatorial telescope. The top floor is reached by an iron staircase, and all communication with the heated part of the building is defended by double doors, those on the tower side being covered with tin, in the manner now generally recommended for slow-burning construction.

This tower is surmounted by an iron and steel revolving dome of the most approved modern construction by Warner & Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, who are also makers of the telescope which now occupies the room under the dome. This telescope, which is to be known as the Pruyn Equatorial, is the gift of Robert C. and Charles L. Pruyn, sons of the late Robert H. Pruyn, who, during the latter years of his life, was President of the Dudley Observatory Trustees. His son Robert succeeded him in the Presidency of the Commercial Bank in this city, after an interval during which that office was held by Daniel Manning, subsequently Secretary of the Treasury.

This telescope, though not comparable in size with some of the giant telescopes of modern times, is yet large enough for the use of the practical astronomer in the great majority of cases in which he requires an instrument of precision. In the mass of work its size is better adapted to the purpose of exact measurements than is that of larger telescopes. The objective glasses of this telescope, slightly more than twelve inches in diameter were polished by Brashear of Alleghany, Penn., who has acquired world-wide renown for his skill in the construction of refined optical appliances. The length of this telescope is fifteen feet when arranged for the customary visual use; but within less than twenty minutes at any time this telescope, by exchange of object-glasses and by other adaptations, can be converted into a powerful telescope for celestial photography, as perfect in all respects as if the instrument had been designed for that purpose alone. Attached to the main tube is a third telescope, 12 feet in length, which has various uses and is the guide telescope in photographic work. The "finder" is a fine three-inch telescope. This massive and manifold instrument is specially designed as an engine of precise measurement.

In the rear of the main building a small iron building is now nearing completion. This is to be the home of the Olcott Meridian Circle, which was built by Pistor & Martins of Berlin, and is still one of the finest and most powerful instruments of its class in existence. It was originally the gift of Thomas W. Olcott, who was President of the Dudley Observatory Trustees for twenty-five years and well known as an able financier. The means for remounting and rehousing this instrument according to the best modern ideas, with important improvements in its accessories, have been provided by three of the sons of the original donor—John J. Olcott, Dudley Olcott, President of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank in this city, and ex-Controller Frederic P. Olcott of New-York.

This building has an iron framework with an inner sheathing of corrugated iron and an outer covering of wood in the form of *louvres*, between which and its lining the air can circulate freely. Thus the temperature within the room can be kept to very nearly that of the outer air. Some idea of the severe tests of accuracy to which the makers of such instruments expect them to be subjected may be formed from a knowledge of the fact that, in marking off the circles into degrees and minutes for angular measurement, the apparatus for accomplishing this is usually placed in a deep cellar, in order to retain for long periods an even temperature, while the most anxious care is exerted to prevent exposure of the marking or graduating apparatus and the circle to the heat of the body of the operator. Corresponding precautions must be exercised in the most effective use of this instrument for the delicate work of which it is capable.

The roof of the building slides back in six sections, three on each side, in such a manner as to leave a free opening through the centre of the building from the south horizon through the zenith to the north horizon. Through this opening the measurements upon the stars are made as they pass the meridian. The piers upon which the circle rests are among the most massive of any which have been employed for this purpose.

Among those who have contributed to the new founding of the observatory are several ladies prominent in Albany society—Mrs. William G. Rice, Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing, Mrs. Anna Parker Pruyn and her daughter, Miss Huybertie Lansing Pruyn. Prominent among the other subscribers to the fund are Dean Sage, Samuel B. Ward, the heirs of Charles B. Lansing, James B. Jermain, E. G. Benedict, Grange Sard, Frederick Townsend, W. L. Learned, and John G. Myers, all well-known residents of Albany.

The support of the observatory is derived from an invested fund, which yields an annual income of $5,000. The annual expenditure of the Government Observatory is about $60,000, and the annual income of the Harvard College Observatory is well above $40,000. The resources of the Dudley Observatory, notwithstanding its excellent facilities for work and its refined instruments, are thus manifestly far below those of an observatory of the first rank in this respect. Yet it is the only astronomical observatory in the imperial State of New-York for which there is independent and permanent provision for astronomical investigations.

Though previous to last year this observatory has had to rely almost wholly on local support, its originally-intended scope was much broader. The inauguration exercises of the Dudley Observatory took place in 1856, and upon that occasion Edward Everett, before a large audience, gathered from all parts of the country, delivered his memorable oration on "The Uses of Astronomy." The observatory took its name from the Hon. Charles E. Dudley, in honor of whose memory his widow, Blandina Dudley, gave in all over $100,000 for the promotion of the institution. This was supplemented by other subscriptions, amounting in all to about $75,000, a portion of which came from New-York.

In its early history the active co-operation of the leading men of science in this country was secured. Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Prof. Henry, head of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, the mathematician of Cambridge, and others of almost equal prominence gave their advice and time freely to the rising institution. This was in 1856, and after the observatory had developed material form and impetus. The agitated condition of the country, combined with other circumstances, tended to frustrate the ambitious hopes which had been formed and which had been shared in no small degree by the scientific men of the country. Ever since the outbreak of the civil war the observatory has had a hard struggle to maintain a fair show of existence.

Yet during its early history, while hope ran high, the Dudley Observatory numbered among its astronomers several men of real eminence. Dr. B. A. Gould was its first Director. He had been thoroughly educated under the famous masters of the science in the Old World, and was then, as now, the editor of the *Astronomical Journal*, a professional periodical of the highest rank. Afterward, by the aid of his friend Sarmiento, first President of the Argentine Republic, he founded the Argentine National Observatory, where for fourteen years he carried on a series of astronomical observations and researches which placed his observatory far in advance of any other on this continent.

The next Director was Dr. Francis A. Bruennow, who was then well known for the great number and value of his contributions to astronomical science and who subsequently became Astronomer Royal for Ireland. He died a short time ago in Heidelberg. For a little more than a year the observatory was in charge of Prof. Ormsby Macknight Mitchel, the orator of astronomy. His administration was cut short by his entrance into the military service of the Government. He reached the rank of Major General, and died of fever at Beaufort in 1862. Distinguished among the assistant astronomers were Dr. C. H. F. Peters, chiefly known to the public for his numerous discoveries of comets and minor planets, and Dr. August Sonntag, the arctic explorer, who eventually lost his life in Kane's expedition.

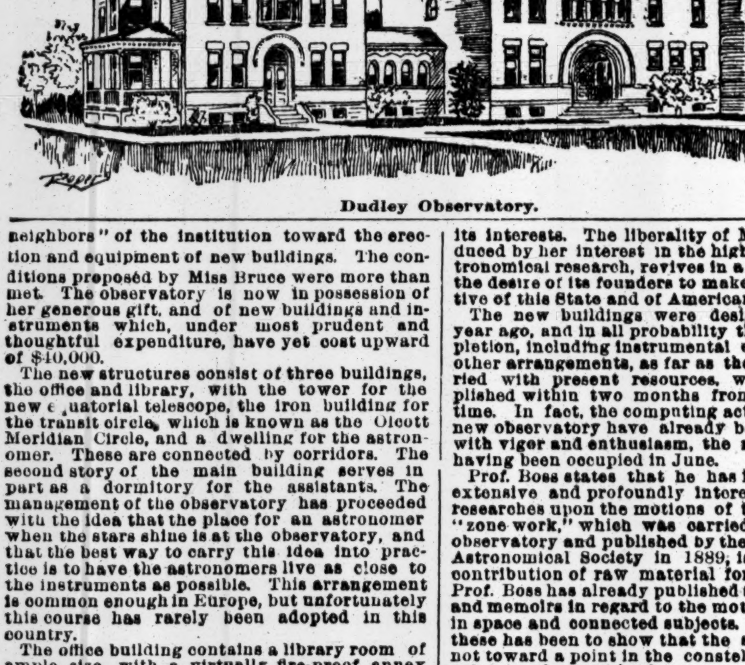
Prof. G. W. Hough, now Director of the Dearborn Observatory at Evanston, Ill., was, in 1863, placed in charge of the Dudley Observatory, and in 1876, after an interregnum, he was succeeded by Prof. Lewis Boss, the present Director. The late work of the observatory has won for it a creditable rank in professional circles throughout the world and has revived the hopes of those concerned in the promotion of its interests. The liberality of Miss Bruce, induced by her interest in the higher work of astronomical research, revives in a practical form the desire of its founders to make it representative of this State and of American astronomy.

The new buildings were designed just one year ago, and in all probability their full completion, including instrumental equipment and other arrangements, as far as they can be carried with present resources, will be accomplished within two months from the present time. In fact, the computing activities of the new observatory have already been organized with vigor and enthusiasm, the new buildings having been occupied in June.

Prof. Boss states that he has in hand a very extensive and profoundly interesting series of researches upon the motions of the stars. The "zone work," which was carried on at the old observatory and published by the International Astronomical Society in 1889, is an important contribution of raw material for this purpose. Prof. Boss has already published several papers and memoirs in regard to the motion of the sun in space and connected subjects. One result of these has been to show that the sun is moving, not toward a point in the constellation of Hercules, as the text books are wont to say, but toward a point about 5° north of Vega, the bright star in the Lyre, and one of the brightest in the sky. He finds the velocity of the sun's motion through space to be between twenty and thirty miles per second, which is about four times that found by Struve, and until lately quoted by those who had occasion to make use of that element.

These investigations, however, he regards as simply exploratory and tentative. It was owing to his earnest desire to possess a better equipment of measuring instruments and a better situation in which to use them that the undertaking to move the observatory took shape. For more than two years the resources of the Dudley Observatory in great part have been devoted to an investigation of the minute motions of the stars, drawing upon all the observations of precision upon the stars which have been made. One department of this work has been aided by appropriations from the Bache fund of the National Academy of Sciences. This fund, though small, is equally available for the promotion of any branch of science, and is intended to be used as a means of encouragement and indorsement in cases of researches of merit which lack needed resources for their successful prosecution.

It is proposed to mark the new epoch in the history of the Dudley Observatory by appropriate exercises, to be held early in November next. Anticipating this, the National Academy of Sciences upon invitation decided to hold its annual session, beginning with Nov. 7, in Albany.



Dudley Observatory.

MR. JOHN S. DWIGHT'S FUNERAL.

His Friends Gather and Talk of His Worth—Poem by Mrs. Howe.

About 100 of Boston's musical people gathered in the library of the Harvard Musical Society, in West Cedar Street, that city, on Friday noon, to hold a meeting in memory of the late John S. Dwight. The Transcript says it was not at all like a funeral, but more like the gathering of friends to bid their old comrade godspeed on his long journey into new lands. There were a few choice flowers sent by loving friends to grace the occasion—a wreath of English ivy from the Harvard Musical Society, a wreath of roses and ferns from the Handel and Haydn Society, a cross of English ivy from Mrs. John A. Andrew, and a wreath from Mrs. Richards.

The rooms were filled and many were standing in the hallway when the services were opened with singing by the King's Chapel choir. The Rev. E. A. Horton read several selections from the Scriptures.

This was followed by the singing of the selection from "Elijah," "Oh, Rest in the Lord," by Miss Lena Little. Mr. Horton then spoke at length on the work of Mr. Dwight, dwelling upon his love of that which was best and truest in this life, and his untiring efforts to live after the teachings of Emerson, Thoreau, and those other kindred spirits with whom he was connected in the old Brook Farm days. His rule of life, he said, was that it is the duty of all to develop themselves thoroughly, and to give to others the fruitage of that development. He was a man of great consistency. Whatever he promulgated in theory he clung to in practice.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe then read this poem, which she had written for the occasion:

O Presence reverend and rare,
  Art thou from earth withdrawn?
Thou passest as the sunshine flits
  To light another dawn.

Surely among the symphonies
  That praise the ever blest,
Some strophe of surpassing peace
  Inviteth thee to rest.

Thine was the treasure of a life,
  Heart ripped from within,
Whose many lustres perfected
  What youth did well begin.

The noble of thy day
  Were thy companions meet
In the great harvest of our race,
  Crowned with its priceless wheat.

Thy voice its silver cadence leaves
  In Truth's resistless court,
Where of thy faithful services
  The heralds make report.

Now thou, a watchful sentinel,
  Didst guard the gates of Song,
That no unworthy note should pass
  To do her temple wrong.

Dear are the traces of thy days
  Mixed in these walks of ours;
Thy footsteps in our household ways
  Are garlanded with flowers.

If we surrender, earth to earth,
  The frame that's born to die,
Spirit with spirit doth ascend
  To live immortally.

The burial was at Forest Hills.

KEENEY'S HARSH STATEMENTS

BROOKLYN SAW NO HOSTILE MEETING BETWEEN HIM AND VAIL.

Commercial Bank's President Has Not Been Sparing in His Remarks About His Cashier—Mr. Vail, Apparently, Takes Them All as Good Jokes—Mayor Boody Vexed and Fretted—Path of a "Machine Reformer" Not Pleasant—Fulsome Praise of the "Boss."

When Cashier Vail of Brooklyn returned from his Saratoga outing, and came face to face with President Keeney, it was generally felt by the depositors in the Commercial Bank that something ought to happen. People familiar with public affairs in Brooklyn, are, it is true, rather apt to look up a sensitiveness as one of the lost faculties there. But men not accustomed to being called liars and "branded" as thieves felt that it would not be altogether unbecoming in Mr. Vail if he were to ask Mr. Keeney what he meant by his statements about him, made with prodigality during the former's absence.

For there can be no denying that Mr. Keeney did promulgate some amazingly damnatory statements about Mr. Vail during Mr. Vail's absence. When a reporter, asking him in regard to his complaint that Mr. Vail had "unlawfully taken some bonds from his safe," ventured to say:

"Do you regard this as a criminal transaction, Mr. Keeney?" the latter, who is not accustomed to viewing or discussing things from a Pickwickian standpoint, replied:

"Yes, I suppose so."

And when the same reporter said: "What course will you pursue?" the same Mr. Keeney's characteristic response was:

"What's the use of doing anything? You can't squeeze blood out of a turnip. Vail hasn't got a dollar in the world."

Parenthetically, let it be mentioned that at the time his cashier was thus vigorously estimated by his President, Mr. Keeney's "metaphorical turnip" had "borrowed" from Mr. Keeney's bank $4,185 on a note classed, with singular inconsistency, among the available assets of the Commercial Bank.

It was of this peculiarly bloodless and unfruitful "turnip" that, after accusing him of a criminal act, Mr. Keeney said, with an amount of magnanimity never to be suspected in him:

"Though he sent those bonds to New-York, most of them three months ago, without my knowledge or permission, he did this as he has done other things, simply because he is headstrong."

Then, determined to plead for the man he accused of criminality the benefit of the "baby act," he added:

"Mr. Vail has been spoiled by overindulgence. He is a spoiled child."

Yet, such is the attachment of the philanthropical Keeney for the man he defines as the "criminal" Vail and the "headstrong" Vail and the "spoiled child" Vail, that he says:

"If this bank were my private institution, I would retain him in his old position."

He would—that is, if the Commercial Bank really were what he had mistaken it for—his 'private institution." In view of the tardily-realized fact that it is, as a matter of fact, even in its ruined state, no such thing, he says:

"But, as it is, I don't think the public and the Directors would submit to that, should the bank resume."

Meaning that, while the public and the Directors would submit to a good deal, they would probably not submit to the restoration to a place where he could handle more of other people's money of a cashier deliberately pronounced to be "criminal" by his President—of a cashier no better or wiser than a "headstrong, spoiled child."

Perhaps Mr. Keeney's latest opinion of his fellow-Directors is fairly well founded.

It is of this "spoiled child" of the Commercial banking system that the indulgent Keeney, never before credited with such tender sentimentality, said:

"As for Mr. Vail's notes, they are of long standing. When I took hold of the bank, his paper [Vail was cashier, be it remembered, of the bank in which he forced that paper] amounted to over $6,000. I insisted on its reduction and have been squeezing him ever since."

"But," he says pathetically and parenthetically, "what is the use? You can't squeeze blood out of a turnip."

Then, suddenly changing his appraisal of the "paper" issued by the bloodless underling of whom he complains, "he hasn't got a dollar in the world," he inconsistently boasts that "all his notes have been indorsed with approved names."

Which goes to show that there is other compassion for penniless cashiers in Brooklyn even than Mr. Keeney's alone.

* * *

But, though the indulgent Keeney speaks of the action of his cashier as "criminal" and accuses him of being "a headstrong, spoiled child," and though banking men are "unanimously of the opinion that it was not a proper thing for a cashier to borrow money from an institution with which he was connected," that imperturbable as well as bloodless "turnip," Vail, was not a particle abashed when, beaming with smiles, he returned from his vacation. "He shook hands cordially with the various depositors as they came in to leave their passbooks"—passbooks representing deposits that had vanished.

He laughed jocosely at the excellent joke he had enjoyed at the expense of "the public" and the "Directors," who, it was felt, even by the sanguine Keeney, were hardly likely to permit his restoration to the cashiership on the occurrence of that most problematical of all the Greek calends, "when the bank resumes." He was as chipper as the proverbial basket of chips, showing his white, well-formed teeth after the fashion of that other historical bank cashier, Mr. Carker, and blithely announcing to those who pressed him with questions, and in opposition to the views held unanimously by banking men:

"I do not consider that it is anything unusual for a cashier to borrow money from his bank."

* * *

One of the most curious features of the whole affair is that the spectacle of a bank "cleaned" out by its borrowing officers—a companion picture to that of a rich merchantman gutted and scuttled by its Captain and crew turned pirates—excites no interest in the Brooklyn newspapers. They have no comments to offer. From their apathy it would appear that such an incident is an occurrence of every day in local circles of finance.

True that one newspaper, published under the eaves of Brooklyn, to use an illustrative figure of speech, says:

"Banking men who were consulted upon the subject as to whether it was considered a proper thing for a cashier to borrow money from an institution with which he was connected were unanimously of the opinion that it was not good banking to do so."

From The Standard Union only, of all the Brooklyn press, has Mr. Keeney derived the news that among "banking men" it is "not considered the proper thing for a cashier to borrow money" as did the cashier whom, if he could further control his brother-Directors, he would reappoint to office to-morow and thus enable to repeat the act authentically certified to be "not good banking."

* * *

It is pleasant to learn that, while Mr. McLaughlin is fuming at the diligence and fidelity with which Mr. Keeney carries out the complaint that "he can't open his mouth without putting his foot in it," Mayor Boody enjoys a brief surcease of his major sorrows, and, in lieu thereof, turns his active mind to less grievous topics. It is the dog days at the City Hall and his Honor is having his day also of mild vacation. He is "putting in" his time between incursive dogcatchers and the owners of impounded canine pets.

He has no time (and perhaps no inclination either) to mount guard over the public Treasury. But he is extraordinarily—almost extravagantly—vigilant at his post at the door of the dog-pound.

Circumstances may prevent him from showing any resentment when he hears of the wrongs of Brooklyn. But the woes of Mrs. Bradley, bereaved of her pug, move him to words and instant vindication. Poor Mayor! He may not bend a willing and sympathetic ear to the plea of an outraged municipality; but "he listens attentively to the complaints made (by those who have lost black-and-tans) and manifests considerable interest in the pedigree of poodles when the owners extol their good qualities."

It is singularly appropriate that, when "Official Dogcatcher McLean" was upbraided by the Mayor, the "official dogcatcher" flattered his Honor by an exact imitation of the Mayoral methods and "placed all the blame upon his deputies."

* * *

But it is not only with the matrons of Brooklyn that his Honor is making a point in his guise of a redeemer of sequestrated pugs and poodles and black-and-tans. He is rapidly earning the enthusiastic support of the children. The official organ publishes from day to day harrowing tales of the active interference of the Mayor when ruthless dogcatchers steal the well-bred animals of schoolgirls or the piteous mongrels adored and, as far as possible, owned by the urchins of the Sixth Ward. This sort of literature, it is believed, is doing him a great deal of good even in the soulless and sentimentally sun-scorched domain of "practical" politics.

Although the avowed organ of the machine and the Brooklyn newspaper which is owned and controlled by Mr. Keeney and other members of the Commercial Bank Directorate have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss either the financial methods of the machine or the fatality that has overtaken the bank, they find both opportunity and inclination to quarrel with one another. This is probably due to the fact that The Eagle has been guilty of encroaching on the prerogatives of The Citizen. Until recently The Citizen enjoyed exclusively the privileges attached to the court journal of the "regular" oligarchy. But this Summer The Eagle has been assuming the rôle for the due development of which The Citizen was expressly created. The articles about "Boss" McLaughlin's "milk-white skin;" the glowing tributes to his spectacular limbs, his tattoo marks, his blue jersey bathing suit, his velveteen coat, and the passionate admiration he inspired among "the women at Booth's Hotel," while "diving amid the schools of killies" that infest Greenport harbor, should have been published in The Citizen. Instead, like its wide-winged namesake, the pirate of the air, pursuing the lesser osprey, The Eagle fell upon The Citizen and took its well-flavored booty out of its very mouth and so hurt its feelings cruelly.

The robbed and hungry osprey finds comfort in shrill and piteous squawking. But The Citizen avenges itself on the marauding Eagle by saying this, with sly malice:

> "General Tracy, when he was Secretary of the Navy, showed that he understood The Eagle perfectly. He knew that it had no devotion to the Democracy or any other party that would prevent it from blowing his horn if he did the handsome thing by it in the way of patronage. The General gave the Editor of The Eagle three offices for his relatives and did equally well by several of the subordinate writers."

To which soft impeachment The Eagle, unlike Mayor Boody, and whelmed in sorrowful silence by the doleful plight of its owners, makes no response whatever.

* * *

There are, probably, few Brooklyn politicians of the new régime who will recall "Uncle Dick" Hooley, who died on Friday in Chicago, where he had accumulated a great fortune and spent his declining years. It has not been given to many men to repair, after middle age set in, the disasters and disappointments of youth. In the case of "Uncle Dick," however, the opulence that was at least twice tantalizingly dashed from his lips has, at the finish of his career, remained in his possession.

Mr. Hooley was one of the original Christy Minstrels and was highly esteemed for his beautiful soprano voice, that afterward changed to tenor. He is an Englishman, and the suavity and accurate fashion of speech of the youth were always maintained by him. Among his ancient associates in the Christy company were Sher Campbell, the most delicious and tuneful of American baritones; William Castle, the silver-throated tenor, who afterward sang in support of Parepa Rosa; "Jem" Unsworth, the father of stump speaking, whose very wink was infectious and laughter-breeding; Archie Hughes, the drollest of comedians; Eugene, whose impersonation of women was decent and merry; "Long John" Mulligan, Ad Ryman, who still survives; "Cool" Burgess, Nelse Seymour, the famous brother of Tony Pastor's Treasurer Sanderson; "Billy" Rice, who has pre-empted the fountain of perpetual youth, and "Pony" Moore, the vociferous father-in-law of Mitchell the prize fighter, who represents in London the predominant influence of America in the world of artistic entertainment, and who alone pays tribute to the man who Mr. Dvorak insists is the founder of the only real American school of music. This he does by calling his enterprise "Moore & Burgess' Christy Minstrels."

In the old days many a political "scheme" and more than one serious misdirection of the governing power in Brooklyn were conceived and framed in the right-hand stage box of "Uncle Dick's" queer little Court Street bandbox, which in due time was exchanged for the Chicago Theatre, twice rebuilt, that followed the clean sweep of the Chicago fire.

* * *

Last Tuesday The New-York Times made bold to include among the horns of the multiple dilemma which confronts "Boss" McLaughlin just now the restless hostility, to be developed into active aggression at short notice, of Supervisor at Large George Kinkel. It now remains to note the fact that Mr. Kinkel has, in the language of ex-Mayor Chapin, "seen the situation—and accepted it." He has, with commendable forbearance, awaited the actual interment of Charities Commissioner Nolan before naming his successor; but, now that Mr. Nolan has been consigned to sepulture, he, so it is said, has expressed an intention to nominate in his stead Mr. Adolph Simis. It has been recently told of Mr. Simis that, on one occasion, he styled Horatio C. King, who made a military record of the first class at Gettysburg, "a baby General." Beyond this and the fact that he is Mr. Kinkel's personal attorney, it is not easy to define the standing of the new Charities Commissioner on the scroll of local fame.

In behalf of ex-Coroner George Lindsay, who is a vigorous candidate for the place in the Charities Board to be left vacant by the departure of Commissioner Murphy, no less direct an oracle of "Boss" McLaughlin than Senator McCarren has spoken, perhaps with effect, to the placated Supervisor at Large. Whatever arguments Mr. McLaughlin feels like urging in behalf of Mr. Lindsay have, undoubtedly, been forced for all they are worth by Senator McCarren.

With such a direct and compulsive utterance at the lower end of the Senatorial speaking tube as the "Boss" himself, it will probably not take Mr. Kinkel very long to arrive at an accurate idea of what is being dictated to him, and so expected of him. Mr. McLaughlin has always been distinctly audible through Mr. McCarren at the long-distance range of Albany. Close at home, in Brooklyn, there will be no misunderstanding either the familiar vehicle or the easily-recognized *flatus* in Mr. Kinkel's office in Brooklyn.

* * *

What gives additional—perhaps exclusive—interest to Mr. Lindsay's candidature is the fact that he is, so far as office holding is concerned, a moss-covered veteran. He has drawn a salary for serving the public in some way or other since Abraham Lincoln's time. His first claims on the Public Treasury are coeval with the emancipation of the negro. He fought disturbance of his tenure of office all through the civil war. Reconstruction left his contemporary sinecure unmeddled with. Democratic tidal waves have chased Republican floods time and again, and under all the fluctuations, unnoticed and untrespassed upon, Mr. Lindsay nestled in his immovable official submersion like a placid and unconscious clam.

His has been the gracious and consolatory estate of a bivalvular Vicar of Bray, and it will be only a fresh chapter in an unbroken autobiography of office-holding if, by favor of Mr. Kinkel, he shall be permitted to leave behind him the post-mortem superscription on his tomb of "He died at a well-paid post of public duty."

If this is to be his flattering fate, it will be because the "Hello! Hello!" of the "Boss" has been heard every bit as distinctly as usual through the telephonic agency of Senator McCarren.

* * *

The Brooklyn newspapers, possibly, have not had their ears sufficiently close to the ground lately to hear the grass growing, but the germination of new and resentful ideas has not by any means escaped the notice of the Brooklyn Union League Club. This organization not only reads The New-York Times, but clearly sees the force of the form of tabulation into which The New-York Times last Tuesday compressed the charges against the municipal administration of which his Honor the Mayor is the highly-respectable and almost imposing figurehead—a figurehead that bobs and courtesies, but evidently never feels the indignant assailing seas of popular resentment. The club has magnified the impeachment of the machine, and incidentally of Mr. Boody, to seventeen counts. All of these are extremely pointed and, to a man who has other than machine constituencies to conciliate, painfully humiliating. Of course, when his Honor came suddenly upon the faithful reflection of his official self illustrated in these columns he, in a manner, anticipated the very worst that could be said of him and his methods by any corporate body of his fellow-citizens.

It is hardly worth while telling a man he is cross-eyed or broken-nosed after presenting him with his own photograph in which those physical peculiarities are accurately defined. But it cannot, at least, be of the nature of a consolation to the bewildered gentleman who plays at being Mayor of Brooklyn to learn that such a respectable, conservative, slow-moving body as the Union League Club of his own city gravely and solemnly adopts as its own official view of him the impression he has unconsciously stamped upon all and several observers of his rule.

Charged with Shooting His Prisoner.

Patrolman Richard Dillon of the Brooklyn police force was yesterday held in the Ewen Street Police Court for assault in the second degree. The officer pleaded not guilty. His examination was set down for Sept. 21.

Sergt. Corwin charged Dillon with shooting Thomas Dolan, a bricklayer, whom he was trying to arrest Friday night for beating his wife at the corner of Union Avenue and Frost Street. Dolan was shot in the left thigh, but the wound is not serious.

SEPTEMBER DAYS AT THE SPA

MANY PLEASURE SEEKERS STILL REMAIN IN SARATOGA.

Visit of the Arion Society on Its Way Home from Montreal—The Russian Minister and His Party Entertained by Judge Hilton—The Handsome Stables of the Woodlawn Stock Farm—A Miniature Horse Show—Meetings of the Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The gay season at this resort is over, but the September season, which has its votaries as faithful as any that make it almost a matter of religion to spend August at Saratoga, is well inaugurated. All the arrivals come now from one way—the north—but they are sufficient to fill any town, except this abnormally elastic one that stows away 30,000 persons without winking.

The Arion Society of New-York and Brooklyn, 175 strong, spent Monday here returning from Montreal, and the avenues were filled with carriages holding blue-ribboned men throughout the afternoon.

On Tuesday arrived at the Windsor Hotel Prince Cantacuzene, Russian Minister to the United States, with his daughter and her governess; Prince Lieven, a Prince of the royal house of Russia, and Count A. Junod, his companion. The party came to Saratoga to see the Woodlawn Stock Farm, the young Prince being much interested in such things, having expressed a desire to see this and the Palo Alto Stock Farm, of all in this country. On Tuesday the Russians were the guests of Judge Hilton on a drive to the lake on his drag, the daughter of the Russian Minister, the Princess Cantacuzene, who is an experienced whip, taking the reins over the thoroughbreds for the return trip.

On Tuesday evening the Prince and party were the guests of Judge Hilton at the stables of the Woodlawn Stock Farm, with a number of cottagers and residents, who were invited to meet them. The scene in the ampitheatre room of the stables, where the magnificent prize winners were led out to be admired, was a brilliant one, quite like a miniature New-York horse show. On Wednesday the Russians left for Lenox, going down the Hudson by daylight for a view of the American Rhine.

The meetings of the Social Science Association have been a considerable factor in the week's excitement, attracting a large and representative gathering of persons at every session. A most picturesque figure at these meetings has been the Hindu priest, (Swami Vive Kananda,) who has spoken at several of them upon the deplorable condition of the poor of India and some of the causes which bring it about. In his preaching he has traversed almost every square mile of the great empire, and in his capacity of monk he has entered the homes and studied the lives of the poor people of his race as is not given to even every native.

He is eloquent with the distress and wrongs of his kind. He speaks most fluent and musical English, and is master of a natural and dramatic oratory that is most persuasive. On Thursday afternoon in the drawing room of the United States Hotel he gave an informal talk, and in his habit of orange cloth which, girded about the waist, is monkish only in cut, and his turban of orange stuff wound about his fine head with a grace that would be the despair of a coiffeur, his dark, chiseled face, with the expression of sadness that is usually seen in the Oriental, he made a marked personality in striking contrast to the conventional Westerns who surrounded him. He left to-day for Chicago to attend the Congress of Religions.

The closing of many of the hotels, notably the Grand Union and Congress Hall, on Tuesday and Thursday respectively, released from duty a large colored population, who, idle and with their pockets full of wages, have been doing Saratoga in their own way. They ride and drive, patronize the electric cars and go up to Mount McGregor, all in large companies, their number diminished by each night's heavy drafting for the night boats back to New-York.

The beautiful mountain, where Gen. Grant breathed his last, is in the flush of its Autumnal glory, two or three frosts having ripened its foliage while yet the green of midsummer is held in the depths of its woods. It seems a short-sighted policy that stops the means of reaching it just at this most fortunate moment for enjoying it, as happens to-day with the running of the last train for the season on the little road.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are at the United States. At this hotel to-day is registered H. B. Plant, President of the Plant system of railroad and steamship lines in the South. He arrived in a private car and is en route from Montreal to Chicago.

The British troops and officers that have been giving exhibitions in Chicago passed through Saratoga yesterday on a train of fifteen cars on the way to New-York. It was intended to have them make a brief visit here, but arrangements could not be perfected.

Recent arrivals are as follows:

United States.—Mrs. E. C. Mumford, Mrs. Charles Groessel, Mrs. H. G. Wildermeyer, H. B. Plant and wife, J. W. Seymour, Jr., and wife, the Misses Seymour, C. H. Barrett, Miss Elsie Coates, H. C. Barrett, Jr., David H. James and wife, F. B. Alvoord, F. H. Thompson, Charles Fessler and wife, Miss Flora Miller, William S. McLaughlin, L. B. McCagg and wife, T. P. Huffman and wife, New-York City; Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Miss Cozens, Miss Eleanor Lewes, John H. Catherwood, Miss B. C. Catherwood, W. A. Dougherty, Philadelphia; A. M. Patillo and wife, Gloucester, Mass.; R. S. Cox and wife, Mrs. G. M. Hallen, Chicago; W. A. Wheeler, Albany; Miss Crosbie, Glens Falls; L. S. King, Boston; H. C. Sears and wife, Hartford, Conn.; John R. Neal and wife, William Crane and wife, Boston; J. M. Montgomery and wife, Pittsburg, Penn.

Windsor.—Joseph H. McMahon, Mrs. Bronson, Miss Bronson, William Lummis and wife, W. B. Baldwin and wife, W. M. Rosebault, H. L. Goodwin, New-York City; Charles Mate and wife, C. Polley, Brooklyn; William L. Stone, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; H. H. Murray, South Wales; L. L. Rudolph, Philadelphia; C. S. Averill, P. N. Heusted, Syracuse.

RAPID-TRANSIT RUMORS.

Austin Corbin Said to be at the Head of the Latest Syndicate.

Rapid-transit schemes constitute a fruitful source of Wall-Street gossip. No less than a dozen syndicates—each with many millions of capital—have been organized within the past two or three years for the purpose of giving this city an adequate system of rapid transit. In no case have these syndicates been able to stand the test of investigation.

The latest rapid-transit syndicate has assumed form within a few days. A "prominent banking house" is said to have intimated to the Rapid-Transit Commission that "certain parties" were prepared to bid for an underground railroad franchise. The said "parties," it was alleged, could command at least $30,000,000. After wondering for a while who it was that could command $30,000,000 for such an enterprise, Wall Street recollected that an underground railroad system had long been a special hobby of Austin Corbin's, and amiable Dame Rumor promptly put him at the head of the new syndicate. Sometime ago Mr. Corbin distributed among his friends an expensive pamphlet containing illustrations and a description of an elaborate scheme of underground railroads.

When questioned yesterday regarding his connection with the new syndicate, Mr. Corbin declined to talk, but he intimated that some interesting information might be forthcoming in a week or ten days.

A reader of The Times writes as follows over the familiar pseudonym of "Pro Bono Publico":

"Any scheme to improve the transit facilities for passengers in this city will be incomplete if it merely adopts one of the many ideas presented for consideration. To be complete and thoroughly useful the scheme should embrace all that is best in all the different ideas as far as they can be combined in one homogeneous scheme. There is no doubt, for instance, that in the higher thoroughfares of the city, such as Broadway and the boulevards, where there is nothing below the surface to be interfered with, the best idea of all is underground transit. Again, along the water front, where an underground road would be below tide level, the natural course would be an elevated structure. In other situations again surface transit would be the best. One idea especially should be borne in mind, viz.: that any scheme as regards the east side of the city should be so carried out that it can be united to transit across the river when the grand scheme of "Greater New-York" is consummated.

"Also, why should a little attention not be given to the transit of 'light parcels' in other words a 'system of expressage' which would do a very great deal to relieve the conjested condition of our thoroughfares."

Prof. Politzer Homeward Bound.

Prof. D. Adam Politzer of Vienna is at the Waldorf Hotel. He is the Austrian Commissioner to the World's Fair. His visit to this country has a special interest to the medical profession, for he is a great authority on the diseases of the ear. At the residence of Dr. Emil Gruening, 109 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon he lectured before the Otological Society of New-York.

Prof. Politzer will sail for home on Tuesday. He has been in this country one month. He has visited Boston, Montreal, Chicago, Washington, and Philadelphia, and has lectured in all these cities.

PERTINENT TO POLITICIANS.

The careless observer of passing events in local politics is probably of the opinion that the dominant factor in the politics of this city at the present time—Tammany Hall—is lying upon its oars in full confidence that it can elect its city and county ticket this year with the greatest ease and that no work or worry is called for.

It is true that Tammany is confident it can elect its ticket without trouble, but it is not true that the managers of the big organization are lying upon their oars and taking matters for granted.

Tammany can elect its ticket this year, of course, barring bad nominations. But it wants to do more than that. It wants to elect it by a plurality that will show that the organization has lost none of its recently-acquired prestige. To do this this year will be hard work. This is a peculiar year in politics. It is the party in power that suffers when a commercial depression is upon the country. The party in power may be without responsibility in bringing about the commercial depression, but that does not matter much with thousands of voters. The blame must be placed somewhere, and the most convenient place for a voter to place it is on the party in power. This applies as well to a local ticket as to a national or State ticket. The ballot box is a safety valve for discontent in more senses than one. The local politicians appreciate that, and they are now hard at work to get out as good a vote as possible.

A big falling off in the pluralities of ordinary years might encourage the formation of formidable opposition. These things must be guarded against in time, and that is what the Tammany folks are zealously seeking to do just now.

They have some things to contend against. It is not the easiest thing in the world to keep a great political machine working at the top notch of its speed all the while. Such a machine naturally depends very largely upon the amount of patronage it can scatter among its followers—upon the number of mouths that it can keep fed. The great nucleus of an organization is its hold on the working classes and in its ability to keep as many men as possible at work.

This has been a very difficult year for the politicians, so far as securing work is concerned. Increase the army of the unemployed and the number of demands that are made upon Assembly district leaders for work is increased. Increase the number of refusals that the district leader is obliged to give and the popularity of an organization is decreased.

* * *

Many minor things that have happened during the year, small matters that apparently do not count for much in themselves, but affect a number of votes in the aggregate, will also contribute to the difficulty that Tammany will find this year in keeping up the average of its pluralities. Then, again, one or more bad nominations, if made upon the Democratic State ticket, will have the effect of keeping many Democrats away from the polls, if they do not go to them in opposition to such bad nominations.

These facts are not being disregarded by the present managers of Tammany Hall. On the contrary, particular attention is being paid to them, and the result will in all probability be that the various district leaders will be called upon for particularly hard work in this Fall's campaign, not from any fear that the city and county ticket will be defeated, but from fear that a surprisingly small plurality might be otherwise secured as a result of existing conditions, for some of which the organization is in no way responsible.

* * *

The Executive Committee, or the Committee of Thirty, of Tammany Hall will meet at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, and this will practically open the organization's Fall campaign. Richard Croker will be there and possibly he will have something to say to the leaders in the way of advice about the work that is to be done before the election. Possibly also he will have something to say about the necessity for good nominations for the Assembly and the State Senate. The stated purpose of Tuesday night's meeting, however, is to make arrangements for the primaries, preliminary to the local and State conventions.

* * *

It has usually been the custom of Tammany Hall to take a delegation numbering hundreds to the State Conventions. Each district sends a big brigade, and three or four special trains are often necessary to carry them to the convention city. This year there is decided opposition in the organization to sending any such delegations to the Saratoga Convention. It is argued that it is too heavy a tax upon the men who go, and that in view of the fact that this is an off season in politics, such pilgrimages are entirely unnecessary. It looks now as if the opposition would result in a temporary discontinuance at least of the annual Tammany Hall convention excursion. This pleases a good many of the men who usually go on such excursions. They say they don't like to remain at home when the crowd goes, but that if there is no crowd going this year they will be very glad to save the money that they would otherwise spend. They say that the regularly-elected delegates and alternates will represent Tammany sufficiently this year.

* * *

Several Tammany Hall leaders secured the appointment of Inspectors in the Excise Department last week. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when it made its last appropriation to the Excise Board for the current year's expenses, provided for the appointment of eight new Inspectors. These appointments might have been made two months ago, but they were delayed until last Thursday. The Excise Commissioners gave the places to those Assembly districts that previously had the smallest number of places under the Excise Board. The appointments were as follows: Patrick J. Paul, Fifth Assembly District; George W. Sweeny, Fifteenth Assembly District; Frederick Green, Seventeenth Assembly District; John E. Fitzpatrick, Twentieth Assembly District; John H. Duffy, Twenty-second Assembly District; James H. Lowery, Twenty-fifth Assembly District; Isaac B. Smith, Twenty-eighth Assembly District, and Albert H. Lorenze of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. The leaders who secured these appointments were Messrs. Scully, Dalton, Dooling, Dunn, Featherson, Ryan, Stillings, and Seabold.

James L. Dalton of the First Assembly District was appointed to fill a vacancy in the list of the old Inspectors upon the recommendation of Excise Commissioner Murphy.

* * *

John E. Drake of Drake's Magazine and the Sunday Dispatch is being talked of by some Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District as their candidate for Assembly. The Eleventh is one of those very few Assembly districts of this city in which it may be possible for the Republicans to elect an Assemblyman this Fall.

* * *

There is now no indication in the political outlook that Tammany will not elect all of its nine Senatorial candidates this year.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS STARTLED.

Report that Trolley Lines Were to be Built in Spite of Protests.

Residents along Greene and Gates Avenues and Madison and Rutledge Streets, Brooklyn, were startled yesterday by reading in a morning newspaper that the Brooklyn City Railroad Company had decided to steal a march on the property owners by forcing the construction of trolley lines along those residential streets in spite of the opposition of the Aldermen and the protests of the residents.

The scheme, it was said, was to add the names of the property owners along Fulton Street to those secured on the other thoroughfares, and thus show a majority of consents which would warrant the building of the lines.

At the office of the railroad company it was stated that the rumor was without foundation. The company simply wishes the permission of the Street Commissioners to use electricity instead of horse power on the lines for which franchises were recently granted. This permission will be asked for Tuesday.

Family Affairs in a Police Court.

Justice Goetting of the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, had two disappearance cases to dispose of yesterday morning.

Thomas Vizzard of 80 Sanford Street was charged by his mother with drawing a revolver on his old father and frightening him from home three weeks ago and then disappearing. Justice Goetting discharged the son when he learned that Father Vizzard had several times assaulted his wife and that the son had defended his mother from the assault of her husband.

Mrs. Duey of 88 Heyward Street asked Justice Goetting to help her find her husband, Morris Duey, a one-armed veteran, who left home July 18. Justice Goetting promised his assistance.

Mr. Murphy Lost a Diamond Pin.

Frederick J. Murphy of 240 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, mourns the loss of a hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar diamond scarfpin. Mr. Murphy spent Thursday night at Coney Island with his coachman. After the excitements of the night Mr. Murphy and the coachman drove home. Being weary, they visited a saloon at Bedford and Putnam Avenues. Mr. Murphy fell asleep. When he awoke, his diamond pin was gone.

Angelo Delano, the Italian porter of the saloon, was arrested, but after an examination before Justice Goetting he was discharged.

NOW THE SCHOOL DAYS BEGIN

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN READY FOR THEIR BOOKS.

The Public Schools Will Open To-Morrow with Accommodations for About 165,000 Scholars—Many Repairs and Additions to Buildings During the Vacation—Extension of Training in Physical Culture—New and Improved Buildings—The Question of Ventilation.

There are two days in the school year that most children look forward to with pleasure—the opening day and the closing one. To-morrow, after a happy vacation of two months, about 165,000 bright-faced and eager children will swarm into the 237 public schools of the city. Some will be welcomed by teachers who have been their instructors in the past, others will be greeted by teachers new to them; but with few exceptions the boys and girls will all be eager to begin the work of the coming school year. About 4,500 teachers will endeavor, as in the past, to interest and instruct this vast army of children.

The College of the City of New-York and the Normal College will open on Thursday. Besides the regular day schools, there are twenty-nine evening and forty-six corporate schools. The former will be open only three evenings each week, owing to the small appropriation given by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. To-morrow four new public school buildings and two new annexes to old buildings will be opened for the reception of scholars for the first time. By the erection of these buildings additional accommodation for over 7,000 pupils has been made. The new buildings are at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, at Hester and Chrystie Streets, at Woodlawn, and at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue. The two new annexes are those to Schools Nos. 69 and 39, situated on West Fifty-fourth Street and East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, respectively.

Among the several innovations to be made in the public schools to-morrow are the amended course of study in the first grade and the more thorough introduction of physical culture. Physical culture has been tried in only one or two schools. By a direction of the Board of Education two distinct courses of study have been created in the first grade, one, continuing through a single year, is preparatory to admission to the College of the City of New-York and the Normal College, and the other, extending through two years, is intended to prepare students for a business career. Physical culture was introduced last Fall into the Normal College, where it was an immediate success, the girls being willing to remain in college after hours in order to receive additional instruction. The system used there was a modification of the Swedish, German, and Delsarte systems, the head of the department being Miss Jessie A. Bancroft, a pupil of Dr. Sargent of Harvard University. She trained thirty-five young ladies of the senior class of the college, and they taught the undergraduates. These thirty-five girls were graduated last June, duly qualified not only to act as regular teachers, but also as teachers of physical culture. The effect of the new study is obvious to visitors at the college, who observe with wonder and surprise the erect carriage and easy bearing of the girls. Indeed, the Princess Eulalie last Spring, after watching a class of the Normal College girls go through their exercises, remarked that she had never seen a gathering of more graceful girls. The good results obtained at the college from the study has been one of the main reasons for its introduction into the grammar schools. The new department will be under the direct supervision of Dr. Gardner Smith. By the end of the coming year the kindergarten system will be in operation in about a dozen schools.

When the teachers and scholars return to their respective schools they will in many cases hardly recognize their quarters, so extensive have been the repairs. During the Summer Charles B. J. Snyder, the Superintendent of School Buildings, has had a small army of men engaged in renovating the school buildings and in improving their sanitary condition. More sanitary work has been done since July 1 to the public schools than ever before. The authorities are beginning to recognize the need of better sanitary arrangements, and much good work on old lines has been done; but proper ventilation has never been introduced into the public schools, although Dr. Moreau Morris of the Board of Health has made some valuable suggestions, based upon experiments made by the Massachusetts school authorities. The experiments made in Massachusetts show that there is one good way of ventilating buildings, and prove, in the opinion of many good authorities, that the methods commonly used in school and other public buildings are of little or no value, generally of no value. The newest public school buildings in this city are good models for future ones, but when they are properly ventilated, as they may be at small cost, they will be vastly improved, and no child in ordinary health need suffer from the usual confinement within their walls. Under existing conditions it was obviously impossible to remove all this objectionable work in the schools during the vacation of two months. Much was done last year, still more was done this year; but notwithstanding this, a great deal is left for next year. The contracts entered into for this work amount to $90,000.

Of the $130,000 allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Board of Education for repairs to public school buildings, about $60,000 has been spent in building fire escapes and making the stairways in old buildings fire-proof. The balance has been or will be used for new floors, repairs to plastering, painting, repairing roofs, &c. This work has been distributed over forty-five schools throughout the city. Every year shows the necessity for new work, and this will be the case as long as the old buildings are in use.

The work of substituting desks and seats for settees throughout all the schools is going steadily along, but there will remain after this season's work about 175 classrooms to be supplied. The work this season in that direction extended over forty-one schools.

But what of the new buildings? What is being done to relieve the overcrowded schools and to establish new ones to accommodate the children who are without school accommodations? There are now in process of construction three new buildings and eight annexes to old ones, modern buildings in every respect, making it possible that at the end of the year 1894 there will be accommodations for about 25,000 more children than can now find school room. The new buildings to be opened in the near future are at Washington and Albany Streets, in Forty-sixth Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and in One Hundred and Second Street near Third Avenue.

IN DEFIANCE OF THE COLLECTOR.

Two Chinamen from Havana Landed by the Ward Line Without a Permit.

Two Chinese immigrants were landed from the steamer Saratoga of the Ward Line yesterday in defiance of the authority of the Collector of this port. Their names are Ge Ah Tek and Yung Ki, and they arrived here from Havana last Monday. They pretended that they were students, but Chinese Inspector Scharf did not believe their statements and detained them on board the steamer. Their cases were investigated by Collector Kilbreth, who satisfied himself that they had come here for the purpose of engaging in the laundry business, and he refused to permit them to land.

The Saratoga sailed yesterday afternoon on her regular trip to Havana and Mexican ports. About an hour before she sailed a lawyer called upon Collector Kilbreth and demanded a landing permit for Ge Ah Tek and Yung Ki, who, he said, were his clients. The Collector declined to issue the permit and the lawyer departed, saying that he was going to procure a writ of habeas corpus. Meanwhile the two Chinamen remained on the Saratoga in charge of a Government Inspector.

Just before the steamer sailed the Superintendent of the Ward Line docks at the foot of Wall Street ordered that the Chinamen be put ashore. The Government Inspector remonstrated, and, in the name of the Collector, forbade any such proceeding. The representative of the Ward Line said that his company did not propose to carry the Chinamen back to Havana, and commanded the men aboard the Saratoga to put the Celestials on shore. The order was obeyed in spite of the protests and warnings of the Government inspector. The Ward Line Superintendent said that his company would take the responsibility of landing the two immigrants. The Saratoga then sailed away.

Ge Ah Tek and Yung Ki were arrested by the United States Inspector and taken to the Barge Office and subsequently to the Custom House. After a consultation with Collector Kilbreth, Inspector Scharf took the men to the Second Police Precinct Station House and had them locked up on the charge of "unlawfully landing in this port." It is expected that they will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court to-morrow morning.

Collector Kilbreth said that the case had passed out of his jurisdiction and must be settled in the courts.

"SHALL I GO TO COLLEGE?"

THE QUESTION AS PERTAINING TO YOUNG GIRLS.

The Matter Should Be Decided Early to Shape Preparatory Education—Health the First Issue to be Considered—College Training Helps the Career of an "Ordinary" Woman—But the Want of It Need Not Hinder that of the Extraordinary One—The College Girl.

"I can't make up my mind whether to go to college or not. For some reasons I want to go and for some reasons I don't," said a bright young girl to the writer not long since. This friend is at an excellent training school, and will be prepared to go in any event, but not all girls who are in the same dilemma can afford so well to put the question off till a more convenient day.

To be sure, it is often impossible to make definite plans for the future, but any girl who wishes the college door to stand open for her in case she decides to enter should see that her education is made a path leading up to that entrance. This is particularly to be thought of by pupils of such private schools as do not make a specialty of fitting for college. The graduates from training and high schools are supposed to be ready-made freshmen, but even to these some choice of studies has been offered, and it is well to make the selection with a thought to the future. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this need for deliberate preparation, because in being ready for the college course lies the secret of success and happiness while in college.

The girls who ponder most the question "Shall I go to college ?" are those who do not intend to be either teachers or business women. This is because the help given by a college education to the girl who looks forward to any but a home life is so evident that she will secure it for herself, if possible, and her friends will think her wise in doing so.

* * *

But it is different in your case. So far as you can tell you are to remain at home and to be "just an ordinary woman," as one girl expresses it. Now, it is a very strange thing that many girls, and older people also, seem to think that for the life of "just an ordinary woman" no special training of any kind is required. Perhaps more kinds of training are needed for the home life than for any other, but before considering whether the kind that college gives is especially useful let us remember that, whatever the advantages offered, all girls are not fitted for college life, and in trying to decide whether or not you are one of these it is probably hard to get any help on the subject from those who should, you feel, be able to give it.

"Such larks as we have!" writes one college friend, while another declares, "It is nothing but grind, grind, grind from morning till night!" One mother says that "Jennie's health is improving so much since she went to college—the regular life is just what she needed," while the mother of Alice confides to you that "it is a shame the way they work those poor girls; Alice is all tired out and may have to come home."

Now, of course, somewhere between these very confusing opinions lies the truth. Girls at college have to study hard, but they can also have a very good time. Some girls do break down, while others gain steadily in health and strength. Nevertheless you can judge fairly well whether college life is suited to your special case. If you decide wrongly, only be wise enough to come home after testing yourself without waiting to either ruin your health or spend the happy years of girlhood in distasteful pursuits.

* * *

The girl who has never found pleasure in her books can hardly be suited to college life, and, even could she pursue the course, would probably not enjoy the tasks of a student. However, few girls who find study difficult or distasteful are ambitious for an advanced course. Taking for granted, then, the mental fitness of those girls who are debating the question of going to college, we may pass on to the subject of health, which is a most important one.

Better be a well woman than a learned one—yes, a thousand times better. If you are in really delicate health, or if there is good reason to believe that the life of a student does not agree with you, then you are not fitted for college. If, urged by some strong reason to try the experiment, you find your health suffering, let nothing induce you to wait and "break down." But if your health is fairly good and you are willing to make its care your first consideration, it is probable that you can go to college without fear of injuring it. And the way to keep well may be briefly told, but should be written in italics on the mind of every girl who would enter college: Never steal a moment from the time which should be given to exercise and sleep, and do not worry over your work.

* * *

This last bit of advice an old college girl cannot refrain from dwelling upon. A student simply must not allow herself to get into a nervous, troubled state of mind, nor must she rush through her studies. If you go to college, be brave enough to cut your work down to your strength, and it should be cut a trifle under that standard rather than a trifle over. Never mind if it takes longer to graduate; even—it catches one's breath to say it—even if you can't graduate at all. Then, the amount of work you can safely undertake fixed, do it deliberately and quietly, as a privilege and delight, and let it never infringe on the sacred hours of rest. By going through college in this way a girl who is not especially strong will keep in better health than her robust friend who is heedless of such matters.

"It is easy enough to talk that way," says an anxious girl as she sits tired and worried over her books. But when the advice comes from one who has tested and seen others test its value, it may carry some weight, and let no girl among you fancy that her will power cannot be trained to control her mind and nerves. And this training will not affect your health and happiness while you are in college only, but also through your whole life. If you have learned to work wisely in college, when you come to take up home duties your young face will not be marred by lines of care or worry and your heart will keep fresh and youthful, for you will not be "careful and troubled about many things." Here, then, before we come to the subject, we find a way in which college life, well lived, may help you to be "just an ordinary woman."

* * *

The life you look forward to may consist of social enjoyment as well as home duties, and just now the thought of the enjoyment is naturally most prominent in your mind. Let us see whether college life gives any special advantages to the girl who wishes to "enter society."

You may hesitate about spending in study the years which your friends pass in pleasure seeking. Of course any girl's feeling on this subject is largely due to her surroundings and bringing up, and it may be impossible to know, until you have tried it, whether you will enjoy college life or not. One girl was really unhappy through her first two terms, but is now supremely contented. Pleasure-loving and beautiful, the secluded life wearied her; intelligent and wisely ambitious, the love of learning and a growing appreciation of the advantages by which she is surrounded have triumphed.

Certainly no girl need hesitate to enter college on account of the feeling that she will be "so old" when she comes out into the world of society. At twenty-two, or even later in life, she will step out of the college halls with the same fresh taste for enjoyment with which her friend of eighteen leaves the school room. "A woman is as old as she looks," and certainly a girl seems old or young very much according to the time she has been out in the world.

* * *

But does college prepare a girl to be a graceful society woman? This is a question often asked and one which, answered in the negative, makes one of the objections raised to college life for girls.

If preparation for society simply means training in that kind of deportment known as "social usages" or "good form," college life certainly gives only so much of it as may be gained through being with people of intelligence and culture, through many refining influences, and through a broad education. Whatever is lacking in that branch, however, may be readily acquired in a very short time after leaving college. But we all know that training in social "good form" is a very small part of the preparation which a girl needs for her life in the world.

Of infinitely greater help to her will prove the self-reliance which comes from the necessity of using it while in college; also the trained judgment and high ideal which will make her able to distinguish the true from the false, the innocent from the harmful, and will keep her safe from those temptations offered by a gay life which so often turn a sweet girl into a silly or a worldly woman. Of great use to her also will be that idea of her true place among people, which gradually comes after the shock felt in discovering that she who was the centre of her home, and who led her class in school, in college is but one among several hundred, and is often outdone by others. If this shock is a little painful at first, the result is something to be thankful for all her lifetime, since a very egotistical and narrow-minded girl has been changed into a broad-minded and sensible one.

Moreover, what could be of greater value to a girl in society than a mind well informed and alert or than such a glimpse at the thought of the world as must always prove to her a lasting inspiration?

* * *

But what of the girls—and now we come to the most important point of all—who would be prepared for home life? It really does not seem, upon the surface, that the college course offers many practical advantages to them, but let us see how it really works.

The fact is that college women are, as a rule, very successful and happy in the home life, and there are good reasons for this. It is true that girls should learn to cook and sew and do all other womanly duties, but it is also true that most of them may learn how to do these things even if they go to college, and if they do not learn how before graduating they have gained enough in intelligence to more than make up for the time lost when they finally do set themselves to such tasks. For mental training and intelligence count just as much in domestic duties as in any other calling. If some still think, however, that a girl who goes to college must remain too long ignorant of housework they cannot deny that the sharpening of a girl's wits and the education of her judgment must help her in the management of a household and in all kinds of family duties—although, as has been said, the fact that any training is needed for such duties is largely overlooked.

* * *

We have already seen how a girl may prepare herself at college to take up home cares in a quiet and not overanxious spirit and to bring to bear upon them the same steady nerves as carried her serenely through the rush of college life.

No one nowadays believes that the least part of any girl's intelligence or learning is wasted because her influence is entirely limited to her own home circle, and a girl must make a poor use of her enlarged mental life if she dreams that she can have any influence greater or more lasting than that she may have in her home, if her work lies there.

To all girls, then, who are fitted for it, college life offers the same thing—preparation for their work in the world. To all it gives, incidentally, other good things, among which is the opportunity of making congenial and lifelong friends, who, living in different places, bring a larger interest into one's life, and another gift which must not be forgotten is the love of Alma Mater and the enduring memory of the earnest, broad life lived within her halls.

* * *

Some girls may think that little has been said here of what one actually learns at college. After you have been out of college several years and the younger sisters and brothers ask help in Latin or algebra, you may understand why. If a girl does not use the studies pursued, or keep them up, as in a measure she should, after leaving college, she naturally becomes "rusty" in them. "Could you do a single problem in conic sections now?" is asked triumphantly by one who does not believe in the use of girl's colleges. But you need not be dismayed by the frank answer, "No." Time spent over mathematics is not wasted if it teaches, as it does, precision, quickness, and concentration of thought. And if one needs the special knowledge, it may be had simply by a review of the work gone over. Every one knows now that education means teaching the mind to work well, rather than filling it with a certain amount of learning. In fact, one funny but very bright old man said that he never felt he knew anything until he had forgotten it, just as he never had the use of his food until it was digested, but I really think he exaggerated for the sake of making plain the truth that knowledge is food to the mind, and helps to make it grow.

And this very fact—that preparation for life is the best thing that college offers to girls—may be an encouragement to those who would enter, but may not. The courses of study they cannot pursue by themselves perhaps, but the high thinking and earnest living, the broadmindedness and general culture which are freely offered to their college friends they may, by making an effort, attain for themselves at home.

Moreover, one girl may go through college without taking for herself its best gifts, while her friend may remain at home and attain to those high things her college sister fails of. And no advantage avails the girl who goes to college to break down in health or to drag wearily through work in which she has no pleasure.

THE NEUTRALITY OF WORK.

A Fact with Which the Woman Who Works Should Become Impressed.

In Helen Watterson's thoughtful and conservative paper in the current Forum on "Women's Excitement Over 'Woman,'" she says some words that should be heeded by many of the so-called progressive women of the day; and is there, by the way, a more ironical or pathetic phrase than this, which is so common that it writes itself—"the progressive woman"?

"Whatever amelioration the condition of women may need to-day," says the paper, "it is not to be accomplished by going into rhetorical or executive session about it. The individual wrongs from which individual women are suffering are not, alas! to be righted by papers in congresses, and the sex wrongs from which all women are supposed to be suffering are only aggravated by being made the subject of excessive consideration.

"Take, for example, the one wrong of which women complain with most sharpness and most justice—unequal payment for equal work. Anything that helps to emphasize the fact that women are new-comers in any field of work tends directly to lower the wages of that work; anything that helps to arouse the prejudices of men and so keeps up unfair discrimination against women workers tends directly to depress wages; anything that introduces a false distinction into work—and the sex distinction is a false one—will lower wages; any sentimental consideration that serves to obtrude the fact that women are not equal to men in units of horse power is sure to lower wages. The fact is, women workers are at a considerable physical disadvantage in comparison with men, and the less said about it the better.

"So it is with other favorite themes of discussion among women. The less said, for example, in declaration of woman's rights and in glorification of her achievements the better for both rights and achievements. * * * The strongest assertion of a right is the assumption of it, and the only proof of equality of work is equality of work.

"Now, all these and many other things like them are the stuff of which women's congressional discussions are made, and they all serve charmingly to keep alive that intangible something called the 'Woman Question,' of which men are already very tired, and of which women ought to be.

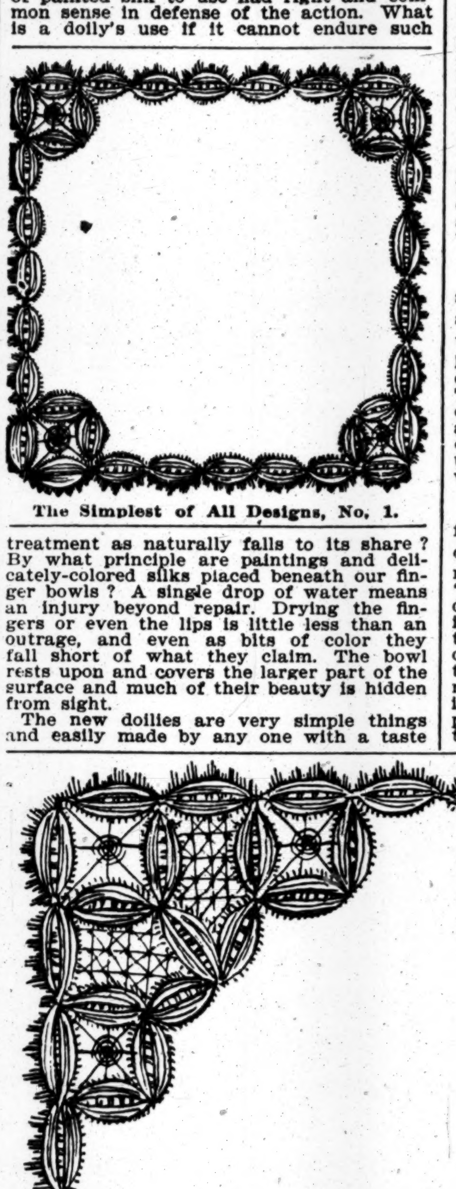
"For men have already risen, with the wonderful multiplication within the last few years of powers and activities common to both sexes, to recognize the fact that work is a neuter noun, and that so far as women workers are concerned the chivalry of disregarding their sex is greater than the chivalry of recognizing it. Both men and women were equally culpable in the sex-consciousness of two centuries ago. To-day it is women and not men who are responsible for it."

SOME NEW DOILIES.

Linen and a Fine Honiton Braid Offer a Beautiful Combination.

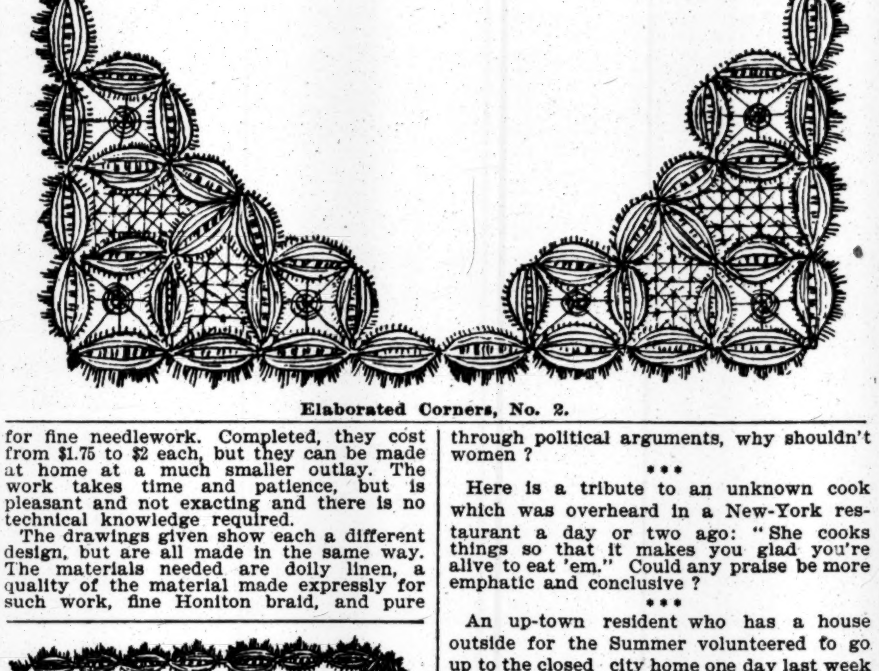
The very latest thing in doilies is a combination of fine linen and Honiton lace braid. The embroidered sets will still be used and the lovely colors we have learned to expect will still be seen, but pure white and lace finish are the newest out and promise to take high rank. There is something very dainty and exquisite about a white table service, and, admire color as we may, the return to it means a relief to the eye. White never conflicts; white is always harmonious; white suits equally well with flowers of every sort, and for economy's sake, if for no other, is to be preferred.

The pretty trifles which have just appeared have the merit of being delicate and fine without being so perishable as many that have gone before. To almost any prosaic mind a doily that will not launder is an anomaly that has no right to exist. The brilliant but absent-minded statesman who was covered with confusion upon discovering that he had put his hostess's filmy bit of painted silk to use had right and common sense in defense of the action. What is a doily's use if it cannot endure such treatment as naturally falls to its share? By what principle are paintings and delicately-colored silks placed beneath our finger bowls? A single drop of water means an injury beyond repair. Drying the fingers or even the lips is little less than an outrage, and even as bits of color they fall short of what they claim. The bowl rests upon and covers the larger part of the surface and much of their beauty is hidden from sight.



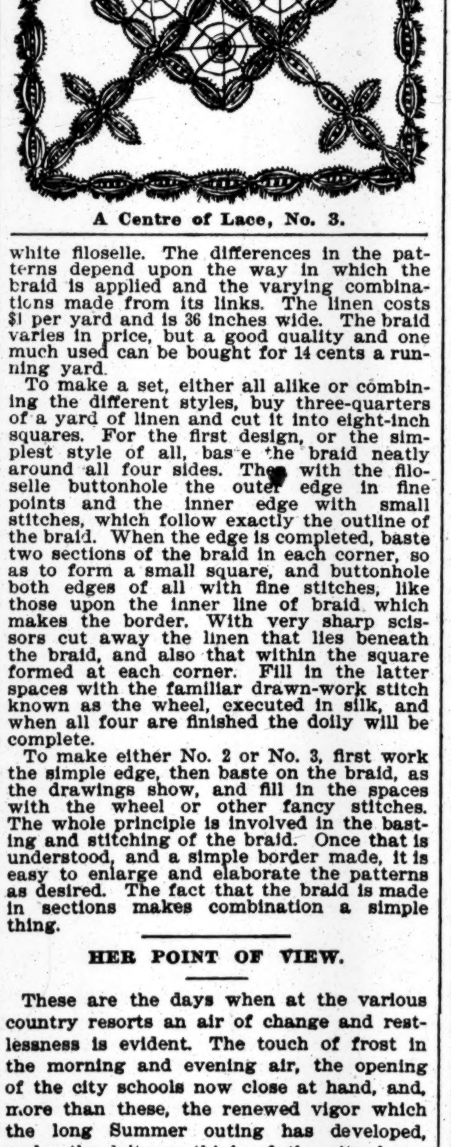
The Simplest of All Designs, No. 1.

The new doilies are very simple things and easily made by any one with a taste for fine needlework. Completed, they cost from $1.75 to $2 each, but they can be made at home at a much smaller outlay. The work takes time and patience, but is pleasant and not exacting and there is no technical knowledge required.



Elaborated Corners, No. 2.

The drawings given show each a different design, but are all made in the same way. The materials needed are dolly linen, a quality of the material made expressly for such work, fine Honiton braid, and pure white filoselle. The differences in the patterns depend upon the way in which the braid is applied and the varying combinations made from its links. The linen costs $1 per yard and is 36 inches wide. The braid varies in price, but a good quality and one much used can be bought for 14 cents a running yard.



A Centre of Lace, No. 3.

To make a set, either all alike or combining the different styles, buy three-quarters of a yard of linen and cut it into eight-inch squares. For the first design, or the simplest style of all, baste the braid neatly around all four sides. Then with the filoselle buttonhole the outer edge in fine points and the inner edge with small stitches, which follow exactly the outline of the braid. When the edge is completed, baste two sections of the braid in each corner, so as to form a small square, and buttonhole both edges of all with fine stitches, like those upon the inner line of braid which makes the border. With very sharp scissors cut away the linen that lies beneath the braid, and also that within the square formed at each corner. Fill in the latter spaces with the familiar drawn-work stitch known as the wheel, executed in silk, and when all four are finished the doily will be complete.

To make either No. 2 or No. 3, first work the simple edge, then baste on the braid, as the drawings show, and fill in the spaces with the wheel or other fancy stitches. The whole principle is involved in the basting and stitching of the braid. Once that is understood, and a simple border made, it is easy to enlarge and elaborate the patterns as desired. The fact that the braid is made in sections makes combination a simple thing.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

These are the days when at the various country resorts an air of change and restlessness is evident. The touch of frost in the morning and evening air, the opening of the city schools now close at hand, and, more than these, the renewed vigor which the long Summer outing has developed, make the loiterer think of the city home and city work, and plan for an early departure. The question is no longer "When did you come?" but "How soon do you go?" and though there are many who will linger outside for a few weeks yet, the great army of home-comers is moving.

It is odd how one's view of the same thing changes with the lapse of a brief space of time. When the lumbering stage landed you at the farmhouse at the close of that hot day of travel last July, how cool and restful the place seemed, with its wide-spreading trees, its pleasant piazza, and open doors and windows that gave a spacious air to the simple rooms beyond, and how the contrast with the stifling, noisy city that you had just left affected you! The contrast is before you again, but the balance is beginning to be in favor of the city now.

In the cool afternoons and earlier-coming evenings the doors and windows have to be shut and the small rooms and low ceilings take on suddenly a contraction that you had not noticed before. The trees no longer offer a grateful shade, and the breeze which rustles among their drying leaves has a chill and dreary sound that is new. There will be mellow days of almost midsummer softness before the snow flies, but the stern face of the country Winter is beginning to peep from the rusty hedges, the gray grass, and across the harvested fields, and you have seen it and are content to turn your back upon it.

Often your Summer hosts show with a certain wistfulness of expression that they too know what is stealing down upon them and would be glad if, like you, their work and happiness lay cityward. Any one who has passed a Winter in a rural community, a small village, or at the farmhouse on the hill, to which the village, even, is a gay resort, is able to estimate something of the monotony and maddening quiet of the short days and long evenings. Last Autumn a New-York woman, whose sympathetic nature gives her a keen insight into the special needs of her sister, entertained at her city residence a woman who had received herself and family into her farmhouse home for two or three Summers. The country woman had passed her life of nearly fifty years there two miles away from the village and station, and during that time had never visited a city or even town of any size. For two weeks her hostess took her about constantly, giving her a taste of one of almost every sort of the city's attractions. On the eve of her departure she admitted being rather weary of the round, "but," she said, and there was a fine glow in her face with the words, "there will be no long evenings for me this Winter or ever again. I've got something to think about." Who can doubt that she had, and who will follow this obvious suggestion?

* * *

It may be pleasant and appetizing to smell the coffee brewing in the morning and catch the aroma of the dinner soup when hungry for that meal, but it is now known that these heralding flavors mean a distinct loss to the article when served. The preservation of all gases is one of the chief points of the several new "ovens" and "cooking methods" now being advocated, and a test of the food prepared under such protection emphasizes its value.

* * *

"The Englishwoman is much better informed upon the political affairs of her country than is the American one," said a man who spends much time in London; "the difference is very marked." Undoubtedly this is true. Outside of Washington, where the very air exhales politics, few American women seem to know or care much about the political issues of the day. It is a significant fact that in most women's clubs politics, like religion, is a tabooed question, and thus a great opportunity for better information on the topic is lost. It is a pity. Men live through political arguments, why shouldn't women?

* * *

Here is a tribute to an unknown cook which was overheard in a New-York restaurant a day or two ago: "She cooks things so that it makes you glad you're alive to eat 'em." Could any praise be more emphatic and conclusive?

* * *

An up-town resident who has a house outside for the Summer volunteered to go up to the closed city home one day last week for some needed trifle. While there he turned on the water in a basin on the third floor and came away without turning it off. When discovered, the water was pouring down the stairs; holes had to be cut in the ceiling to let the water off that had accumulated, and altogether it will take about $600 to repair the damages from that morning call.

* * *

In a recent lecture on "Turkey," Mr. Oscar F. Straus, ex-Minister of the United States to that country, threw some interesting light upon a most interesting phase of Turkish life—the harem. The lecturer admitted that his knowledge came entirely from hearsay; he had never been in one, and had never known a diplomat who had. He pronounced the institution not altogether unattractive. Turkish women are not secluded in the harem as in a prison; they are absolute mistresses of that side of the house and free to exercise their rights indisputably. A Turkish husband would not dare to enter his wife's apartments when it is not her pleasure that he should, and she has only to place her slippers outside the door to indicate such desire for seclusion. In many ways the Oriental wife makes her caprices felt, and her spouse can only submit with what grace he may, like his Occidental brother. Although four wives are permitted, monogamy is the rule and polygamy the exception—a condition which the lecturer admitted was due not so much to the moral as to the economic side of the question.

The right to divorce is vested with the husband, but the divorcee retires with all her property to her family and may marry again at once. And this right to hold property separately from their husbands which English and American women have only lately acquired has been the privilege of the Turkish wife for a thousand years.

The harem may not seem to us an ideal attempt at domestic happiness, but it is undoubtedly a vast improvement upon the condition of things before its establishment.

* * *

A certain modest young woman, who is employed as clerk and stenographer by a New-York attorney, proved herself fully equal to an emergency which suddenly presented itself on a day last month. The lawyer was absent in Brooklyn, in attendance upon court there. When the hour set for his return came and passed his clerk decided that he must be unavoidably detained, and almost at once reached a second decision in consequence. There was a motion in a case in which her employer was an attorney pending in the Supreme Court, and its hearing before Judge Lawrence was set down for that morning. The motion must be on at the moment, she thought, and seizing the papers she hurried over to the courtroom, reaching it just as the case was called. Almost breathless, she stood up, obtained a hearing, and stated her case. The Judge listened, smiled, and granted the motion in her favor, and the sensible girl walked out of court, followed by a craning of necks among the lawyers to catch a glimpse of her.

* * *

The narrow hall of the average city house is a distress usually to its female occupants. It is wise to put in it a hall settle, which come now of most attractive design and at moderate prices, instead of a tall hat rack, which is one more "up and down" thing to increase its height and narrowness. On such a bench a pillow covered with gay material may be thrown for a touch of color that shall harmonize with the general tone of the decorations. Now that rugs come in all sizes it will be found a decided break and relief in the furnishing to have a square rug for the space between stairs and door, a long narrow one along the entry stretch, and another oblong across the head of the basement stairs. This, whatever the condition of the floor, as the poorest may be stained, shellaced, and varnished for all the wear to which it will be subjected. Now that rich effects can be had in domestic rugs these floor coverings are really within reach of everybody, and as in cities the expense of having carpets taken up and cleaned and relaid is an imperative one not to be got around, the rug fashion is really an economical one.

Outside of the hall in the vestibule the care of the really careful housekeeper begins; nothing is more inexcusable than half-open vestibule doors, mats awry, unpolished knobs, and similar lapses. These small details do not need the expenditure of money or time really in any amount, only system and perseverance, and no housekeeper, no matter how modest her establishment, ought to neglect them.

* * *

Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson, one of New-York's best-known physicians, likes to tell her Brooklyn friends, with a certain twinkle of the eye for which she is famous, of a little girl she met at one of the loan exhibitions at the university settlement in Delancey Street.

"The child," says Dr. Bryson, "was a good specimen of the sort found in tenement districts, keen and observing and careless of criticism. She was wandering around the room, her gaze straying from a Corot to a Gerome, from a Parsons to an Ochtmann, in rapid decision. Only the landscapes pleased her, and to each of such she nodded approvingly: 'That's country, and that, and that, all country.'

"I heard her, and stopped to ask her if she had ever been in the country. 'Oh, yes,' she answered quickly; 'four times. Two times up in Harlem, once in Bronxville, and once in Brooklyn.'"

* * *

It was on a crowded railway car the other afternoon that a mother of two children gave an excellent object lesson of the futility of the reasoning process in the government of children. One of the children, a toddler of three years, had tired of the cramped quarters of the one seat available for the family and was trotting up and down the aisle to his own and his mother's relief. All went well for a few moments, the little one keeping within short range of the maternal arm, but suddenly the temptation to widen his tour of observation and travel assailed him and he started for the open door, which, as the car was at the rear of the train, offered a pleasant picture. His mother seemed to divine his intention by instinct and jumped to follow him, when her effort was as quickly prevented by the second child, a boy of seven, who clung to her skirts and cried out that she should not leave him.

"Let go!" cried the excited mother to the dragging child and "Save my baby!" she almost screamed to those about her.

It was all over in an instant—the venturesome child was caught as he lurched out on the platform, and was back in his mother's arms, while she was still struggling with his obstinate brother. She thanked the rescuer for his service, and feeling that the conduct of her elder boy needed some apology gave it sweetly:

"He cannot bear to be away from me a moment," she said; "it would have been all right if I had had time to explain the situation and reason with him."

There can be no greater fallacy in child government than this. A child has neither reason nor judgment except in a most crude and undeveloped state. He has a strong sense of desire, and that is all. The parent should have the reason and judgment—alas that so many do not—to rightly influence the child's desire. Every child prefers to obey. If he is not so taught, it is his misfortune. To be ruled in a spirit of tyranny and caprice will not make him happy, but upon a wise and firm discipline he leans and thrives. In the case of delicate children and those inclined to nervous complaints a well-known specialist in their treatment attaches the greatest importance to the tonic value of simple obedience. A well-governed child is apt to be a healthy one, and there is more connection between the bodily strength and daily behavior of their offspring than parents realize.

* * *

A long-felt want filled is found in the fork to serve mocaroni shown at the silversmiths'. It has a broad blade at one side and prongs at the other and is beautifully chased and engraved. But there is still a crying need for an individual implement which shall really help to get this elusive food to one's mouth.

* * *

A woman much in Paris, says: "The fashion so prevalent in New-York at dinners of leaving almost at once after rising from the table is not in vogue here. No grosser insult to one's host and hostess could be made than to eat and run. You would be taken for a savage. When you dine out, unless you have some extraordinary excuse, you are expected to spend the evening. Coffee and liqueurs are served in the drawing room to the women, and are then taken up to the smoking room for the men. The men smoke from half to three-quarters of an hour, and then rejoin the women. Large dinners are generally followed by a small reception of guests, who are invited at 10 for a cup of tea."

* * *

Two years ago Mr. Edmund Russell inveighed against the habit of chewing their lips, which he found to be a common one among American women, and men, too. This Delsartian authority claimed that it actually affected the appetite to chew the lips constantly, citing the case of a woman whose taste for food perceptibly increased as the habit diminished. Be that as it may, the practice is senseless and unbeautiful, and deserves no encouragement. It is with a sense of relief, too, that its marked diminution may be chronicled. There has been a good deal of quiet contempt for the Delsarte and expression fads, as they are called, but it is a fact that they have had a noticeable impression upon the faces of women. Watch them as they are encountered in car and ferryboat, and if you are a careful observer you will find that many mannerisms of visage have been obliterated. From the circle of the society woman, who guards her countenance as she does her jewel boxes, to the saleswomen in the shops, who know the devitalizing process and the dire consequences of frowning, women have taken on a more placid and reposeful expression, and have put aside forever, let it be hoped, many disfiguring facial contortions.

OF FACIAL DISHABILLE.

Countenances as Well as Coiffures Should Be a Part of the Toilet.

From Harper's Bazar.

I once heard a woman say that she would as soon think of leaving her room in the morning before putting on her dress as before putting on her face! When one stops to reflect on the dejected, acrid, or glum countenances that confront one at breakfast tables, does it not seem a thousand pities that more women are not alive to the positive indecency of appearing at the breakfast board in what may be called facial dishabille? Hardly any one but considers her morning toilet complete when she has done with tub and dumbbells, "fixed" her hair, and put on her dress; yet she should never venture beyond the threshold of her bedroom until she has coaxed a smooth and smiling reflection into her looking glass.

To do this, regardless of the mood that may possess us, we must first, to use a Delsartean term, "devitalize" the face; that is, cast out the unlovely expression in possession by encouraging a sensation of droop throughout the features, so that cheeks, lips, chin, and lids may sag heavily while the mind is, as far as possible, a blank. After "sozzling" in this state of relaxation for a few minutes, let us summon up a pleasing mental picture and then allow a little smile, rippling over the face from opening eyes and parting lips, to gradually bring the features into place and expression. If one is afflicted with obstinate facial dejection or asperity this operation should be repeated several times. I have known it to work in most unpromising cases.

It is a lamentable fact that attractive coloring and a satiny texture of skin mean infinitely more to the ordinary run of women than do the stories their faces are weaving from "moods and tenses" and thought habits. And how short-sighted this preference is! These poor women completely forget that as the years go by the facial architecture alone will remain intact—that the tints must somewhat fade. The face is a fair temple, of which we are the builders. I think Emerson said this in a prettier and better phrase.

PERSONAL.

The Archbishop of Greece, who is at present in this country, acknowledges most cordially the great obligation of Greece to the late Rev. Dr. Hill, the priest of the American Episcopal Church, who, in connection with Mrs. Hill, founded the girls' school in Athens. The wives of many of the prominent statesmen and merchants of Greece have been educated in this American school, and their influence is potent for good in the regeneration of the old classic land of Greece.

* * *

Miss Gaines, the President of that club of clever Jersey City women calling themselves "The Odd Volumes," is a recent and valuable acquisition to the lecture platform. Her subjects, as might well be suspected, deal largely with literature and the like, a paper that has proved especially acceptable to her audience being a general summing up of all the reasons "Why We Read Novels."

* * *

Miss Alice French, who is better known to the reading public in her literary role of "Octave Thanet," is one of those rarely wholesome-minded celebrities who do not find it necessary for people to have written something in order to like or to love them. She is quite content, according to a friend, to take unassuming, if genuine, "gillyflowers" for friends, instead of confining her affections to what another clever woman is pleased to call "the literary orchid."

* * *

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, whose intellectual radii extend over the greater portion of the civilized world, has for its General Secretary a young woman living in Buffalo, N. Y., the official headquarters of the C. L. S. C. By name she is Miss Kate Kimball, and by virtue of her especial fitness and ability she has held her responsible position for a number of years. Her big office, which has entire charge of all the complicated clerical machinery required by the Chautauqua enterprise, is a marvel of order and regularity, and it is doubtful if even a member of the acknowledgedly superior sex could improve upon the businesslike methods that prevail there.

* * *

The composer of the popular song, "Rock-a-Bye Baby," which beautifully adapts and incorporates the old and familiar lullaby, is Miss Effie L. Canning, a young girl who was born and formerly lived in Rockland, Me. She is now a resident of Boston. Her success at either verse or music making had not been especially great until, by a sort of sudden inspiration, she one day produced the now celebrated lullaby whose popularity, it is a pleasure to state, in the face of so many unlike instances, has been a source of much profit to the composer. Miss Canning is a tall, slender girl, with big brown eyes, full of the sympathy that finds its best expression in art.

A SONG OF SEPTEMBER.

From The Boston Transcript.

Two little flies in my chamber I see;
I have killed one, and now there are three.

Three little flies crawling over my door;
I have killed two, and now there are four.

Four little flies on the wall still alive;
I have killed three, and now there are five.

Five little flies, but their fate soon I'll fix;
I have killed four, and now there are six.

Six little flies to torment me have striven;
I have killed five, and now there are seven.

Seven little flies, buzzing early and late;
I have killed six, and now there are eight.

Eight little flies, all impatient to dine;
I have killed seven, and now there are nine.

Nine little flies within reach of my pen;
I have killed eight, and now there are ten.

O good Beelzebub, "Lord of the Fly,"
Call home the children who thus multiply.

FALL AND WINTER WRAPS.

The new wraps show some ideas likely to make trouble for the women who bought expensive coats last Winter and hoped to fall back upon them for a second season. Capes may be altered easily; scarcely any alteration is necessary, in fact. Coats, however, are changed radically. The close-fitting skirts of last year's coats are out of date entirely. Only the full skirt is counted "new," and, of course, without this magic stamp no woman would value a garment, though it were wrought of richest materials.

The fur coats will give less annoyance to their possessors, as many of the handsomest fur coats of last season were made with the flaring skirt. By the way, it always is worth while to keep a careful eye on the styles brought out in fur garments. Fur is a material of which no one desires to order a wrap for a single season. Fur designers are obliged to exercise at once the most alert judgment and most conservative taste, that the valuable goods which they handle neither may be rendered undesirable by any unforeseen revolution of fashion nor wasted in ideas too striking to be long approved.

In buying a high-priced cloth cloak, therefore, a purchaser cannot do better than guide her selection by the best fur wraps. In cheap and medium furs much latitude is allowed to the craving for novelties. The flaring skirt on the tight bodice, which appeared in furs in the early Winter, did not come out in cloth until Spring, thus leaving the cloth coats of last Winter hopelessly unfashionable. It will be very difficult to remodel such coats, though in some instances it may be done by the insertion of velvet gores. If the waist is straight, as on so many coats, then, indeed, may the owner despair. The triple-cape coat, which luckily proved a favorite last year, comes nearer to the present designs than any of the other old models.

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Glancing for a moment at furs, it may be noted that nothing of specially novel design appears, though little touches here and there freshen and alter familiar styles. Muffs are made in several sizes, ranging each way from medium. From the present outlook there is some hope that scarfs, which have been so obnoxiously prominent in fur work for several seasons, may be retired, at least in a measure, before the new flat boas. These are long and wide, and vastly preferable to the scarfs, both in appearance and for comfort. Fur hats and caps will be more trimmed than of late, the fancy for feathers having affected them somewhat.

The liking for black and white lends new importance to krimmer, and some remarkably pretty capes of this are brought out with lining of black, of white, or of black and white. The ruffling and plaiting of furs will be continued. Pretty collarettes on capes are made of one broad ruffle, plaited, or gathered, very full. The Eton jacket will be made up in fur, and probably more worn than last Winter.

The new mutton-leg sleeve taken up in the Summer for cotton dresses promises to be used through the Winter in both gowns and wraps. This sleeve is plaited in at the shoulder, the plaits often extending all around the armhole. The folds fall below the elbow, causing the loose lower arm to wrinkle. In some of the larger sleeves of this kind the fullness is arranged in one three-inch box plait in the middle, on the shoulder, supported on either side by a group of inch-wide kilt plaits, followed by more open side plaiting, until the sleeve fits the armhole. In addition to these plaits, the upper side of the sleeve is plaited into the lower side under the elbow.

For cotton goods and all light-weight materials this sleeve is extremely graceful, even when in its most exaggerated form. Modifications of it are on the new coats of cloth, and also on fur coats, the fullness governed by the weight of the material. Coat sleeves with large tops plaited in at the shoulder are used also.

Heavy felt cloth is employed for capes and coats. In the latter the large-toppped sleeves are made yet larger by round and round, close-set cording of the material. The faced cloth, always so handsome, is more than usually attractive in the brown shades, and is fashioned in the full-skirted designs, the light quality of the cloth adapting it to the tight bodice, coats of it fitting as smoothly as gowns.

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The coats and jackets with full skirts are of various lengths, the three-quarter, or nearly that, being a favorite. On some the skirt merely is a development of the bodice, produced by goring. On others, however, the skirt is cut separate from the bodice and attached by a seam concealed under a girdle of Hercules braid or made ornamental by double stitching.

The collarette shows no intention of retiring. It is out in renewed strength. Wraps of all kinds are adorned with some variety of this supposed-to-be-decorative excrescence. The newest thing is to have the collarette grow naturally out of the collar, the latter developing into shoulder wings, and again into full-fledged collarettes, circular and without fullness. With the shoulder-wing collars the double breast of the coat is turned back in triangular revers, which supply the front to the collarette.

A collarette much seen on the Autumn capes is made of three overlapping ruffles set on the edge of a pointed yoke. The ruffles are narrow and are laid in box or side plaiting, giving, by their fullness, great breadth to the shoulders. The neck finish usually accompanying this style of collarette is a high ruche, plaited very full.

* * *

Fur is used to border capes, edging the collarette and running around the bottom, or perhaps placed only on the collarette, as on a black velvet cape which has the deep collarette, or upper cape, bordered with fur, while the cape itself is left without trimming. Fur fringes are headed by jet gimp or passementerie, also by milliner's folds of black satin. Black coney is used considerably for these fringe borders. Lynx and opossum are contrasted effectively with green cloth and velvet. Dark green is a color often repeated in the cloth capes.

Black Hercules and other braids are used with remarkable liberality as trimming for cloth wraps. Jackets have the skirts trimmed with rows of braid in graduated width. Colored cloth capes are overlaid, from neck to lower edge, with black braid put on in waving cross lines and other designs.

Black velvet and plush wraps are abundant and are heavily trimmed with jet and dark fur. A new black satin passementerie, or applique, is handsome, and the silk and jet embroidery is very rich.

Light-colored cloths have deep borders of bright plush, in which Persian palm-leaf designs are included. Black satin capes are braided and embroidered in gold. Waving bands of contrasting velvet encircle light cloth capes, the bands graduating in width and each band headed by braid. The two-tone effects are conspicuous in capes of this description, the cloth being a light and the velvet a very dark shade of one color, or the bands will be of shaded velvet.

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The old shimmering plush is resorted to for some of the most elaborate capes, and is bordered with Persian applique. The long-napped camel's-hair plush comes in brilliant coloring for children's wraps, and there is beautiful silk plush with thick pile. The silk plush is shaded exquisitely, among the varieties being a clear, pale gold, with a peculiar veining in darker tint. This has a curiously familiar suggestion, explained when the mind reverts to the glass jars of preserved pears in fruit stores and at county fairs.

The fancy plushes are made in the usual styles of children's wraps, often plaited to short yokes, and draped by capes that extend all around, or only across, the shoulders. Some of the most showy fabrics are cut in belted ulsters. White lamb's wool, crinkled and straight, and great pearl buttons in shading like the goods, are the trimmings.

Shot velvets are used in millinery and in wrap and gown finishing. These shot velvets are newer than their name indicates, as they are not the shaded velvets known by that term which have been in use so long. They are two-tone fabrics, a very dark shade of a color being used in the pile, while the under weaving is a bright shade. Dark red, like the black cherry, is under toned by bright cherry. Two colors are associated as well, red showing through green and through black.

* * *

Gray-white wool, looking as though it had just come off the sheep's back, is flecked with rose and green or other colors and trimmed with matching ribbbons in children's cloaks. This is the same material of which women's wrappers were offered last season. Another new material used for children is in hillock weaving, the tiny hills that dot the surface being in a different color from the ground. Little wraps of this are finished with ribbons of the two colors. The standard assortment of soft, warm, figured imported cloths is shown.

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In women's wraps the demand for black and white combinations is met by capes of black faced-cloth, lined in white satin and trimmed with pipings of white satin on folds, facings, or bindings of black satin. A steel-colored plush cape, with border of steel passementerie laid on black satin, is a successful grouping suggested by the black-and-white craze. To be worn with it is a bit of a bonnet, all of steel in lattice network, with strings of black satin ribbon and trimming of black and gray tips.

* * *

Capes are of all lengths, from three-ter up to waist length. One of the short capes, scarcely reaching to the waist, is a succession of narrow overlapping ruffles, a revival of the old Directoire. A new effect is imparted by setting the ruffles on two straight pieces that meet on the shoulders under satin ribbon bows, and fall open over the arms.

* * *

Wide ruffles are set far apart, with trimming between, on long capes, and some of the three-quarter cloth capes have one wide ruffle corded to the lower edge, adding its width to their length. Six-inch bias berthas, without fullness, are placed below pointed yokes, the yoke, bertha, and cape border being of the same material.

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The bright satin linings are a feature of the fancy capes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Helen R. G."—White orchids continue to be a very fashionable flower for a bride's bouquet. Lilies of the valley also hold high rank, and roses can never be wholly displaced. Sometimes a flower with a tender association is chosen, as was the case with a bride of last Spring, whose bunch of white daisies was a souvenir of her first meeting with the groom, when she wore a cluster of the simple blossoms in her belt. (2) There is such a distinction as "full rustle" and "half rustle" silk; either material desired may be asked for and got at the shops, with a corresponding increase and decrease of frou-frou.

"Sufferer."—It is wise to consult an oculist in any eye trouble. A home remedy, however, that has proved efficient after the test of many trials is the following: It is especially useful in inflammatory disorders of the eye and the complaint known as weeping eyes: Make a strong decoction of camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this bathe the eyes several times a day as warm as can be borne. If persevered in for a few weeks, a complete cure will be effected.

I. B. S.—The alexandrite is quite a rare stone, and has been considerably affected the past two years by fashionable persons, perhaps because of this quality. It is sometimes called the black diamond, and its curious property of changing color enhances its charm. By daylight it is a dark, almost black, green, but, held to a strong white light, it tones to a sea green; by gaslight the gem is blood-red. It is often set with white brilliants very superbly.

"Hostess."—The English way of serving pineapples is to take the fruit out from the rind in a solid cone. This, with its prickly stem attached, is left intact. The pine is then sliced and piled in its natural shape and the rind fitted on. It is thus sent to the table and served.

"A Friend," Fort Washington.—Your question has been replied to by mail.

FRENCH WOMEN OF BUSINESS.

From Woman.

The Frenchwoman, unlike her English sister, has, as a rule, a very good business education. In the common schools she is taught household bookkeeping, and is given lessons in purchasing and useful expenditure. As a wife she is expected generally to help her husband in his business, and sometimes she manages it entirely for him. In the small stores she acts as clerk for him, and in the larger ones she is an equal partner. The Bon Marche was made famous by Mme. Boucicault, who helped her husband to found and maintain the establishment, and after his death she took entire charge of it. Her system was one of so much kindness and consideration toward her employes that they called her "the Lady of the Bon Marche," and looked upon her as almost a saint. There are many other large establishments in Paris managed by women. Mme. Coquelin, it is said, invests all her husband's money for him, and many of the wives of artists manage the selling and exhibition of their husbands' works, attend to the collecting and paying of debts, obtain orders, and call upon newspaper men, doing all the necessary work to make their husbands' artistic efforts profitable.

Women Live Longer Than Men.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The well-known fact that women live longer than men is illustrated as follows: The excess of females of all ages over males of all ages in England and Wales is only about 3 1-2 per cent., (in round figures, 15,000,000 minus 50,000 to 14,000,000 plus 50,000.) But when we begin to compare women over 60 with men over 60 the female majority becomes much greater, and when we once pass 85 the old men are nowhere. The female nonogenarians nearly double the male; there are 854 women over 95 to only 354 men, and 104 gammers to 42 gaffers who own to a century.

STOCKBRIDGE IS UNDER ARMS

TERRIFIED BY THE ACTS OF A MYSTERIOUS BURGLAR.

The Once Quiet, Peaceful Town Now Sleeps with Barred Doors, with Watchmen in the Streets and Detectives on the Alert—A Tall Man with Arching Eyebrows and a Mesmeric Voice the Cause of the Alarm—His Visits During the Summer Season—One Very Thrilling Experience.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 9.—A reign of terror has prevailed over this picturesque village since the middle of June. In many circles only one topic of conversation is heard—the "burglar." After dark the town has resolved itself into an armed band of resistance. Men who never knew fear lose one-half of their sleep sitting at their windows with shotgun or revolver in hand, watching for the return of the "man." Women with strong nerves have abandoned prayer meetings unless accompanied by male escorts. No man ventures forth at night unless he is armed. After 8 o'clock the streets are deserted, houses have been bolted and barred, shutters closed, and blinds drawn.

All this is a new experience for Stockbridge. Up to the advent of the "burglar," as he is called by the male population, or the "man" by the women, Stockbridge, as a general thing, knew neither bolts, bars, locks, nor guns. Front doors, following the old New-England fashion, stood invitingly open all night through the Summer months. Windows were never closed except in inclement weather. Bedroom doors were always ajar. Now all is changed. Keys long in disuse have been introduced to rusty locks, reinforced by chain bolts, windows have been barred, and the more timorous inhabitants have laid a burglar alarm system throughout their premises.

No one, unless he has visited the town, can understand or realize how deep-seated and widespread has been the terror diffused through Stockbridge. That this historic village, redolent with its reminiscences and intellectual vigor, should be cowed by one man, is incredible to the average native Massachusetts citizen. For here in Stockbridge John Sergeant and Jonathan Edwards, the distinguished ancestor of the second Vice President of the United States: Aaron Burr, the slayer of the first Secretary of the Treasury, taught Christianity to the Stockbridge or Housatonic tribe of Indians; here it was that the father of the Field family came in 1819 from Haddam, Conn., that David Dudley Field was fitted for college, and for years retired for meditation and study. Here it is the founder of the Atlantic cable system was welcomed upon the completion of that great work by nearly all of Berkshire County and in the beautiful cemetery in the heart of the village he lies in his eternal sleep, a simple granite slab over the grave.

Since June, two New-York City detectives have been on the constant outlook for the marauder. The more timid women—and there are a number of them here—have employed private night watchmen, which has set speculation wondering which would be the more frightened in case of attack—the women or their protectors. In the Ward house, hard by the cemetery, a night watchman goes on duty at 8 o'clock in the evening and remains until 6 A. M. But the "burglar" has been shy. He no doubt knows that in almost every house a loaded gun is ready to give him a reception and that a reward of $1,200 is hanging over his head. His failure to return has not smothered the anxiety of the timorous or disarmed the apprehensions of the intrepid. On the contrary, the tension has increased, for among many the conviction is irremovable that he will return sooner or later.

The pages of criminal annals furnish no equal to the operations of the Stockbridge burglar.

One afternoon last October a widow, living in the outskirts, was startled by an apparition, which, with the lower part of its face shielded by a handkerchief, demanded $100 in cash, emphasizing the demand by pointing a huge pistol at her. The terrified woman gasped and lost her breath when the figure first appeared, but the tones of the voice reassured her to such an extent that, in spite of her fears, she noticed the destroyer of her peace was over six feet in height and slender and that his voice was low and soothing.

"I have no money," she said.

"You have $100," he said, still pointing the pistol at her. "I must have it."

The widow only the day before had drawn $100 from bank. Only to one person had she confided this fact. "I will not inform my children," she had said, "because they will want me to advance some to them."

Her entreaties to the robber were in vain. He ransacked the house, threatening her if she made an outcry, and finally, when he discovered the ten ten-dollar bills, took his departure.

Ten days later another widow received $200 interest on a mortgage. The day after the same apparition shocked her by its appearance. This time its mask was black.

"I sent the money to the Great Barrington Bank yesterday," she said.

"Do you give me your word?" he asked.

"I do," she said.

The robber departed baffled. The woman noticed the robber's hands were small and delicately shaped and unused to hard work.

The following night Charles F. Southmayd, the veteran law partner of ex-Senator William M. Evarts of New-York, was aroused from a heavy sleep by a terrific knock at his bedroom door, a voice crying at the same time, "The house is on fire!"

Mr. Southmayd sprang from bed, ran to the door, and opened it, only to fall into the arms of a tall masked man, whose hands were muffled and whose feet were swathed in towels. He pluckily grappled with the intruder, whose youth, weight, and strength gave him overpowering advantages. The lawyer made a sturdy fight, but the unequal match came to an end by the robber's throwing him. The intruder then confiscated the lawyer's wallet, containing $200, which had been drawn that day from the Housatonic National Bank, next door to the hotel. The burglar escaped and left no clue.

The next day the village was wrestling with excitement and fear. Such a hubbub had not been raised in the vicinity for 200 years, when a courier flew up the Valley of the Housatonic with the dread news that the Indians were again on the war path. The burglar retired for a time, richer by a few hundred dollars. The wealthy New-Yorkers returned to their Winter homes in the metropolis and the burglar was forgotten.

With the advent of the Summer colony, in June, he resumed his operations. One night, as the clock struck 12, one of the servants in Mr. Haag's house was awakened by a startling apparition bending over her. The story is best told in her own language: "The first thing I saw was this awful vision. My blood seemed to freeze—the vision was so unearthly. I tried to speak, but could not. It wore a derby hat, drawn close down over its forehead, a handkerchief drawn over the face, leaving just enough space between the lower part of the hat and the upper line of the handkerchief for the eyes to peer through—cold, stony eyes. The hands were wrapped up, as if they had been badly burned, and large towels were tied around the feet. He looked at me steadily—it seemed for an eternity—and I thought, 'Oh! if he would only speak.'

"Finally he said: 'Be quiet and I won't hurt you. If you move or make an outcry I will shoot.'

"He kept the pistol pointed at me while he ransacked the room. His voice at once dispelled all fear. And I felt, so long as I kept quiet he would not hurt me. He left the room quietly and without uttering another word. It may seem weak, and I regret to say it, but I should dislike to know he was taken up."

The burglar's efforts at this house were fruitless. Outside of startling the occupants that night and shaking the village the next day with fear that rolled from the Hoosac Mountains to the east, to the Taconic Mountains to the west, his visit produced only the effect of putting every man, woman, and child in town on guard.

The next evening Mrs. John Swan of New-York, the daughter of Mr. Charles Butler and the sister of Prescott Hall Butler of the law firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, invited a friend, Miss Kate Stetson, to spend the night with her at the Parke cottage on Main Street. The newspapers at that time printed the general facts of their adventures, but the details are now given for the first time. Mrs. Swan had drawn a large sum of money from bank that day, to be used in a shopping expedition to New-York. Miss Stetson came to her house about 9 o'clock in the evening. At the door her escort handed her a pistol. "You had better take this," he said, "you may have need of it before morning." She took the weapon, and, on entering the house, handed it to her hostess with the remark: "This is safer with you."

Miss Stetson started for bed soon after 10 o'clock. Mrs. Swan said to her: "Don't mind it if you hear any noise. I am going to pack my trunk, and propose to read before retiring." The rooms of the ladies were divided by a hall which runs through the middle of the house, the doors being oblique to each other.

Miss Stetson was awakened by a grating noise, as if some one were roughly pulling open and shutting a chest of drawers. She listened. The noise was unmistakable. She rubbed her eyes, strained her ears. Every nerve was drawn to its fullest tension. Her limbs began to tremble. The noise continued. It seemed to come from the hall. The perspiration that invariably accompanies fear broke out all over her. By a violent effort she gathered herself together and cried: "Lillian!"

Whoever was making the noise paid no attention to the alarm, for the grating in the hall never ceased. Again Miss Stetson cried: "Lillian, is that you?"

Her voice sounded as if it were confined in a tomb. United with the darkness, the silence of her friend and the fear that something wrong was going on in the hall threw over her a blood-curdling chill, and, gathering all her energies for one supreme effort, she shrieked: "Lillian!"

At that instant a sight confronted her that drove every drop of blood in her body to her heart and paralyzed her with fright. Standing in the doorway was an apparition unearthly in its appearance, intensified in its ghostly outlines by the flickering lamp it held in its muffled hand. Six feet and over in height, looking taller and more spectral by the shadows heaving around it, a derby hat pulled far down over the forehead, a man's hemstitched handkerchief drawn tightly over the lower part of the face and secured behind the ears, the figure before her could not have imbued her with more terror had she seen it come up out of the grave. In the right hand, also muffled, gleamed a revolver; both feet were bandaged with towels. She could have touched the figure by extending her hand.

Her tongue was glued to the roof of her mouth, her hands and arms seemed to be frozen at her side. For a moment—it seemed an age to her—the apparition gazed at her as if delighted at the picture of terror and helplessness before him. Then he spoke, slowly, deliberately: "Be quiet. I won't hurt you! If you make a noise I will shoot you."

In relating the episode Miss Stetson said: "The instant he spoke the tension snapped and I was myself again. The voice was low, musical, soothing, mesmeric in its effect. The change from the stifling silent presence to a talking human being was like the passing of a refreshing Summer breeze."

Miss Stetson noted, as the other victims had, that the robber had a habit of raising his eyebrows when he spoke, and that he proceeded in his work with all the deliberation of an educated professional man.

As he spoke a sound was heard from Mrs. Swan's room. That final shriek of Miss Stetson's had aroused her hostess. "Kate, what is it?" came from the room across the hall.

With the cold gleaming eyes of the burglar and the colder gleaming barrel of the revolver fixed upon her, Miss Stetson was loth to take any risks.

Again from across the hall came: "Kate, Kate! What is it? What is it?"

Still keeping her eyes fixed upon the motionless eyes before her, Miss Stetson, nodding her head as if the intruder had granted consent, exclaimed slowly:

"It—is—the—man!"

He walked to the dressing case and pawed over the articles that she had left there.

"I want your money," he finally said. "You need make no disturbance. There are six men down stairs. Where is your money?"

"I have none," replied Miss Stetson. "I only came to spend the night with my friend, because she is afraid of you."

The burglar elevated his eyebrows slowly.

"No one in Stockbridge keeps money in their houses nowadays because they are afraid of you."

Again the eyebrows were arched. Their owner then picked up a small bag belonging to her, keeping both eyes fixed upon her the while, and turned it upside down. A few cents rolled out. Twenty dollars in bills in the hood remained and were unseen. The robber picked up the pennies, transferred them deftly to his trousers pocket, and, without removing his eyes from his victim, left the room. He crossed the hall and entered Mrs. Swan's apartment.

It needed no words from Miss Stetson to inform Mrs. Swan that she was entertaining an unwelcome midnight guest. The moving light, the low hum of voices, the ghostly shadows athwart the hall and outlined against the wall told her all. From the position of her bed, its head resting against the wall opposite to the door, Mrs. Swan perceived the robber before he crossed her threshold. She was sitting up in bed, revolver in hand, fully prepared for him.

"I have a pistol," she exclaimed.

"So have I," he replied, deliberately advancing toward her.

"But I will shoot!" she cried.

"Oh, no, you won't!" he observed in the most nonchalant tones. "If you do, I may have to shoot, too."

By this time he was close to her—so close she could have pulled the mask from his face.

"You had better give me that pistol," he said in a quiet, decisive way. "You might hurt yourself with it."

"I can't give it to you," she cried. "It is borrowed."

"Very well," he replied. "I will take it from you, because you might hurt yourself, and I will leave it down stairs."

"Leave it in the hall," she pleaded.

"Oh, no! I can't do that. It will be safer down stairs." He relieved her of the pistol and put it in one of the pockets of his cutaway coat.

He then walked over to her dressing case and picked up her rings.

"Won't you please leave that one?" she cried. "It belonged to my mother. I prize it highly"—thinking it was an emerald of rare beauty.

He nodded his head and replaced the ring in the silver tray. But she had made a mistake. It was a diamond ring he had had in his hand, and in the morning she found it where he had laid it. The emerald was gone. Its actual value was $750. As an heirloom it was priceless. He stripped her pocketbook of its contents, amounting to $30. Then he walked over to her desk.

"Where is the key?" he demanded.

"I don't know. I have been thinking where I could have laid it. Your visit was so unexpected—" the eyebrows were raised—"that I am unable to collect my thoughts. If you let me up I may find it."

"No, you can't get up," he observed. "You must lie quiet."

"But I must put on my slippers," she cried.

"You must do nothing of the kind."

"But I must."

"But you must not."

He picked up her wallet. She reached under the bed, grabed her slippers, and in an instant had them on her feet.

"Don't you think you might seek some other employment?" she asked. He looked at her without speaking. Then he returned to the bed, put his hand under the pillow, and confiscated her watch. Then, picking up his lantern and throwing an icy stare upon Mrs. Swan, he retraced his steps to Miss Stetson's room.

Apprehensive of his return, and divining his object, Miss Stetson had taken her watch from under her pillow, clutched it in her left hand, and, in a half reclining position hid the watch.

"Where is your watch?" he said, after he had searched under the pillow.

She told him she had none.

"On your honor?" he said, raising his eyebrows.

"I feared you might come," she replied, "and I left my watch at home."

He started to leave the room. Miss Stetson, who had collected her wits and had noted the peculiarities of the visitor, now remembered she had not had a full view of his eyes.

"Oh, are you going?" she asked. "What are you going to do now?"

He retraced his steps from the door and walked over to the bed and looked steadily at her. Then, without uttering a word, he left the room.

Miss Stetson sprang out of bed and started after him. Mrs. Swan emerged from her room and followed Miss Stetson. The procession marched to the head of the stairs in Indian file without uttering a word. Down stairs they went in the same order and in silence, through the lower hall to the back door, through which the intruder had made his entrance. In the kitchen he left his light. When he closed the door the women locked it. They also barred a window which had been carelessly left open.

Then followed hours of terror to which their interview with the burglar was but a circumstance. They feared to strike a light in their room because of the apprehension that he might return and shoot them. For an hour they sat in the gloom. Then Mrs. Swan summoned enough courage to open a window and sound a policeman's rattle, "which," said an Irishman to the correspondent of The New-York Times, "makes noise enough to waken the dead in the graveyard, if they was listenin'."

They shrieked "Help!" "Murder!" "Robbers!" without avail. They remained in this wearing suspense until daylight brought relief and permitted them to venture forth and shock the ears of the village with the story of the robbery.

That same night Mrs. Laura B. Field, daughter-in-law of David Dudley Field, was aroused from a sound sleep in the Laurel Cottage, which had been rented by the eminent jurist, by feeling a hand close over her mouth. At the same time another hand was groping under her pillow for her watch, which was valued at $1,200. The owner of the hands was on his knees at the side of the bed. His breath swept her face.

"You shan't have my watch!" she cried, throwing both arms around the neck of the burglar.

"Be quiet, or I will shoot you!" came the stereotyped expression.

"I won't be quiet and you shan't have my watch!"

"You must be quiet! Be quiet!"

She saw the watch within the muffled hand. She felt the cold pressure of the muzzle of the revolver against her forehead. He had changed his mask. A piece of black silk now covered his face. He arose to his feet. She maintained her grasp around his neck and was lifted until her feet were clear of the floor.

"Be quiet, or I shall shoot!" he said in low, deliberate tones. "There are two men down stairs."

"You shan't have my watch. You may shoot!"

"You will get hurt!" he exclaimed quietly, exerting himself to the utmost to shake himself free. "You will hurt yourself. Keep quiet! You will get hurt."

Across the room and into the hall the struggle continued, she hanging on with the frenzy and desperation of despair. Twice the mask was nearly torn from his face, and it was guarding this with one hand and holding the pistol to her forehead with the other that prevented him from freeing himself from his plucky grasp. Her shrieks in course of time had awakened Mr. Field's valet, who now rushed into the hall, pistol in hand.

"Shoot!" cried Mrs. Field to the astonished valet, who stood paralyzed to the spot not five feet away. "Don't mind me! Shoot! This man is a robber and he has my watch."

With a sense of the proprieties that was delicious, even if it were untimely, the valet cried, "I must get my wrapper," and departed for that indispensable article—to a valet—of wearing apparel.

The burglar by a violent exertion shook Mrs. Field from him and threw her forcibly against the wall, where she lay panting and bruised. In her plucky fight the flesh on her hands had been torn in places, her arms were swollen and discolored, and her nightdress was in shreds. The burglar ran down the stairs and as he darted out of the rear door the valiant valet, decorously robed in his wrapper, his whole being diffusing war and gore, plunged from the room which he had previously entered, leaped to the landing, charged down stairs as if a troop of cavalry were behind him, and in the same spirit that controlled Don Quixote on the occasion when he attacked the windmills, discharged his pistol through the front door.

The next morning Stockbridge, and, for that matter, the whole of the Berkshires, had something to talk about, and they have been talking about it ever since. Mr. Charles Butler promptly offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the burglar, the authorities added $500 more, and Mrs. Field $200. The State detective, Mr. Pease, came over from Lee and promptly said, with the sagacity of a clever detective, that the big reward spoiled the case, for the robber would hide his light for a time under his bushel. Two detectives ran up from New-York, and bolts, bars, locks, and guns were brought into requisition, as narrated in the opening paragraphs. And the village began to speculate upon the burglar—as to his being, his personality. For a time it was unsafe for a six-foot man of slender build to walk the streets of Stockbridge. Every tall stranger who came to town became an object of distrust and suspicion. A man who arched his eyebrows simply put himself on the road to the lock-up and to indictments and other unpleasant experiences. Even men in the village, residents of the place, of character, found themselves under the ban of suspicion at the hands of the more distrustful.

The general verdict was that the robberies were committed by one person, one who was thoroughly conversant with the construction of the houses and the habits of the occupants. This argument was further strengthened by the fact that he not only disguised his face, but covered his hands and feet as additional precautions against detection. It was also observed that every person robbed had received money from bank within twenty-four hours, or else was preparing to go to New-York, a journey requiring more money than the average Stockbridge citizen keeps in the house.

Several points indicated the burglar to be a novice. He used no regular burglar tools, no skeleton keys. He cut out no windows or panels of doors, climbed no piazzas, and broke open no cellar doors. Nothing was ever found to prove that he carried those simplest and readiest implements of a burglar's kit, a jimmy and a dark lantern. His only weapon was a pair of old scissors. If it failed to pry open a window he abandoned that job and sought another. For light he relied upon the lamps of the houses he visited. Unlike the professional burglar, who seldom burdens himself with a gun, and who will habitually run rather than take the chance of using it, even if cornered, this robber never operated without covering his victim with a cocked revolver.

All his victims bear witness to the soothing, almost mesmeric influences of his voice. Before he spoke they quailed before him in abject terror. His first words appear to have dispelled all sense of bodily harm and of fear and imbued his listener with a feeling not only of security but of confidence. His coolness, deliberation in word and act, impressed some with the suggestion that he was a professional man thoroughly conversant with human nature and the temperament of woman. Illiterate and educated agree on this point.

When Miss Stetson deliberately called him back in order to catch a glimpse of his eyes she noted that his dress was that of a gentleman, that his clothing was of mixed material and of fashionable cut, that his thre-buttoned cutaway coat fitted his figure to a nicety, and that his trousers were of a quiet pattern. He wore a white shirt. His eyes were dark, and mild and soft in expression. His ears were small and shapely, and his hair closely trimmed and dark colored. His figure was erect and was carried with dignity and ease. It was also noticed that he invariably drove off in a buggy and his horses were fast.

For nearly three months he has been quiet. The detectives have been quietly studying every slender man six feet in height from Great Barrington to Pittsfield. It is rumored that one day last week a notification was served upon a certain man in this vicinity that his absence from Stockbridge would be esteemed more highly than his presence. Stockbridge is now awaiting to see what six-foot man will take his departure. In the meantime the armed resistance, the locks, bars, bolts, and guns continue in commission, the New-York detectives pace the roads and streets with furtive glances at strangers, shotguns are kept loaded, night watchmen prowl over the lower floors of habitations, and there is no actual rest in Stockbridge except for those lying under the monuments in the graveyard.

A Fatal Fight in Midair.

Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

Cornichon, a young laborer, has been arrested for having pushed his master, a man named Rougier, off a scaffolding and caused thereby the latter's death. The tragedy happened at Levallois, a suburb of Paris. Rougier, who was a mason, was at work on the second story of a house in course of construction and Cornichon was assisting him. A quarrel suddenly arose between master and man, and they began to pommel each other.

A fearful struggle ensued on the thin planks forming the scaffolding, and Cornichon, maddened with passion, pushed his master over the boards. Rougier, in falling, clutched at his assistant, and the two men fell on the pavement beneath. The mason was terribly injured in the head, but Cornichon was only stunned. Rougier died in the Beaujon Hospital. Cornichon succeeded in reaching home after having recovered from the effects of his fall, and was arrested there by the Police Commissary of Levallois.

A Ferris Wheel for London.

One of the sights of the Chicago Exhibition is a monster iron wheel 248 feet in diameter, or a little higher than the inner dome of St. Paul's. Balanced on the wheel are a number of cars in which passengers are safely conveyed to the top of the wheel as it revolves, and down again. The magnificent view of the surrounding country is said to repay any trouble or expense to which visitors are put. In fact, so successful is the speculation that as much as $10,000 has been taken in in one day. This has excited the cupidity of speculators on this side of the water, and the London correspondent of the Sheffield "Telegraph" is informed that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of erecting a similar structure just outside London. As a novelty the venture is sure to be successful.

African Explorers Fighting Duels.

Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

There seems, as a rule, to be no love lost among explorers. Lately we had the affair between two officers in West Africa, one of whom lost his life by some mysterious means, which the Senegal authorities are endeavoring to elucidate. Now, two gentlemen, who were connected with the Maistre exploration party on the Atlantic side of the Dark Continent, have been quarreling over their rights in the matter of the publication of scientific notes, plans, and photographs.

These rivals, MM. Brunache and de Behagle, have had two duels with one another within a week. They first met a few days since on the Grande Jatte Island, and had a pistol encounter without any serious result. They afterward selected rapiers, and after a brisk bout both were wounded, M. de Behagle in the forehead, his opponent in the right little finger.

THE BORDEN MANSION EMPTY

THE TWO SISTERS LEAVE THE HOUSE OF TRAGIC MEMORIES.

Fall River Now Sees Them in a Residence More Congenial to Their Tastes—They Have Moved Into a More Fashionable Part of the City—Reports that the Old Home Is to be Torn Down to Make Room for an Office Building—What the Girls Have Inherited—A Generous Settlement.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 9.—Since that fateful June day, the longest of the year and perhaps the longest in the life of Lizzie Borden, when twelve of her countrymen declared she was "not guilty" of murder, as charged in the indictment, many changes have been going on in her affairs, and for the first time in many years she has found herself a woman of freedom. It was 4:30 of the afternoon of June 30 when the jury brought in its verdict in the Court House at New-Bedford, and forty-five minutes later the girl was on her way to the home which she had left ten months before a prisoner, accused of the gravest offense in the law.

For several weeks numerous and varied reports of her contemplated movements fluttered about Fall River and the rest of Bristol County, where interest in the historical murder lingers as strongly to-day, and the tragedy is discussed as frequently as it was six months ago. One rumor had it that the two Borden girls, Miss Emma, the elder, and Miss Lizzie, the more celebrated, were to spend the Summer in Europe, Bridget Sullivan, or Maggie, the former handmaiden of the family, going along as maid servant. But the girls have remained nearly all Summer in Fall River, and have lived and slept in the famous house on Second Street, where the two old persons were murdered.

Both are seen on the street almost daily, if they are in town, and it is not unusual for Fizzie to drive her buggy at full speed through the thoroughfares. She has never worn black, and Fall River discusses this phase of her character with no little indignation. "It was not to be expected that she would put on black for the stepmother, whom she hated," observes Fall River, "but common courtesy would suggest it in memory of her father." Emma Borden has always worn black since the day of the tragedy, and whenever the two sisters appear in public together, one in the habiliments of grief, the other in a suit of light-colored material, Fall River takes it all in, splutters about it, and thinks that, after all that has occurred, she might "wear a bit of mourning."

For twenty-one years the Borden family lived in the drab-painted house 92 Second Street, which was shot into notoriety on Aug. 4, 1892, when the discovery was made of the double murder. Years ago Andrew Borden's daughters became discontented with the house. It was not in a part of the city that suited their tastes. Of modern conveniences it was utterly lacking. It was roomy enough, to all intents and purposes, but it was not the home the young daughter of a half-millionaire of to-day could be satisfied with. The Borden daughters, with more or less chagrin, saw girls whose fathers' resources were not one-tenth of theirs lapped in luxuries which were denied them. Expostulation with the old man was thrown away. When one of his intimate friends suggested, ten years ago, that he ought to move into another part of the city for the sake of his daughters, the retired undertaker observed: "What is the matter with the house? It is good enough for me—good enough for any one to live in."

For him it was convenient enough. Within 200 yards of the City Hall and Police Headquarters, it was accessible to the bank of which he was President and to the institutions of which he was a Director. The blocks of valuable houses on South Main Street which he owned were in sight of it. The prediction was freely made when Lizzie Borden was acquitted that she never would return to it. In this, as in numerous other instances, this strong-willed woman has dissappointed the speculative public.

A month ago it was learned that the two Borden girls had purchased a house on French Street, at the head of Lincoln Avenue, in the fashionable part of the city, "where they ought to have been years ago," as one of their father's old friends put it. A broker effected the sale, and the price has not been divulged. The house was built five or six years ago and is stylish and comfortable enough for two young women with an income of $20,000. On Wednesday of this week vans drove up to the old house on Second Street, and the transfer of furniture began. Knots of curious people gathered on the opposite side of the street, and pedestrians paused long enough to scrutinize the house and the household effects. Work was resumed Thursday, and that night the Borden girls took formal possession of their newer and more fashionable quarters. The final wagonload was transferred yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon the house was locked. A rumor prevails here that, rather than let it continue as an object of curiosity to the idle and the morbid, the Borden girls will have it destroyed and erect on its site an office building.

It was the purchase of this house on French Street that convinced Fall River and the surrounding country that the girls "had come into their money." Neither Andrew Jackson Borden nor his wife, Abby Durfee Borden, left a will; at least none was ever found. His estate is reputed to be worth $400,000; hers $125,000. It will be remembered that during the trial counsel laid particular stress upon the fact that Mrs. Borden was killed first, thus preventing her heirs from laying claim to any part of her estate, because, in the absence of a will, her husband inherited all. The testimony of physicians showed that Mrs. Borden died from an hour and a half to two hours before her husband. This testimony was important in many respects. Had it been demonstrated that Mr. Borden had been the first to die, the widow would have come in for a large block of his estate, and as the Borden girls were only her stepdaughters, her relatives could legally claim her entire estate, to their discomfiture.

Alluding to this phase of the case, District Attorney Knowlton, in his argument for the Government at the close of the trial, had this to say: "Now, the old gentleman had a right to do as he chose about his property. He does not give up his right to dispose of it till he is dead, and not even then unles he chooses. She (Lizzie Borden) had repudiated her mother, and this hatred continued till we don't know how far it had gone. Now, to come back to that poor murdered woman. Had she an enemy in all the world? Was there any one to be benefited by her being taken away? There was, there was. It is hard to believe that property should cause this terrible crime. But one woman in the world believed that this dead woman stood between her and her father—was an enemy to her and a friend to her father, and had prevented him from giving her what belonged to her."

Under the law the two girls were entitled to the stepmother's $125,000 and their father's $400,000. Under date of Aug. 5, 1892, with the Clerk of the Probate Court at Taunton was filed a petition for administration by Emma L. Borden in the matter of the estate of Andrew Jackson Borden. Aug. 30, 1892, a decree was issued, and her bond was fixed at $50,000. Sept. 9, 1892, a similar petition was filed in the matter of the estate of Abby Durfee Borden. L. Elmer Wood, a lawyer of Fall River, was appointed. His bond was fixed at $500. The inventory filed with the court shows real estate of the value of $2,000 and the personalty at $1,716.05. The schedule of Mr. Borden's estate has not yet been submitted. Under the Massachusetts law the Administrator makes and returns to the court, within three months of his appointment, a true inventory of all the real and personal estate of the testator; he administers all the personal estate and the proceeds of any of the real estate that may be sold or mortgaged to pay debts; he renders upon oath a true account of his work at least once a year, until his trust is ended, and he pays to such persons as the court directs any balance remaining in his hands upon the settling of his accounts.

At one time the Borden girls were menaced with more law. Mrs. Borden's two sisters, Mrs. Fitch of this city and Mrs. Whitehead of Hartford, imagined they ought to receive and were entitled to some part of their sister's estate. They consulted Messrs. Jackson and Slade, the lawyers of this city. Counsel for the orphans, Mr. A. J. Jennings of this city, informed his clients that the case was perfectly clear, and that under the law all the estate money came to the daughters.

The impression in Fall River is that Miss Lizzie Borden was at first disposed to make a settlement of some sort, influenced by the views of her elder sister. At all events, no lawsuit will follow, for an adjustment satisfactory to all parties, and particularly generous on the part of the orphans, has been made—nothing more nor less than a complete and absolute transfer of the deed of all the property standing in Mrs. Borden's name at the time of her death to Mrs. Whitehead and Mrs. Fitch. A well-known lawyer of this city said to-day: "No doubt the Borden girls wished to avoid any litigation and notoriety, and they naturally shunned a fresh encounter with public opinion. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Borden's sisters had no claim upon the estate. Mrs. Borden died first and the girls' father, her husband survived her, and, therefore, inherited all her property. The girls were his natural and only heirs. It was presumption, pure and simple, for them to make claim upon the estate or the property. The conduct of the Borden girls in settling the matter quietly is certainly for the best, although litigation affecting either Borden's estate or his wife's might open up a disagreeable subject which has been much discussed. Was there ever a will? Many persons in Fall River hint that a will was destroyed, claiming that a person determined enough to commit a double murder would not hesitate to destroy a will, or two wills if necessary, for his comfort or future happiness."

The money that Andrew Jackson Borden first acquired as an undertaker and accumulated through years of thrift, carefulness of investment, and stinting his family of the actual necessities of life, is now beginning to circulate in a manner which the old man never dreamed of. His sisters-in-law by his murdered wife are enjoying the benefits derived from the $125,000 of their sister's estate and his daughters are in command of the principal and interest of the $400,000 which he left behind him in stock of the most solid institutions in Fall River, of gilt-edged bonds, and of real estate in the best part of the city. The orphans have shaken from their presence surroundings that must have been a continual nightmare to them. They are reveling in the luxuries of bathtubs, substantial food and plenty of it, the actual comforts of home life, and delicacies to which for years they were strangers. And they are at last living in a style becoming to their means and in a manner agreeable to their tastes.

Britons Need "Bevare o' Vidders."

From The London Telegraph.

Tony Weller has long been gathered to his fictional fathers, and therefore the news contained in the official returns of the last census of England and Wales that these divisions of one country contain 1,124,310 widows will not make him turn a shade paler. The number, however, is startlingly large, considering that there are only 484,990 widowers. Married men number 4,851,548, and married women 4,916,649.

At first sight—and the tables give no explanation beyond the bald figures—the disproportion seems to lead to the suggestion that some of the males had more than a legal share of wifehood; but it is really accounted for by the fact that many husbands were abroad as soldiers, sailors, or travelers, on the night when the returns were made, while their wives remained at home. The number of foreigners residing in England and Wales is given at 169,814.

Charcot's Death Foretold in Dream.

From London Truth.

Charcot scouted the old Greek idea that divine light often enters through the chinks of cracked brains. I wonder what he would have said could he have foreseen that on the morning on which he was found dead two of his "subjects," agitated and weeping, came from opposite wards into the matron's room. They had had fearful dreams. He was dead, for they dreamed they saw him a corpse. The housekeeper had that moment had, by telegram, the first news of the event.

CHILDREN WHO SUFFER from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia and Biliousness, if it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, the money is returned.

THE RUIN OF THE READING CO.

HOW ITS FUNDS WERE USED IN WILD SPECULATION.

The Treasury Filched to Place Mr. McLeod in Control of New-York and New-England—Selling Reading Securities Short to the Profit of the Company at the Expense of the Bondholders—The Operation Condoned and Assumed by the Present Management.

The story of Mr. McLeod's Boston and Maine speculations was concluded in The Times yesterday. The present management came into power as a protest against these very transactions and was expected to repudiate them, to contest any liability on their account to the bitter end, and to secure restitution to the company of the securities which had been unwarrantably removed from its treasury. The Times has told how, instead of doing this, the new administration allowed Mr. Prince to sell out the Boston and Maine stock at his pleasure, precisely as if the company's liability on the account were to be repudiated. Then suddenly and mysteriously a so-called compromise was effected with Mr. Prince whereby the entire loss on the account, $654,000, was accepted by the company. The only compromise visible was the one of principle which the new management made. But they did more. They schemed to pay Mr. Prince $186,000. To do this, Mr. Harris first signed a contract awarding this amount to Mr. Prince's firm as a commission. But Mr. Harris's co-receivers had unqualifiedly rejected this very claim, hence they were compelled to disavow his contract. Thereupon, in Mr. Prince's absence, a new claim was trumped up for him in the guise of "actual expense of carrying the loan." But such an expense never existed, had never been asserted by Mr. Prince, and for which Mr. Welsh had never seen a voucher to substantiate it. Still, the docile Mr. Harris, having signed one contract to give away $186,000 of the company's money as "commission," did not scruple to sign another one the same day, giving it away as an unvouched "actual expense." Could both of these contracts have been just and honest? The truth is, both were utterly pernicious from a moral or a business standpoint, and Mr. Harris must have known it.

The Boston and Maine account, however, by no means covered all the speculative loss incurred by Mr. McLeod and adopted and ratified by the new management. When Mr. Harris and Mr. Welsh entered the Reading administration they found in addition to the Boston and Maine a speculative account, ostensibly in New-York and New-England stock, in the office of Messrs. Ervin & Co., in Philadelphia. Mr. McLeod had bought for the Reading large amounts of New-England stock for the purpose of electing himself to the Presidency of that company on a fanciful plea of using that position to the ultimate advantage of Reading. It must not be forgotten that Mr. McLeod had cabled and written Mr. Rice in London in October, 1892, that Reading, without any guarantees or a dollar of liability, controlled through himself personally the Boston and Maine and New-York and New-England Railroads. Yet in that very month Mr. McLeod had withdrawn from the Reading treasury $300,000 collateral trust bonds and $30,000 general mortgage bonds belonging to the company, as margin on the accounts in which these stocks were carried.

This withdrawal of securities continued through subsequent months until it ran into millions. The account with Messrs. Ervin & Co. began on Oct. 24, 1892, with "short" sales of 3,000 shares, made evidently for the purpose of breaking the price. Thereafter there were purchased from time to time, up to and including Feb. 20, a total of 32,000 shares, of which 3,000 were necessary to make deliveries on the short sales. On Feb. 20, the day of the appointment of the receivers, 3,500 shares were purchased. Sales began on Feb. 27, when 18,000 shares were sold, the rest of the account being liquidated by the new management. Comment upon the business aspect or general morality of such miscellaneous stock speculation in the offices of brokers, on margin, in the name of a great corporation, for months, unknown to its Board of Directors, is unnecessary.

We come to those features of the account which make it of startling contemporaneous interest. From Mr. Rice's report on the Boston and Maine and New-York and New-England speculations, published May 16 of this year, it is learned that on Feb. 20 there were carried in this account 25,500 shares of New-York and New-England stock and that on that day there were purchased an additional 3,500 shares, making a total of 29,000, which cost about 47. The aggregate cost was therefore about $1,360,000. A stock as active as New-England is readily carried by brokers on a margin of 10 points. Therefore $300,000 would have been ample margin to protect the 29,000 shares, and as the stock fluctuated between 40 and 50 but did not fall below 40 previous to Feb. 20, an additional 7 points, or about $200,000 more, might have been required, making a total margin of about $500,000. On that day, however, according to Mr. Rice's report, Messrs. Ervin & Co. held $283,000 Reading collateral trust bonds, worth about $250,000, and $1,599,000 third preference income bonds, the price of which had never fallen below 40, worth, therefore, fully $650,000. In addition to this, there had been paid to Messrs. Ervin & Co. $143,000, the proceeds of a note negotiated by the company for that purpose, which, together with other small credits, would aggregate about $150,000. They thus held in value $1,050,000 margin on the account. Yet on Feb. 20 Mr. McLeod found it necessary to pay to Messrs. Ervin & Co. $250,000 additional in cash. Thus on that day Messrs. Ervin & Co. held $900,000 worth of securities and $400,000 cash, or a total of $1,300,000, as margin on an account amounting to only $1,360,000. In addition thereto they held all the New-York and New-England stock purchased under the account itself. In other words, the account, in the language of the Street, was overmargined to the extent of at least $700,000 or $800,000. This remarkable condition of affairs had always been a puzzle to every one that studied Mr. McLeod's queer transactions, and was commented upon at length editorially in The Times of May 20. The Times at that date called for full information from the new management, which had been in control over twenty days, intimating clearly what was patent to every intelligent observer, that this remarkable account covered other transactions of which the security holders had not been made aware.

The new management, however, substantially the same which exists to-day, has persisted in treating the Reading property as its own, has disregarded its obligations to the security holders as well as to the public at large, and has, in defiance of the most determined public opinion and in violation of the demands of justice, refused to shed light upon transactions that on their face showed irregularity. In this way they have committed themselves to the errors of the McLeod management, have identified themselves with it, and have given cause for the natural inference that by some sort of bargain, or by some other similar connection, they are obliged to cover up the very acts which they were selected to expose and rebuke.

Mr. Rice, however, has done the security holders and the public a service in laying bare the startling facts at the bottom of this peculiar New-York and New-England account. In his appeal to his fellow-security holders of Sept. 6 he says: "A portion of this margin at least was used by the company to make short sales of its own first preference bonds, an act that for its daring iniquity stands unparalleled." This, then, is the secret, or at least part of the secret, for the overmargin of the account.

It is scarcely conceivable that the President of a great corporation should, in its own name, make short sales of its own securities, thus seeking profit to the corporation out of the loss of its security holders. What the profit (!) derived by the company from this transaction may have been, the management has not deigned to inform the security holders. In fact, were it not for Mr. Rice, this heinous offense against both law and morals would have remained unknown. Now that it stands revealed, however, the very grave question arises as to the amount of securities that were sold short for the company under the circumstances, and it may very well be that both the account in New-England stock and the short account in Reading first preference income bonds may be found to have been so enormously over-margined as to leave ample security in the brokers' hands to protect additional short sales not credited to the company itself, but yet protected and covered by the company's cash and securities.

The whole proceedings connected with Mr. McLeod's mysterious and theatrical speculations in Boston and Maine and New-England stocks are so astounding that no one can claim to be surprised at any new developments. Each fresh revelation, however, serves only to emphasize the need for a complete and frank statement of the entire facts by a new and impartial management, which will have nothing in its past history to prevent it from telling the truth. It begins to look, from the fresh light thrown on the situation by Mr. Rice's last statement, as if the installation of a new management, which is the logical consequence of the facts he reveals, and the presentation to the public of all the facts connected with Mr. McLeod's irregularities would be but the precursor to a more rigid and more severe judicial examination in the interest not only of security holders but of the cause of justice. The matter has now gone too far to be checked. No management, no matter how rotten, no matter how determined, no matter how high its connections, can afford to let the statements of Mr. Rice pass without a full and complete answer. The truth must be known and the cause of justice vindicated.

A calm review of these speculations in Boston and Maine and New-England stocks shows that the present management has not confined itself to ratifying Mr. McLeod's acts, which even its own friends admit would be sufficient to forfeit all confidence in it. The management has revived and originated claims that Mr. McLeod rightfully repudiated and has sought to hide facts independent of these speculations which had no pretense of previous ratification by a Board of Directors to form a basis for an unholy compromise.

NEW REVENUE BOAT WINDOM.

A Comfortable and Speedy Boat with a Light Battery.

The new United States revenue steamer Windom is now on the slips of the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa. Special interest attaches to the construction of the Windom as tending to demonstrate the ability of Western establishments on the Mississippi River to engage in Government work.

The new revenue cutter Windom is designed for service in Chesapeake Bay. The specifications call for a vessel of 412 tons displacement at the mean load line, a length of 170 feet 8 inches over all, and an extreme beam of 27 feet 1 1-2 inches. The hold will be 13 feet 5 inches deep, and the normal draught, with fifty tons of coal on board, will be 6 feet 6 inches. The hull is being built of iron, and is divided into a number of water-tight compartments.

The engines were designed in the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department under the orders of Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy, Chief of the Engineering Bureau. The actual design work on the Windom's engines was performed by Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, United States Navy, at present on furlough as Chief of Engineering Construction at the William Cramp & Sons shipbuilding establishment, Philadelphia. The engines are regarded in engineering circles as more advanced in type than any in the revenue cutter service.

The Windom's engines are two in number and of the vertical, inverted-cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, the same which Engineer in Chief Melville has designed for the majority of the new ships of the navy. The high, intermediate, and low pressure cylinders of each engine measure, respectively, 11 3-4, 16 1-2, and 26 1-2 inches in diameter. The stroke is 24 inches.

The collective horse power of propelling, air-pump, and circulating-pump engines will be about 800 when the propellers are making 175 revolutions per minute. The speed of the vessel is assured to be 14 knots per hour.

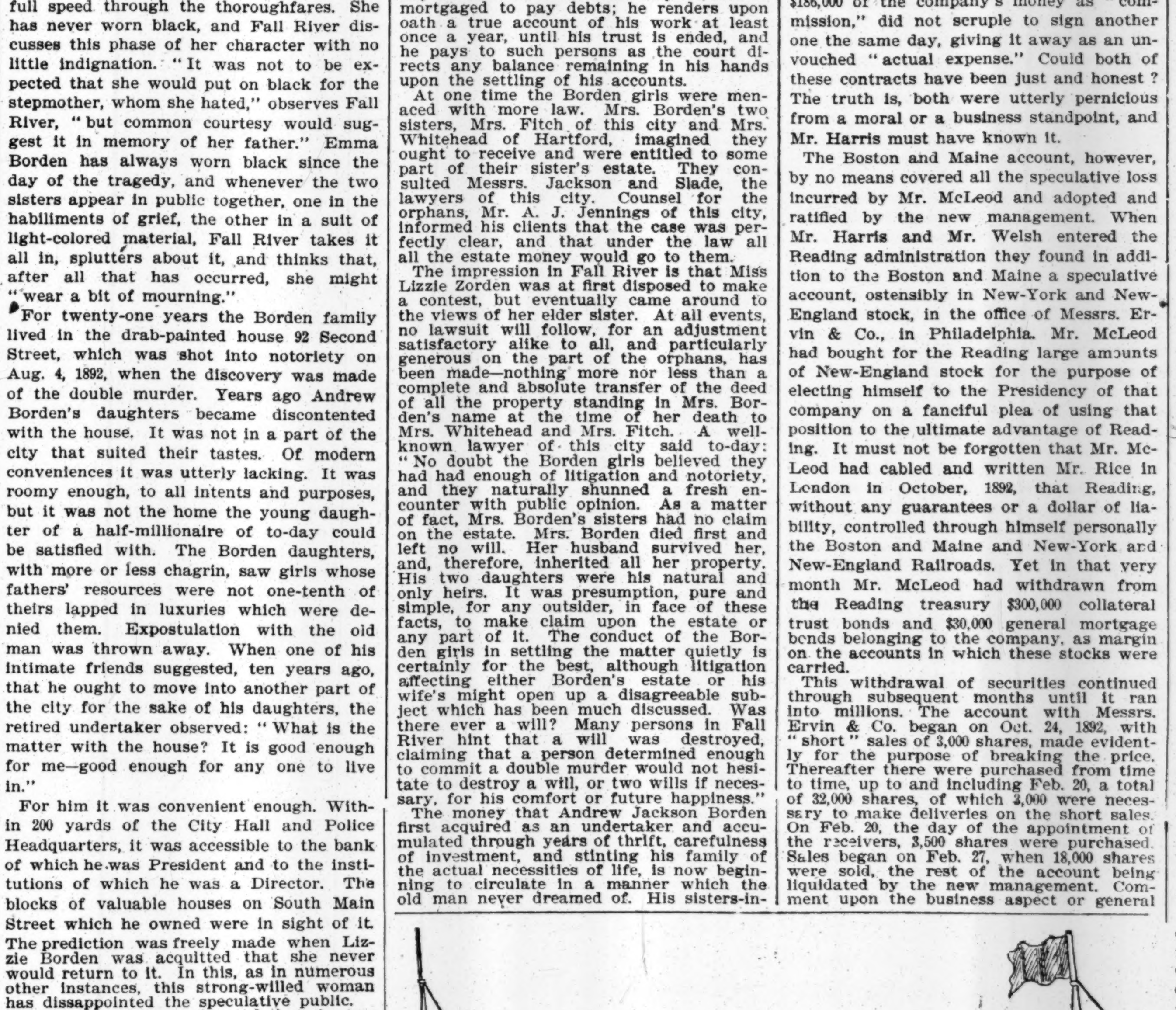
The condenser will have a cooling surface of at least 1,333 square feet, and there will be a combined air and circulating pump. The propellers will be of cast iron.

There will be one double-ended horizontal tubular boiler placed in a water-tight compartment. Its outside diameter will be about 12 feet, and its length 16 feet 6 inches over the heads. They are designed for a working pressure of 160 pounds of steam per square inch. The total heating surface will be 2,415 square inches.

The Windom when in commision will carry a crew of about forty-five officers and men. She will be given a six-pounder rapid-fire gun battery, and will be well provided with small arms of modern type Special attention is being paid in the new craft to providing roomy quarters for the seamen. The petty officers will be given staterooms opening out on the berth deck and fitted with hot and cold running water.

The contract calls for the delivery of the vessel during the coming Fall. The contractors must convey the vessel to Key West, Florida. She will be taken to the Gulf of Mexico down the Mississippi River. The builders apprehend no difficulty in effecting a passage.

The success of the Iowa Iron Works with the Windom will, it is contended in Government circles, demonstrate the ability of the Navy Department to obtain ocean-going vessels during hostile periods at points along the Mississippi. The principal officers of the Iowa Iron Works are E. M. Dickey, President; F. L. Dickey, Secretary and Treasurer, and William Thompson, Superintendent.



William Windom.

[From a Blue Print of the Constructor's Drawings.]

FATHER CORRIGAN'S SCHOOL.

HE WILL PROBABLY OFFER IT TO THE CITY OF HOBOKEN.

Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Wigger Said to Oppose the Priest's Plan for Having the Parish School Conducted as a Public School—Father Corrigan Claims He Has No Money to Continue the School—The City May Not Accept It—Sixteen Hundred Pupils to be Provided for If the School Is Closed.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 9.—There is considerable speculation at present as to what will become of the parochial school in connection with the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace. Last Sunday the Rev. Patrick Corrigan, pastor of the church, announced that the school would not be opened immediately, and in the meantime he was willing the children in the parish should attend the public schools, if their parents so desired.

Father Corrigan has made no other public announcement of the projects or affairs of the school. A number of rumors have, however, been circulating about the city during the past week, all of which tend to the opinion that the school will be closed permanently, at least as a parochial school. One story, which has gained credence among those who are supposed to possess knowledge of the matter, is to the effect that Father Corrigan is anxious to turn the schoolhouse over to the City of Hoboken and have it conducted as a public school, somewhat on the Faribault plan, promulgated by Archbishop Ireland. To attain this end, it was said, Father Corrigan had applied to Bishop Wigger of the diocese of Newark for approval of his scheme.

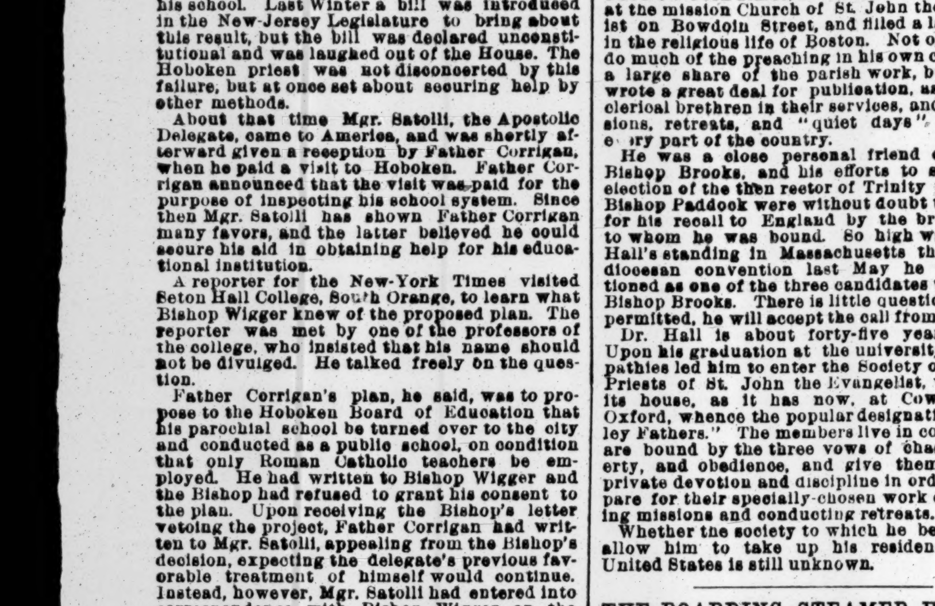
Father Corrigan has for some time been planning to secure State money for carrying on his school. Last Winter a bill was introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature to bring about this result, but the bill was declared unconstitutional and was laughed out of the House. The Hoboken priest was not disconcerted by this failure, but at once set about securing help by other methods.

About that time Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, came to America, and was shortly afterward given a reception by Father Corrigan, when he paid a visit to Hoboken. Father Corrigan announced that the visit was paid for the purpose of inspecting his school system. Since then Mgr. Satolli has shown Father Corrigan many favors, and the latter believed he could secure his aid in obtaining help for his educational institution.

A reporter for the New-York Times visited Seton Hall College, South Orange, to learn what Bishop Wigger knew of the proposed plan. The reporter was met by one of the professors of the college, who insisted that his name should not be divulged. He talked freely on the question.

Father Corrigan's plan, he said, was to propose to the Hoboken Board of Education that his parochial school be turned over to the city and conducted as a public school, on condition that only Roman Catholic teachers be employed. He had written to Bishop Wigger and the Bishop had refused to grant his consent to the plan. Upon receiving the Bishop's letter vetoing the project, Father Corrigan had written to Mgr. Satolli, appealing from the Bishop's decision, expecting the delegate's previous favorable treatment of himself would continue. Instead, however, Mgr. Satolli had entered into correspondence with Bishop Wigger on the subject.

When asked what he thought of the proposed plan, the Seton Hall professor replied that it was in direct opposition to all established precedent in Church government. Although purporting to be a modification of the Faribault system, it was radically different. In reality, it was a scheme to secure the conduct of a parochial school at public expense, and this was reprehensible in the extreme. Father Corrigan had been driven to some such scheme by the financial straits and their effect upon his congregation. His church is in financial distress, and, unless some means are found to continue the school at public expense, it will have to be closed.



Boarding Steamer Hudson.

In Hoboken this afternoon it was stated that Father Corrigan would make his proposition to the Board of Education Monday night. Nothing official has passed between him and the city officials regarding the matter, and no prediction could be obtained as to how the Board of Education would regard the project. Father Corrigan has refused to talk for publication about the matter.

Mayor Fagan was out of town, as was also President Russ of the Board of Education. Henry Hess, Chairman of the Committee on School Government, was seen at his place of business. Mr. Hess had heard that Father Corrigan intended to make some kind of a proposition to the board, but understood the priest would only insist on having a Catholic Principal engaged by the city, if the school was made a public school.

Mr. Hess could not say what would be done in such an event, but he did not think the plan would be adopted, as the parochial school is in the Third Ward, a portion of the city where additional school buildings are not needed. If it was in the First Ward, he thought the plan would be more favorably considered, as a new school building was needed there.

If Father Corrigan's plan is not adopted, the city Board of Education will at once make arrangements for accommodating the 1,600 children who attend the parochial school. If necessary, it is possible that a part of the unused armory building may be utilized for school purposes.

Members of Father Corrigan's church say there will be no necessity of closing the school, as the priest can secure all the money he wants. Others say the school has been a "white elephant" to the priest and parish, and they expect Father Corrigan to announce its permanent closing at to-morrow morning's services.

READY FOR THE CASTINE'S TRIAL.

The New Cruiser to Run Sixty Miles in the Sound Next Tuesday.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 9.—Lieut. Commander C. H. West, United States Navy, acting as assistant to the Lighthouse Inspector of this district, will take command of the lighthouse tender Cactus upon his arrival here from New-York to-morrow, and locate the buoys marking the course in Long Island Sound over which the new Government cruiser Castine will be tested.

The course will run from a point thirty miles directly west from a buoy located two miles off Horton's Point, L. I., terminating off Stratford. The cruiser, which is daily expected here, will run over the course and return. It is expected that the cruisers Montgomery and Marblehead will be tried on the same course.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Quite a little fleet will be necessary to keep the track for the Castine clear while she is being pushed by her contractors to exceed the Machias's record of 15½ knots, and thereby win a premium. To-day orders were sent to the Delphin, Vesuvius, and four navy yard tugs to be on hand off New-London Tuesday next to assist at the trial. The board will meet on the Castine that morning, and if the weather is favorable the result of her trial will be known that afternoon.

Stolen Money Recovered.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9.—At noon to-day Detective Dunn walked into Police Headquarters with $5,200 stolen from the Adams Express Company yesterday afternoon. Armed with search warrants Dunn and six patrolmen spent this morning making a search of Brehm's premises. Dunn noticed a place where somebody had been digging in the potato field. He put a shovel into the ground and brought out a tin can. In it was a big roll of greenbacks. Two hundred dollars more was discovered a few minutes later in a bureau drawer wrapped in a napkin. That leaves only $177 to be accounted for.

When Laughead was informed of the discovery he trembled like a leaf. Brehm seemed decidedly nervous, but insisted he could prove an alibi.

Savannah Raises the Quarantine.

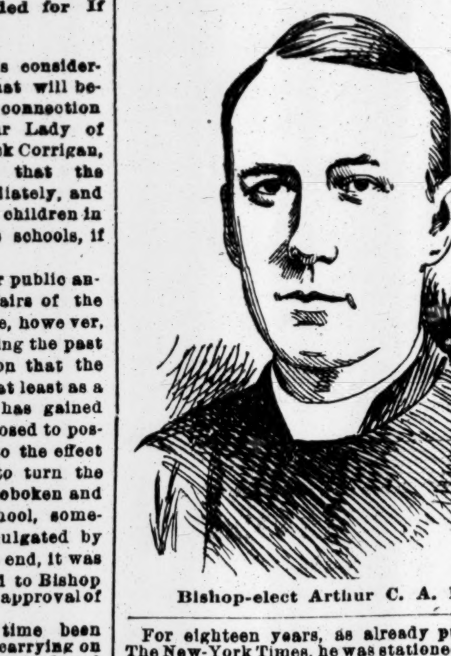
SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—Savannah to-day raised the quarantine on Brunswick, Tampa, Port Tampa, and Ybor City. Health Officer Brunner strenuously opposed it, but was outvoted by the Sanitary Board.

BISHOP-ELECT OF VERMONT.

Career and Labors of the Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Now in England.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The election of the Rev. A. C. A. Hall as Bishop of Vermont is a matter of great interest to Episcopalians everywhere, but particularly in this city.

To Bostonians his election affords great satisfaction, for previous to his recall to England, in the Spring of 1891, by the Cowley Fathers, or, more strictly speaking, the Society of St. John the Evangelist, of which he is a member, Dr. Hall was a power in the Church here and a most picturesque figure.



Bishop-elect Arthur C. A. Hall.

For eighteen years, as already published in The New-York Times, he was stationed in Boston at the mission Church of St. John the Evangelist on Bowdoin Street, and filled a large place in the religious life of Boston. Not only did he do much of the preaching in his own church and a large share of the parish work, but he also wrote a great deal for publication, assisted his clerical brethren in their services, and held missions, retreats, and "quiet days" in almost every part of the country.

He was a close personal friend of the late Bishop Brooks, and his efforts to secure the election of the then rector of Trinity to succeed Bishop Paddock were without doubt the reason for his recall to England by the brotherhood to whom he was bound. So high was Father Hall's standing in Massachusetts that at the diocesan convention last May he was mentioned as one of the three candidates to succeed Bishop Brooks. There is little question that, if permitted, he will accept the call from Vermont.

Dr. Hall is about forty-five years of age. Upon his graduation at the university his sympathies led him to enter the Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, which had its house, as it has now, at Cowley, near Oxford, whence the popular designation "Cowley Fathers." The members live in community, are bound by the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and give themselves to private devotion and discipline in order to prepare for their specially-chosen work of preaching missions and conducting retreats.

Whether the society to which he belongs will allow him to take up his residence in the United States is still unknown.

THE BOARDING STEAMER HUDSON.

Her Engines Models, but Her Hull Not Built for Speed.

The new United States boarding steamer Hudson, built by the Revenue Marine Service for duty at the port of New-York, is believed to be the best engined craft of her type in New-York Harbor. Her engines were designed by Commodore George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. They are duplicates of the engines of the new naval practice cruiser Bancroft.

The duty of the Hudson will be confined to carrying to incoming vessels boarding officers from the New-York Custom House. In this duty she will alternate weekly with the revenue steamer Chandler.

The Hudson was built by John J. Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 98 feet 6¼ inches; beam, 20 feet 6 inches; draught, forward, 7 feet 6 inches; aft, 8 feet 10 inches. The new vessel has a displacement of nearly 200 tons. The engines are of the triple-expansion type, the cylinders measuring respectively for high, intermediate, and low pressure, 13, 21, and 31¼ inches. The stroke is 24 inches. The engines are designed to turn up to 175 revolutions per minute. Steam is furnished from a Ward boiler of the type placed aboard the new United States coast-defense battle ship Monterey. The diameter of the Ward boiler aboard the Hudson is 11½ feet. The diameter of the tubes is 2 inches.

The Hudson is of iron. The speed on trial was 13.2 knots per hour as a mean of a four-hours' run. Were the hull lines of the Hudson only fairly good, her 500 horse power engines should be able, it is thought, to drive the vessel up to a speed of 16 knots an hour.

"LITTLE MOTHERS" ITS CARE.

Money Needed to Carry On a Good Work for Tenement House Children.

That excellent charity known as "Happy Days for Little Mothers" has accomplished its usual amount of good work during the Summer and desires to continue it up to October. To that end contributions are asked from the public. They should be sent to Mrs. J. H. Johnston, 305 East Seventeenth Street, the originator of the charity, or to George F. Vail, President of the Fourteenth Street Bank, who is Treasurer.

The "Happy Day" organization seeks the children of the tenements upon whom devolves the onerous duty of "minding the baby" and half of the burden of the housework. These little women are usually too young to work in a factory, and the result is that they often become the family drudges and have to wear the discarded clothing of the others.

The society takes them in hand, clothes them, and gives them an outing at the "Holiday House," Pelham Bay Park, where they romp about to their hearts' content, go in swimming, and have at least one substantial meal. The society gives a day's outing to from 100 to 150 children a week.

The outing for "ex-little mothers" takes place to-day.

Tried to Escape from the Tombs.

Warden Fallon of the Tombs reported yesterday to President Porter of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that a prisoner had made an attempt to escape. The prisoner was William Franklin, who is awaiting trial on charges of criminal assault. He was locked up in Cell No. 55, on the second tier of the old prison. He managed to break off a leg of the iron cot in the cell, and about 2 o'clock yesterday morning he proceeded to dig a way through the back wall of the cell. He made very poor progress, as he was able to dig into the wall only about a couple of inches.

The day keeper detected the attempt. The night keeper who was doing duty in that tier is George Reidel, and although Warden Fallon does not believe him guilty of gross neglect of duty in not discovering the facts during the night hours, he at the same time thinks he should have been more vigilant and careful while making his rounds. Consequently, Warden Fallon suspended Keeper Reidel from duty pending the action of the Board of Commissioners.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day are the following:

New-York.—G. A. Buck, Ardsley; George Purcell, Bedford; J. Sidney Quimby, Chappaqua; William B. Schnabel, Croton Falls; George Washburn, Pleasantville Station, and Ira McKeel, Purdy Station, all of Westchester County.

Connecticut.—Edgar L. Kenyon, Oneco.

New-Jersey.—William G. Cowgill, Paulsboro.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

GOSSIP AND INCIDENTS LAST WEEK.—Society people now in the country are beginning to think of returning to the city, and now they are flitting about from one locality to another killing time until it is the proper hour for returning to town. The cold weather of Monday gave an impetus to the hegira from the seashore to the snug nooks among the Berkshire hills. From different parts of the White Mountains comes the information that in a few days the hotels will be nearly emptied.

Lenox is rapidly filling up with those people who annually go there to watch the leaves take on their Autumn colors and to enjoy a month of gayety among the picturesque Berkshire hills. Money has been scarce, and the dining boards thereabout will not be spread with quite so many expensive things as usual, and the music will not play quite so loud and long as last Fall. As soon as Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes arrived from Europe last week and went straight to Lenox, plans were completed for the parade of the Mahkeenac Boat Club. It will be a gala occasion, and as interesting as Miss Furniss, Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Greenleaf, Philip J. Sands, Searle Barclay, David Wolf Bishop, and John S. Barnes can make it. Fifty craft have already entered for the parade.

On Monday night the residents about Stockbridge, Mass., had their annual torchlight parade and dance on Stockbridge Green. The paraders, about seventy in number, clad in their fantastic garments, presented an eerie appearance in the romantic Ice Glen, under the flickering yellow lights of the torches. It will be hard for a New-Yorker who has seen Joseph H. Choate lay down Blackstone in a court room to imagine the lawyer in a white high hat of 1840 design, long clawhammer coat, and striped trousers, with straps under his boots, representing "Uncle Sam." It is equally difficult to picture John Kohlsaat in the dress of a Highlander or Dr. Burnett as the Devil, or John H. Inman as a man-eating Zulu. But thus they all appeared on Monday evening, amid other persons as well known in society and business who were there in as ludicrous attire. After the parade the fantastic company danced around a bonfire of tar barrels on Stockbridge Green.

Arrangements are being made at Southampton for the Hunt Ball, which virtually closes the gay season there. Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turnure are among the leading spirits of the ball. On Monday De Lancey Nicoll narrowly escaped a serious accident while driving at Southampton. His carriage came into collision with that of Mrs. Charles Howell on the North Sea Road. The vehicles were badly damaged, but, fortunately, the occupants were given nothing worse than a bad shaking up.

Cooperstown, N. Y., has been quite a gay place this Summer. The locality has been growing in popularity for the past few years as a fashionable retreat. During the past week there have been several informal dancing and card parties and musicales.

A bit of gossip that started at Newport and reached this city last week consisted of a rumor that Theodore A. Havemeyer had determined to sell his Newport villa on Bellevue Avenue. The rumor is denied by friends of Mr. Havemeyer in this city. The rumor was started by the sudden departure of Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer for the White Mountains, for the sake of Mrs. Havemeyer's health, and gossipmongers made it appear that Mr. Havemeyer had grown tired of Newport, and consequently would sell his place.

There were four interesting weddings last week. Miss Annie M. Legg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, became the wife of Arthur Platt Howard at the Legg country house, Crestlawn, Tarrytown. The wedding breakfast was served on the wide piazza of the house. On Wednesday there was a double wedding in Brooklyn at 294 Clinton Street. Miss Alva Bowers became Mrs. Dr. Claude G. Johnson, and her sister, Miss Alice C. Bowers, became Mrs. Dr. Wilbur H. Seymour. The other wedding was that of Mrs. Henrietta Tilden Swan, niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden, to Samuel Milford Blatchford.

Four people prominent in New-York society died last week. They were Charles H. Berryman, who died at Newport; Frederick de Courcey May, who died on the Isle of Wight; Mrs. John F. Lawrence, who passed away at Fisher's Island, and Hamilton Fish. The death of the latter, ex-Secretary of State, will have a very depressing effect in society on account of the wide family and social connections of the venerable statesman.

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ENERGETIC LADIES OF SOCIETY.—Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., who lately became a partner in a millinery store on Fifth Avenue, is not the only lady in New-York society who has turned her energies to account in a time of need. Like Lady Walter Campbell, several New-York ladies have laughed at what Mrs. Grundy might have to say, and have received many encouragements from people in society who have no burdening thoughts of the morrow.

Not long ago Miss Helen Lawrence and Miss M. Barnwell opened a millinery and dressmaking store. Because of the wide connections and great popularity of the two young ladies society was treated to an unusually delectable morsel of gossip. Miss Lawrence and Miss Barnwell opened their store on the ground floor of the Girls' Co-operative Society Building in West Fifteenth Street, a few doors from Broadway. Miss Helen Lawrence is a daughter of the late Effingham Lawrence, once one of New-York's most wealthy citizens. Among her ancestors was Capt. Lawrence, the famous naval officer. Effingham Lawrence is her brother, and among her relatives are De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Clarence Mekim of Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Col. Fred Lawrence. Miss Lawrence and Miss Barnwell did not start as amateurs, but as professionals, and their main object was the making of money.

It was in February last that Miss Lawrence and Miss Barnwell decided to start a store, but several months before Miss Lawrence opened a millinery store in Flushing. In speaking of her venture, Miss Lawrence said to a friend: "We will try to follow artistic lines in our business, as Lady Walter Campbell has done in London. I have not thought of what my relatives think. You see there is the necessity, and I have well-established ideas of the business. I have had the necessary practice, and I have already received many promises of patronage; but I am not going to rely upon my connections."

Miss Cornelia Dorothy Chandler is another young lady of society who, through pluck and ingenuity, has adapted herself to circumstances. Miss Chandler is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Chandler of the United States Navy. She spent some months among the Japanese and had frequent access to the Court of the Mikado, associating with the imperial family of Japan and becoming a favorite with the Emperor, who was a personal friend of Rear Admiral Chandler. Being of a quick and retentive mind, Miss Chandler remembered all she had seen, and when misfortune came she made a practical use of her Japanese associations. Last Spring Miss Chandler made her début in this city in her talks in costume of Japanese Court life at the Woman's Club. She also entertained large audiences at the houses of Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and many other prominent ladies in society, all of whom are her personal friends. In her delightful chats, full of personal reminiscences about Japan, Miss Chandler was very successful.

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PERSONALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti will soon be back from Europe. Mrs. Ruperti was Miss Sallie Nicoll, daughter of William C. Nicoll and sister of De Lancey Nicoll. The wedding took place last May at the Nicoll home, 259 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, who have been dividing their Summer between Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor, are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who are in Chicago, will return to the city in time to witness the international yacht race. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew F. Graham and the Misses Graham have left Saratoga for the Berkshires, where they will remain until October, when they expect to go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Page Brown have arrived at Normandie-by-the-Sea from California, and will be the guests of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Brown's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., expect soon to leave Bar Harbor and open their home at Rye for a month. Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Johnston are expected back from Europe late this month. Miss Edwards, Mrs. Johnston's sister, will be introduced into society this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer have left Newport for the season and will spend the remainder of the out-of-town season in Westchester. Frederic R. Coudert has joined his family at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and Louis C. Ledyard have also gone to Bar Harbor.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN CITY HOUSES.—The homes of fashionable people along Fifth Avenue are being overhauled. The home of George Kemp, at 720 Fifth Avenue, is being washed and touched up. The whole front of the house is obscured by a mass of scaffolding. James R. Roosevelt has been making some changes in the interior of his house. John Jacob Astor's new mansion at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street is slowly rising above the massive foundation which it took three months to construct. The real beauty of Elbridge T. Gerry's white stone mansion, a few blocks below, can now be seen. The house is one of the most imposing residential structures along the avenue. The massive marble Metropolitan Club at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue catches the glance of every passer-by. The building is impressive for its simple and immaculate elegance. Work is at present being centred about the entrance on Sixtieth Street. Four marble shafts have been placed at the four corners and the caps are being carved. The whole wall of the house on Sixtieth Street, adjoining the club property, has been faced with marble. The scaffolding and the big board fence have been pulled down from the Cornelius Vanderbilt residence, and the great gray château stands out more beautiful and larger than ever. A year will elapse before the house will again be habitable, for work on the interior is still going on. The Augustus Gurnee house is also being overhauled.

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MEMENTOS OF ROYALTY.—Fortunate is the modern New-York clubman who can show his friends some little memento of British royalty. One clubman, who is the subject of much envy for his easy motions in the german, has in a glass case a partially-smoked cigarette. One end is black. The other end is chewed, and in the centre are the impressions left by the fingers of the smoker. It is with great pride that the clubman says that the cigarette once rested between the lips of the Prince of Wales. The same clubman can boast of a cigar presented to him by the Prince, and of a trousers button which an overstrained suspender worn by his Royal Highness tore from its fastenings. There is a young lady at Newport, well known in society, who displays to her best acquaintances a small piece of lace declared to have come from the honiton lingerie of the Princess of Wales. A gentleman who is at present at Newport possesses a pen and holder once used by the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, son of the Prince of Wales.

POOR ELEVATED TRAIN SERVICE.

Fewer Trains Than Usual, and Yet There Is Talk of More Curtailment.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company ran fewer trains than usual during last month. It means, nevertheless, to curtail its train service still more. The midsummer schedule, which went into effect Aug. 1, reduced the number of trains on the west side roads by ten. Although the officials will make no statement on the subject, it is a well-known fact that several trains were taken off earlier in the season.

The continuance of the Summer schedule during the Fall months has resulted in overcrowding the trains at certain hours of the day. This is no doubt due to the early rush back to town, but there is a rumor among trainmen on the Sixth Avenue road that one car is to be taken off every five-car train.

The elevated railroad company has been in the habit of increasing its train service about Sept. 1. This year it does not seem to have done so. The trainmen, who are not supposed to know much about the matter, but who occasionally tell what they do know, in spite of the edict of the company forbidding it, say the number of employes has been cut down.

It is also said the shops at the upper end of the road are being run but two days a week, and a general curtailment of expenses has been taking place all along the line.

General Manager Hain some time ago told a reporter for The New-York Times he intended to make something of a curtailment on the road during the Summer, but he would do so without lessening the number of trains.

Patrons of the road who board the trains in the morning at the One Hundred and Fourth, Ninety-third, and Eighty-first Street stations say the train service has been so curtailed that it is difficult to secure a seat during commission hours.

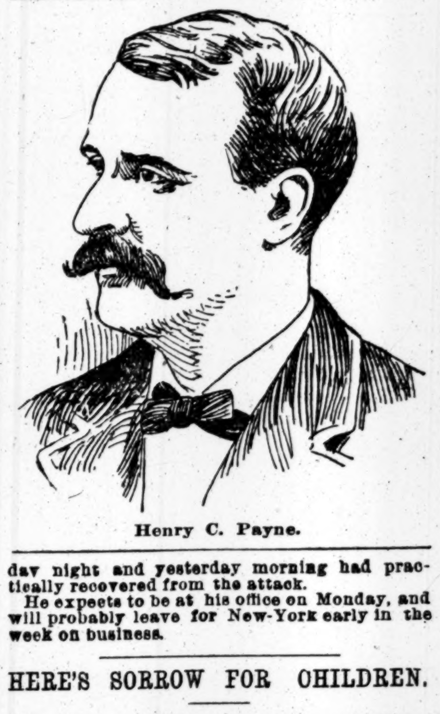
The company claims the depression in business has caused a decrease in elevated traffic, but the trainmen remark significantly that the "decrease" has not lightened their labors any.

HENRY C. PAYNE RECOVERING.

His Illness Not Very Serious and He Will Soon be About Again.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—Henry C. Payne, who suddenly became ill on a St. Paul Railroad train while on his way home from Chicago Thursday afternoon, will be out in a day or two.

He was a victim of intestinal colic, the result of an acute attack of indigestion. Mr. Payne enjoyed a sound and uninterrupted sleep Thursday night and yesterday morning had practically recovered from the attack.



Henry C. Payne.

He expects to be at his office on Monday, and will probably leave for New-York early in the week on business.

HERE'S SORROW FOR CHILDREN.

Glen Island, of Many Attractions, to Close Its Season Tuesday.

Next Tuesday will be the last day of a most prosperous season at Glen Island. A greater number of persons than ever before have visited the island during the season, and the several special features of the place have fully retained their popularity. Considerable additions have been made both to the fish tanks and the menagerie. Several new kinds of fish have been placed in the tanks and the management intends to amplify these features of the island still more next season.

The popularity of the island as a family resort has steadily grown. Every day family parties ranging from the little group of mother, baby-in-arms, and little toddler, to the cheerful gathering of several generations, have landed with ample lunch baskets, and spent the day by the water with great enjoyment.

In Little Germany the crowds have grown in size, and their patronage of the established dispensaries of the place has been so liberal that the plaintive cry of "Now, then, who wants the waiter?" has become as infrequent in that jovial neighborhood as the shrill scream of the kingfisher, or the laugh of the light-flying loon, preferring lonely coves where man with his vanities is less in evidence.

The beauties of Glen Island as a place to take a small boy for an outing are unsurpassed. It is estimated that a moderately active boy will lead his father a course of twenty-five miles in eight hours at Glen Island over rock, sand, and turf, besides riding fifteen miles on a flying horse and five miles on a donkey with a back like the steep roof of an old-fashioned corncrib, and that there are interesting things enough on the island to stimulate such a boy to ask from 10,000 to 15,000 questions, none of which can be answered in a way thoroughly to satisfy the boy.

Look Out for This Husky Young Man.

Secretary Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society has sent the following letter to the office of The New-York Times:

"Will you please caution your readers against a tall, slender young man, with black hair, a husky voice, and a coughing habit, against whom we have already twice warned the public some months since, when he was victimizing church members whose names he procured from church year books surreptitiously procured, and again the managers of charitable societies and institutions, whose reports were similarly collected? He is now paying his attentions to the King's Daughters and visiting their circles both in this city and the suburbs. He assumes the rôle of a consumptive and begs for clothes and money to reach some sanitary resort, to which he never goes. If any one to whom he applies will hand him over to the police and notify the Charity Organization Society it will undertake to suppress his dishonest operations."

Low Death Rate in Hamburg.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has sent a pamphlet to its agents calling attention to the excellent sanitary condition of Hamburg. The pamphlet contains a letter from W. Henry Robertson, United States Consul at Hamburg, to Assistant Secretary of State Josiah Quincy, in which he speaks of the low death rate of the city, notwithstanding the published reports to the contrary. The letter says the city should now receive full credit for its improved condition.

The circular gives the death rate of the different large cities in this and foreign countries. It shows that the death rate in Hamburg is lower than in many cities in this country which are rated as healthy and as having a low rate of mortality.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5.25 ₱ 1,000; up-river hard, $4.25@$5; Jerseys, $4@$4.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20. ....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c ₱ bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c ₱ bbl, and do, finishing $1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10.... Laths are worth $2@$2.15 ₱ 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c ₱ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is quiet but firm at 17⅛c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 2,000 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5@10 points advance as following the cables. Havre was steady and ¼f up. Hamburg was quiet at ½ pfennig advance. September deliveries stood at the close at 15.80@15.90c, (selling at 15.80@15.85c for 500 bags,) October at 15.90@15.95c, (selling at 15.90@15.95c for 750 bags,) November at 15.60@15.65c, December at 15.50@15.60c, (selling at 15.60c for 500 bags,) January at 15.35@15.45c, February at 15.20@15.30c, March at 15.15@15.25c, (selling at 15.25c for 250 bags,) and May at 15@15.10c....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 140,977 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 51,724 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday 11,127 bags.

COTTON—Futures were moderately active, and closed steady at an advance of 10@12 points on the Government report showing the crop condition at 73.4 ₱ cent., against 80.4 last month, and 76.8 last year, with local shorts covering freely....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 123,400 bales....September deliveries stood here at the close 7.91@7.94c, October at 8.01@8.02c, (selling at 7.88@8.05c, for 10,600 bales,) November at 8.19c, (selling at 8.04@8.22c for 12,800 bales,) December at 8.32@8.33c, (selling at 8.16@8.35c, for 27,400 bales,) January at 8.43@8.44c, (selling at 8.27@8.46c for 55,400 bales,) February at 8.52@8.54c, (selling at 8.42@8.55c for 2,900 bales,) March at 8.62@8.63c, (selling at 8.46@8.63c for 11,200 bales,) April at 8.71@8.72c, (selling at 8.72c for 100 bales,) and May at 8.80@8.81c, (selling at 8.66@8.82c for 3,000 bales.) ....And for prompt delivery 881 bales sold to spinners at ⅛c advance; middling, 8⅛@8⅜c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The firmer views of millers tend to check the demand, and the business for the day was light....Sales were about 12,700 pks, including 3,900 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3@$3.30, 2,600 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.60@$3.70, 1,500 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3.15, 300 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.75, 1,600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.45; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 1,700 bbls No. 1 at $2.50@$2.65, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, 50 sacks fine at $1.80, rye mixtures at $2.70, 300 bbls supers at $2.25@$2.30, 500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.65. ....Arrivals since our last, 6,249 bbls and 20,854 sacks, and export clearances hence, 7,938 bbls and 19,035 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 57,838 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.90@$3.25, and fancy at $3.30....And of CORN-MEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 94c; fine yellow, $1.05....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 85c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 80@85c.... COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ₱ 100 ℔....RYE dull; weak; Western and State quoted at 49@50c, from track and for boatloads.... BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was very quiet at an advance of ¼@½c, with the close firm....Sales, 112,000 bushels, of which 88,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 71c, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do at 71c, delivered; 48,000 bushels ungraded red at 68@70½c, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 5⅛c under December, delivered. Millers bought 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at 71c, delivered, or 4⅞c under December....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 70½c, store; do, late September, at 71⅞c, afloat; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 72c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 71¾c....The clearances hence since our last were 113,939 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 421,911 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 242,325 bushels, and in the interior 325,105 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 294,797 bushels....Options were very dull, and closed at ⅜@½c advance on large clearances for the week, better cables, firmer West, and shorts covering on an expected bullish crop report. ....Future sales were 410,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels September at 70¾@71¼c, closing at 71c; 60,000 bushels October at 71⅞@72¼c, closing at 72⅛c; 300,000 bushels December at 75⅝@76c, closing at 75⅞c; 20,000 bushels May at 82¼@82⅜c, closing at 82⅜c....The curb was firm; September, 71c; October, 72⅛c; December, 75⅞c; May, 82⅜c.

CORN—Spot was ¼c higher and firm, with a light demand....Sales, 40,800 bushels, of which 40,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48½c, delivered next week, and 24,000 bushels do at 48⅝@48¾c, delivered. The trade bought 800 bushels No. 2 mixed at 49¼c, delivered. ....The receipts for the day were 41,700 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 98,991 bushels, with, in the interior, 527,123 bushels....The clearances hence were 9,138 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 33,917 bushels....Options closed strong at an advance of ⅛@⅜c on firmer cables, expected bullish crop report, better West, and shorts covering, with trading very dull....The sales of options were 385,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels September at 47¾@48c, closing at 47¾c; 140,000 bushels October at 47⅝@48c, closing at 47⅞c; 135,000 bushels December at 48¾@49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c; May at 50⅝@51⅛c, closing at 51⅛c....The curb was dull; September, 48c; October, 47⅞c; December, 49⅛c; May, 51c.

OATS—Spot were moderately active, and again advanced ½@1c....Sales, 82,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35½@36c for 45,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35c; No. 2 white clipped at 37c; No. 3 do at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 34c; No. 3 do at 33c; rejected white at 35c; rejected mixed at 32c; No. 2 Chicago at 35c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed at 34@35c for 3,000 bushels, and track white at 35@40c for 24,000 bushels....Options were quiet and unchanged to ⅛c higher as following corn and the West....Sales of options, 80,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels September at 32@32¼c, closing at 32¼c; 40,000 bushels October at 31½@31⅝c, closing at 31⅝c; November closing at 32¼c; December closing at 33c; 30,000 bushels May at 36½c, closing at 36½c....The receipts here to-day were 64,850 bushels; exports, 20 bushels.... The curb was steady; September, 32¼c; October, 31½c; November, 32⅛c; December, 33c.

HAY AND STRAW—Prime hay is firm. Straw is steady. Hay, No. 1, is worth 85@90c ₱ 100 ℔; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 70@75c; hay, clover, 65c; hay, shipping, 65@70c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 60@65c; short rye straw, 50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

HOPS—The demand is slow, and the market shows less firmness, though unchanged....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 19.80c bid.... Copper firm at 9.60c....Lead steady at 3.90c.... Spelter quiet at 3.90c.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was quiet and without changes of features of importance. A small quantity of prime yellow was reported sold at 38c. Prime crude was quoted nominally at about 30c. Lard oil was dull, but steady, at 64@65c. Linseed oil was in active demand at 37c for American. Other oils were quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products at the West was slow, but prices made further improvements on buying by a few shorts to cover contracts, stimulated by the advance in corn. At the close of 'Change pork was up 12½@35 points, lard was higher by 5@17½ points, and short ribs showed an advance of 10@20 points....PORK was fairly active and firmer; sales, 600 bbls; quoted at $16.25@$17.25 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $18@$19 for family mess....DRESSED HOGS were in moderate supply, and with a fair demand prices were steady; quoted at 8⅜@8½c for 160-℔ average, 8c for 200 ℔, 8⅛@¼c for 180 ℔, 8½c for 140 ℔, 8½@8⅝c for 120 ℔, and 8⅝c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were 35,000 head....CUT-MEATS were in limited request, but firm; sales, 4,000 ℔ pickled bellies, 10-℔ average, at 13c; 4,000 ℔ smoked do at 13¾c, and 500 pickled hams at 10½c; closing at 12½c for pickled bellies, 12-℔ average; 10@11c for pickled hams, and 6¾@7c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices sales were made of 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16-℔ average, at 9½c; 50 tcs do do, 12-℔ average, at 10¼c; 150 tcs skinned do at 9½c, 100 tcs California cut sweet-pickled hams at 7c, and 75 tcs New-York cut sweet-pickled shoulders at 6¾c.... BEEF was quiet and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were quiet, but steady, with, at the West, $16.50 quoted, while here $17.50 was quoted.... LARD—Western steam was dull, but prices advanced 5@10 points in response to stronger advices from the West and in sympathy with the rise in corn; cash was dull, and quoted nominally unchanged at $8.75. Options—No sales; September closed at $8.75 and October at $8.55. City steam was firm, but quiet, at $8@$8.25; sales, 60 tcs; refined was firmer, but at the advance the demand was slow, closing at $9.30 for the Continent and $9.60 for South America; compound was firm at $7.75@$8....TALLOW—There were no further sales reported, and the close was unchanged and steady at 4 13-16c for prime city....STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull and quoted nominally unchanged at 10¾@11c. Oleo stearine was in limited supply and firm at 10½c....BUTTER—There is less doing to-day, but a firm feeling prevails over fine creamery on account of the short supply, and it is difficult to buy under 27c. The few lots of fresh State dairy arriving sell quickly. Western extra creamery, 27c; do, poor to prime, 18@25½c; do, June, at 22½@24c; State creamery at 26½@27c for extra tubs and 26@26½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 25c; do, poor to prime, 17@23c; imitation creamery, 16½@21c; Western dairy, 15½@19c; Western factory, 15@18c.... CHEESE—The market is well sustained on the very moderate supply of full cream, but there is very little doing to-day. Full cream State is within the range of 7¾@9¼c for large white, 7¾@9½c for colored, and 8¾@9¾c for small size; part skims at 2½@6c, full skims at 1@1½c....EGGS—The market does not change; receipts continue moderate, and there is a fair inquiry for fancy. State and Pennsylvania, 19c; Western, 17¼@18c; Western seconds, ₱ case, $3@$3.50.

RICE—The market remains firm and the demand is good for small lots....Domestic, poor to choice, 2⅝@5½c; Patna, 4⅛@4¼c; Japan, 4¼@4⅝c.

SUGAR—Values remain unchanged and steady, but no business reported for the day....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3½c....Refined in demand, and prices are firm....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5½c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c....Stock of sugar here to-day, 2,884 hhds and 328,092 bags, against 1,946 hhds and 303,928 bags same day last year.

FREIGHTS—The berth market remains very dull and also weak, room for the principal transatlantic ports being in liberal supply and the offerings of freight light. The demand for steamers to load full cargoes grain is likewise light, and it is doubtful if a better rate than 2s 6d ₱ quarter could be obtained to Cork for orders. Petroleum freights are inactive, but full previous rates are demanded by vessel owners. The general market is quiet and about steady. In the absence of engagements reported, berth rates for grain are quoted nominally; to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Avonmouth, 2¼d; to Leith, 3¾d; to Hull, 3¼d; to Newcastle, 4d; to Hamburg, 60 pfennigs; to Rotterdam, 6¼c, and to Cork, for orders, 2s 7½d. Charters: A British steamer, with sugar from north side Cuba to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston at 8/9@10c; a British steamer, 687 tons, West India time charter, at £400 per month; an American ship, with wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool at 26s 9d; a British ship, with deals from West Bay to west coast England at 38s 9d; an Italian bark, with 15,000 cases petroleum from Philadelphia to Cagliari, for orders, 12c; a Norwegian bark, with lumber from Pascagoula to Buenos Ayres at $12.50; a British bark, with lumber from Dorchester, N. B., to Buenos Ayres at $7.75, or Rosario at $8.75; a schooner, with lumber from Boston to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres at or about $7.25@$7.50; a British schooner, with lumber from Charleston to Barbadoes at $8; a brig, with general cargo from Boston to Port Spain at $1,100 loaded, discharged and port charges; a schooner, with logwood from Port de Paix to New-York or Philadelphia at $3.25; a British schooner, with coal from Port Johnson to St. John, N. B., at 75c; a schooner, with coal from Port Liberty to Lynn at 60c; a schooner, with ice from Rockport to Morehead City, N. C., at 80c; a schooner, with fertilizer from Boston to New-York at 90c and discharged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Was Strong, Corn Active and Firm, and Provisions Higher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Only a moderate amount of business was transacted in wheat to-day, and the feeling developed was rather strong. The principal feature was the strength to the low grades. The opening on December was about ¼c higher than yesterday's closing, advanced ⅛c more and then receded ⅜c, rallied ⅝@¾c, receded ⅜c, held steady and the closing was about ½c higher than yesterday. The strength was induced by the advance in railroad stocks, rather steady cables showing some advance and liberal exports. Besides, some parties were calculating on the Government report showing a smaller yield than that indicated in the percentages of last month. Some operators rather look for some improvement in the condition of Spring wheat, while others do not. The general expectation is that the visible supply will show a decrease of about 250,000 bushels. The New-York Bank statement made a favorable showing, and this helped the market, although a feeling of uncertainty pervaded it. Receipts at Chicago were 135 cars, 3 cars over estimates.

Corn was fairly active and firm, a good business being transacted. The market opened at about the closing prices of yesterday, and soon afterward sold off a fraction, when the demand improved, and the price advanced ½@⅝c, reacted ¼@⅜c, ruled steady, and closed with ⅛c gain. The Michigan crop report was decidedly bullish, and shorts, in anticipation of a bad Government report this afternoon, were disposed to cover. Local operators were inclined to even up, though this was no indication of liquidation of long property bought this week. Receipts—693 cars—were 82 cars short of expectations. Cables were firm, and outside domestic markets steady. There was some rain in the Mississippi Valley and in Southern Illinois, but this had no material influence, as it still remained dry throughout the rest of the corn belt.

Oats—There was a moderate trade in oats, but the range was narrow. There was some buying by elevator men and by shipping houses, which had the effect of strengthening the near futures more than the later ones. May was a trifle weak and ⅜c lower early, but reacted ⅜c and closed barely steady at 1-16c below yesterday. Receipts were 304 cars, 14 over estimates.

Provisions—The speculative market for hog products ruled steady early, but there was very little trading in the absence of offerings and outside orders. It was long, however, before the market became moderatively active all round, the steadiness early resolving itself into strength mainly on a little buying. Everything was higher. The market continued to rule firm and closed steady. The closing prices showed a gain of 15c each in October pork, lard, and ribs. Other deliveries varied from this. January pork closed 25c higher.

Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 175 bushels; corn, 820 bushels; oats, 320 bushels; hogs, 32,000 head.

Freights—The demand for vessel room was fair, and rates on corn to Buffalo firmer at 1½c; wheat was 1½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept	65⅜	65¾	65⅜	65¾
Oct	66⅜	66¾	66⅜	66¾
Dec	69⅞	70¼	69⅞	70⅛
May	77⅛	77⅝	77	77½
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛
Oct	40	40⅛	40	40⅛
Dec	40⅜	40¾	40¼	40⅝
May	44⅛	44⅜	43⅞	44¼
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept	25⅛	25¾	25⅜	25½
Oct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25¾
May	31	31	30⅝	30⅞
Mess pork, ₱ bbl—				
Oct	$14.30	$14.50	$14.30	$14.45
Jan	13.00	13.30	13.00	13.25
Lard, ₱ 100 ℔—				
Oct	8.07½	8.20	8.07½	8.17½
Jan	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.55
Short ribs, ₱ 100 ℔—				
Oct	8.15	8.40	8.15	8.27½
Jan	6.92½	7.07½	6.92½	7.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 65½@65¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 57½@63¼c; No. 2 red, 65½@65¾c; No. 2 corn, 40⅛c; No. 2 oats, 25½@26¼c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $16.10@$16.15; lard, ₱ 100 ℔, $8.35@$8.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.10@$10.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@$10.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	119,052	150,153
Corn, bushels	450,182	199,699
Oats, bushels	351,357	159,482

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Spring wheat higher; good inquiry; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 71½c; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 68½c; 28,000 bushels do, 68¾c; 2,000 bushels do, 69c; 48,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67⅝c; 40,000 bushels do, 67½c, all old wheat; closing, No. 1 Northern, spot, 69c; do, old, cost, insurance, and freight, 67⅝c; do, new, 67⅜c; no other grades offered; Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 3 extra red, 65c; No. 1 white, 68c asked. Corn quiet; unsettled; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, 45¾@46c; 5,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 44@44½c; 18 cars No. 3, 44c, in store; closing, No. 2 yellow, 46¼c; No. 2 corn, 44⅝c; No. 3 corn, 44½c, asked. Oats strong; offerings light; sales, 7 cars No. 2 white, 31½c; 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 27½@27¾c; 8 cars No. 2 white, 31¾c; white, in store, 31¼c; closing, No. 2 white, No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 28c asked, track; No. 2 white, store, 31¾c. Rye—No. 2 quoted at 48c; no offerings spot. Flour firmer; best Spring, $4.20@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; good demand; unchanged. Canal freights firm; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3⅜c; seed, 3¾c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls; wheat, 264,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 193,000 bushels; corn, 16,600 bushels; seed, 16,600 bushels. Rail—Flour, 58,000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 92,000 bushels; oats, 136,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Flour—Demand from local buyers light, and while mills generally insisted on at least 10c advance on new shipments of desirable trade brands, there was enough stock available at old rates to meet limited wants of trade. The outlook is regarded as more encouraging, owing to advancing season, improving financial situation, and ruling low prices of flour. Wheat—Option market firm and ¼c higher, in anticipation of less favorable bureau reports. Export inquiry moderate and orders, as a rule, below views of sellers. No. 2 red, September, 68⅞@69c; October, 69⅞@70c; November, 71¾@72c; December, 73½@73¾. Corn—Option market advanced ⅛c on bullish crop advices and light offerings, but not much disposition to trade; export demand continued light; local trade supplies light, and car lots firm, but quiet; No. 2 mixed, September and October, 48@48½c; November and December, 48⅜@48⅝c. Oats quiet, with free sellers of car lots at unchanged prices; options shade firmer, but dull: No. 2 white, September, 34@34¼c; October, 34¼@34½c; November, 34½@34¾c; December, 34½@35. Butter quiet, but firm; Pennsylvania creamery extra, 25½@26c. Sugar—Refined firm and in fair demand; no change in quotations. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls, 1,500 sacks; wheat, 15,300 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels; oats, 29,400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 26,800 bushels; corn, 7,700 bushels; oats, 27,600 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Flour steady; unchanged; receipts, 11,546 bbls; shipments, 22,925 bbls; sales, 450 bbls. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot, and September, 66½@66¾c; October, 69⅜@69⅝c; December, 73@73⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 65½@65¾c; milling wheat by sample, 68@69c; receipts, 51,840 bushels; shipments, 244,423 bushels; stock, 688,139 bushels; sales, 103,000 bushels. Corn firmer; mixed, spot, 48c bid; September, 47½@48c; October, 47½@47⅝c; year, 47½c, asked; white corn by sample, 51c; yellow do, 50@51c; receipts, 32,251 bushels; stock, 127,488 bushels; sales, 52,000 bushels. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 35@35½c; No. 2 mixed Western, 31½@32c; receipts, 26,922 bushels; shipments, 50,000 bushels; stock, 291,759 bushels. Rye dull and steady; No. 2, 52@53c; receipts, 260 bushels; stock, 14,497 bushels. Hay steady; good to choice timothy, $14@$15. Grain freights dull; unchanged. Provisions—Texas mess pork, $18; bulk meats, loose shoulders, 9¼c; long clear, 11½c; clear rib sides, 11c; sugar pickled shoulders, 8¾c; sugar cured smoked shoulders, 9¾c; hams, 12¾@13¼c. Lard, refined, 10¼c. Butter active; creamery, fancy, 26@27c; do, fair to choice, 23@24c; do, imitation, 20@22c; ladle, fancy, 18@19c; good to choice, 16@17c; store packed, 16@18. Eggs active, 16½@17c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes fair, 19c; No. 7, 17¼c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Market not so active as yesterday, but remains steady. Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; fancy, $3.15@$3.50; family, $2.75@$3. Wheat—Receipts small. Market barely holds its own at 58½@59c for No. 2. Corn—Market firmer: No. 3 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 mixed, 43c; mixed ear, 44c. Oats—Market took another jump and oats are 1c higher. Rye—The trade remains steady at 50c for No. 2. Pork—Sales of mess pork at $15.50; clear mess, $16.50; family pork, $15; clear family, $18.50. Kettle Lard—Sales of steam leaf, 8½c; kettle-dried, 8¼c; leaf lard, 8¾c; bakers' lard, 8½c. Dry-salt meats steady; sales of shoulders at 8½c; short rib sides at 10c for partly cured, 10¼c for cured to smoke; short clear sides 10¼c for partly cured, 10½c for cured to smoke; boxed short clear sides, 10¾c. Bacon steady; loose shoulders, 9½c; short rib sides, 10¾c; short clear sides, 11⅜@11½c. Short clear bacon, 11⅜c; boxed lots, 11⅝@11¾c. Whisky—Sales on basis of $1.12.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—Flour quiet; steady with a fair jobbing trade; receipts, 1,920 bbls; shipments, 4,724 bbls. Wheat higher; receipts, 103,644 bushels; shipments, 12,232 bushels; September closed, 61¼c; October, 62⅞c; December, 67@67⅛c; May, 74¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 53,200 bushels; shipments, 37,194 bushels; September closed, 37⅜c; October, 36c; December, 35⅝c; year, 35½c; May, 39⅜c. Oats very dull; feeling weak; receipts, 25,300 bushels; shipments, 16,810 bushels; September, 25c; October, 25¼c; May, 30½c. Pork—New selling at $17; on orders, $17.25@$17.50. Lard—Prime steam, $8.25. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c; longs and clear ribs, 10¼c; shorts, 10⅜c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 9c; longs, 11¼@11⅜c; clear ribs, 11¼@11⅜c; shorts, 11⅜c. High wines steady at $1.12. Wool—Market better; no change in values.

PEORIA, Sept. 9.—Corn active; higher; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38c; receipts, 28,600 bushels; shipments, 6,500 bushels. Oats active; higher; new No. 2 white, 26⅜c; new No. 3 white, 26⅛c; receipts, 70,400 bushels; shipments, 49,500 bushels. Rye nominal; receipts and shipments, none. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines; receipts, none; shipments, 900 bbls.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 9.—The following is the print cloth statement: Production, 90,000 yds; deliveries, 96,000 yds; stock, 452,000 yds; sales, 101,000 yds; spots, 44,000 yds; futures 57,000 yds; market steady; price, 2¾c for 64x64s.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 517 bales; gross, 532 bales; exports, to the Continent, 100 bales; coastwise, 754 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 35,835 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 2,618 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,442 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 17,369 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,586 bales; sales, 779 bales; to spinners, 29 bales; stock, 24,932 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	*Cows.*	*Veals and Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*	*Hogs.*
Jersey City	306	..	7	1,999	1,138
Sixtieth Street	831	3	135	3,372	....
Fortieth Street	....	..	....	....	800
Hoboken	475	..	....	424	....
Total	1,612	3	142	5,795	1,938

BEEVES—Receipts were 90 cars: 18 cars at Jersey City, 43 cars at Sixtieth Street, and 29 cars at Hoboken; 47 cars for export, and 43 cars for slaughterers. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef at 9c ₱ ℔, and American steers at 9½@11c, estimated dressed weight. In addition to the shipments already reported, the Wells City will go to-day with 1,400 quarters for N. Morris. No trading. Feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 26 cars: 9 cars at Jersey City for the market, 15 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 4 cars, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to butchers. Market steady for sheep; lambs weak in anticipation of a heavy run on Monday. Sheep sold at $3.40@$4.25 ₱ cwt for common to good, lambs at $4.50@$6 for common to choice, culls at $3.75. *SALES.*—D. HARRINGTON—1,177 Kentucky lambs, 68 ℔ average, at $6 ₱ 100 ℔; 75 do, 68 ℔, at $5.50; 747 do, 60 ℔, at $5.25; 109 do, 55 ℔, at $4.50; 133 Kentucky sheep, 105 ℔, at $4.12½; 110 do, 94 ℔, at $4; 89 do, 102 ℔, at $3.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—26 Western sheep, 97 ℔, at $4.25; 116 do, 98 ℔, at $4. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—120 Indiana sheep, 103 ℔, at $4; 27 do, 98 ℔, at $4; 37 Kentucky do, 104 ℔, at $3.40; 197 Indiana sheep and lambs, 84 ℔, at $3.50; 42 Indiana lambs, 65 ℔, at $6; 162 Kentucky do, 68 ℔, at $5; 223 do, 70 ℔, at $5.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—237 Kentucky lambs, 65 ℔, at $5.75; 227 do, 72 ℔, at $5.75; 237 do, 69 ℔, at $5.50; 109 Indiana do, 65 ℔, at $5.50; 39 culls, 47 ℔, at $3.75; 80 Indiana sheep, 101 ℔, at $4.10.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market weak and ¼c ₱ ℔ lower; grassers sold at $2.25@$2.50 ₱ cwt, veals at $6.50@$7.25. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—26 veals, 174 ℔ average, at 6¼c ₱ ℔; 96 grassers, 201 ℔, at 2¾c; 36 do, 160 ℔, at 2¼c. HUME & MULLEN—12 veals, 154 ℔, at 7¼c. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—6 veals, 140 ℔, at 6c.

HOGS—The arrivals were 13 cars, 7 cars at Jersey City and 6 cars at Fortieth Street; none for sale; market steady at $5.80@$6.60 ₱ cwt.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef firm, with city-dressed native sides at 6½@8½c ₱ ℔, fancy stock at 8¾c, Chicago dressed at 6½@8¼c, Texas and Colorado sides at 5½@7c; dressed mutton firm at 6@8½c; dressed lambs steady at 8@11c; dressed calves dull and lower; country-dressed veals at 7@10½c, city dressed at 8@11½; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4@6c; little calves at 4@6c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,640 head; total for the week thus far, 16,100 head; for same time last week, 15,440 head; consigned through, 2,500 head; to New-York, 1,920 head; on sale, 140 head; market opened steady, with a fair demand; closed firm; good fat cows, $2.90@$3; fair, $2.50@$2.75; light steers, $3.60@$3.65; good to choice veals, $5.50@$6.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,650 head; total for week thus far, 55,550 head; for same time last week, 61,800 head; consigned through, 4,050 head; to New-York, 2,550 head; on sale, 3,600 head; market opened steady for light grades; strong for mediums; quality not as good as formerly; closed firm; all sold; corn fed Yorkers, $6.45@$6.50; grassy, $6.30@$6.40; good mediums and mixed, $6.20@$6.30; good heavy, $6@$6.20; pigs, $6.40@$6.50; roughs, $4.50@$5.50; stags, $3.25@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,200 head; total for week thus far, 38,200 head; for same time last week, 30,000 head; consigned through, 4,400 head; to New-York, 3,800 head; on sale, 1,800 head; market opened and closed steady; all sold; good fat mixed sheep, all ewes and wethers, $3.75@$4; common to fair, $3@$3.50; good to choice lambs, $5.25@$5.60; fair, $4.50@$5; Canada lambs $5.50@$5.70.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts light; market strong at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and 15@20c higher; extreme heavy, $6@$6.20; medium tops, $6.40@$6.50; light tops, $6.40@$6.50; heavy Yorkers, $6.50@$6.60; pigs and light Yorkers, $6.50@$6.60; grassers, as to weight, $6.20@$6.40; roughs, $5@$5.75. Sheep—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; common to extra steers, $2.90@$5.45; stockers and feeders, $1.85@$3.25; cows, heifers, and bulls, $1.10@$3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady to weak; heavy, $5.30@$6; choice assorted, $6.15@$6.25; common to choice mixed, $6.05@$6.10; light, $5.70@$6.10; pigs, $5.40@$5.80.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and steady at 30c. Resins firmer, but quiet at $1.05@$1.10 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 26c bid. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Turpentine firm at 26c; held higher. Resin firm at 80c; good strained held higher.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c bid. Resin firm at 90c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, August and September shipment, 41s 6d ₱ quarter. Linseed oil, 21s 1½d ₱ cwt.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 24.—Sponge and tortoise shell markets—No change since last report. Exchange market very much disturbed by financial depression in the United States. The premiums on exchange have not advanced, but the supply is small and not equal to demands.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(*Should be read* DAILY *by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.*)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 16 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

SUNDAY.—At 8 A. M. for PROGRESO, per steamship Mexico, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico";) at 3 P. M. for COSTA RICA, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON, per steamer from North Sidney.

MONDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 6:30 P. M. for CHINA and JAPAN, per steamer from Vancouver, (letters must be directed "via Vancouver.")

TUESDAY.—At 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree";) at 12 M. for CURAÇAO and MARACAIBO, per steamship Hollinside; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Franklin, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 6:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, (except Jeremie,) and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Athos; at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 6 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO CUBA, per steamship Valencia; at 2 P. M. for PUERTO RICO direct, per steamship Centurion.

FRIDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. for BRAZIL, per steamship Rosse, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para, Ceara, and La Plata countries must be directed "per Rosse";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica via Limon must be directed "per Alvena";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Lucania";) at 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Arizona";) at 7:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland";) at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Southampton and Bremen; at 9 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Amerika, (letters must be directed "per Amerika";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURAÇAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curaçao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 P. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Manitoba; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Nicaragua, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1893.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

SOME INDICATIONS SHOWING A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Constant Inquiries for Property—No Great Bargains in the Operators' September Lists—The Matter of Rentals of Dwellings—Harlem's Great Business Street—Belief that the Interest Rate Will Come Down—Suburban Property Sales—An Odd Feature of the New Dispossess Law.

Most of the real estate brokers and operators who have been out of town for the Summer began to put in an appearance during the past week, and the remainder will doubtless be on hand and ready for business by to-morrow. Inquiries are made almost daily for property by persons who are supposed to be ready and willing to buy, and some negotiations are reported by nearly all the brokers. There are instances where buyer and seller are not far apart, but the disposition seems to be to pay no more than is absolutely necessary. Bargains are looked for, but up to date they seem to be rare. The September lists of property, prepared by operators and sent in printed form to brokers, certainly contain no bargains. One of the most enticing bits shows a return of about 5 per cent. net on an investment of about $75,000. What private offerings there are make no better showing.

Renting is going on with good results. There has been an active demand for residences at from $1,200 to $1,800 per year, and the supply of this kind of houses has been much too small. Prices have been well maintained up to date and there has been no evidence of an inclination on the part of landlords to make concessions. This is true especially of flats in anything like desirable situations. Collectors of rents report also that, as a rule, they are not meeting with unusual tardiness of payments from tenants.

There is a demand in Harlem for small houses at from $600 to $900 per year, which comes from persons who are tired of living out of town or in apartment houses. They are getting what they want in many, but not in enough, instances. The limit of what they are willing to pay seems to be $900.

The mention of Harlem naturally recalls its most prominent thoroughfare, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. In some quarters there is a disposition just now to believe that this street was rather unduly "boomed" a year or so ago, and a casual inspection which shows the "to let" sign on several rather good stores seems to bear out this idea. The better judges of the facts decry the proposition. Mr. F. A. Black, one of the shrewdest and most observing of the real estate men in the neighborhood, says it is a mistake to suppose that the street has lost, or is in danger of losing, any of its advantages for business. "Persons who have failed in business on the street," said he yesterday, "have done so because they have had insufficient capital, have failed to persist, or have not provided what was wanted. The biggest of the dry goods houses on the street, which started in to give Harlem people as good and as varied an assortment as they could find elsewhere, has just found it necessary to enlarge its building by two additional floors."

The money question, which to real estate men means what the rate of interest on loans is to be, is still a matter of absorbing attention. All the evidences during the week have pointed toward easier money. There has been less of a disposition to insist on a 6 per cent. rate of interest for loans, and a general belief has arisen that no such rate can be maintained for any length of time. The facts forming a basis for this belief are not hard to find. When the senseless hoarding of money has ceased and investments are again sought, mortgages on city realty will naturally commend themselves as a favorite form because of their great safety. Then, too, estates turn to this form and much money will be available from this source. The savings banks, which have been clamoring at the doors of successive Legislatures for new kinds of securities in which to invest their funds, will, moreover, hardly be able to do so in the future if they turn the cold shoulder to 5 per cent. mortgages on real estate. Long-term mortgages at 4 and 4½ per cent. are among the things which real estate men generally believe are among the October probabilities.

The demand for cheap lots which has never ceased, even during the period of the greatest depression, still seems to hold good. On Labor Day, at one of these suburban sales, thirty lots on the Pelham Road were sold at auction in thirty minutes for $150 each. The higher-priced lots went rather slowly. In all 193 lots were disposed of at an average rate of $180 each, and the purchasers, as a rule, were not residents of the neighborhood. Two more notable suburban sales are scheduled for the next three weeks by Mr. James L. Wells, and some really desirable property is to be put on the market, as the advertising columns of this paper will show.

Peculiar to itself as it is in most things, the Bowery has a distinction when it comes to real estate. This is that, while in other localities the newer and more modern buildings are easiest rented, the reverse seems to be the case with regard to the Bowery. The signs indicating lack of tenants seem on that thoroughfare most numerous on the new buildings. This state of affairs is only temporary, however, and the near future will doubtless show the new buildings adequately tenanted, and, as a result, the tearing down of many of the old rookeries, to be replaced by more modern business edifices.

The auction sales for the past week aggregated $230,476.11 as compared with $287,375 for the corresponding week last year.

Notices of foreclosure were filed last week in forty cases. These include liens as well as mortgages.

The Directors of the new Grand Central Real Estate Exchange held a meeting on Friday to perfect arrangements for an early beginning of business at the quarters on East Forty-first Street. The rooms are in shape for auction sales, and facilities are to be provided for making them a centre of information for suburban and other property.

The radical and rather startling innovation made by the last Legislature in proceedings for the summary dispossession of tenants for non-payment of rent, which seems thus far to have attracted very little attention, was the subject of adjudication, probably for the first time, in a case tried before Judge Lynn in the First District Court yesterday.

These proceedings are confined exclusively, in this city, to the District Courts, and heretofore the only question to be passed upon in any case was whether any rent was due. If the court determined that question affirmatively, the tenant must vacate the premises or tender what was due, and if that could not be ascertained without a judicial inquiry he must appeal to a court of record to determine the amount. The tenant could not set up a counter claim for moneys due him from the landlord, nor could he plead as a defense the failure of his landlord to perform any covenant in the lease, such as one to alter, enlarge, rebuild, or repair the premises. It has not infrequently happened that, in proceedings of this character, the tenancy, under a long lease, of a very valuable warehouse or large office or apartment building has been involved, where the controversy embraced complicated equitable questions between the landlord and his tenant. If the case was allowed to go to trial, the District Court Judge, having no equitable jurisdiction, could take no cognizance of the conflicting interests, and if he found any portion of the rent reserved in the lease to be unpaid he was constrained to issue his order putting the landlord in possession. The only way for the tenant to secure an adjudication of the whole controversy was to apply for an injunction in a court of equity, restraining the proceedings, and before that court have it determined whether he, as a matter of justice and equity, was exonerated from the claim made by the landlord by reason of some equitable defense or counter claim.

Under the law as amended, a District Court Judge, whose jurisdiction has heretofore been restricted to $250, may, apparently, in a summary proceeding, award judgment in favor of a tenant who interposes a counter claim for thousands of dollars, even though the rent for non-payment of which the tenant is in default may amount to a comparatively small sum.

The new enactment is contained in Chapter 705 of the Laws of 1893, and is in the form of an amendment to Section 2,224 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It provides that the tenant may, in his answer to the landlord's petition, set forth "a statement of any new matter constituting a legal or equitable defense or counter claim," which "may be set up and established in like manner as though the claim for rent in such proceeding was the subject of an action."

Joseph L. Colby and Charles L. Colby, as landlords, brought summary proceedings in the First District Court to dispossess Annie Petchaft for failing to pay $100 rent due for August for three lofts at 281 Church Street. The tenant, by Simon Sultan as attorney, answered that the landlords had failed to keep their covenant to repair the roof and skylight of the building after notice to do so; so that in June last a mass of rainwater came upon the tenant's goods, and the resulting damage was $1,800. This sum was interposed as a counter claim, and an affirmative judgment was asked for for $1,700 and for a dismissal of the proceedings. Joseph A. Kent, on behalf of the landlord, contended that the amendment was inoperative because it did not in distinct terms confer any authority upon the court to render judgment upon a counter claim in these proceedings.

Judge Lynn, when the amendment was first called to his attention, expressed astonishment at the extent and scope of the changes made. Though he thought the wording was somewhat indistinct as to the power of the court to award judgment, he held that as the law not only gives the right to set up the counter claim, but to "establish" it, it must be presumed that the court was given the right to render judgment thereon. He held, further, however, that the tenant had failed to establish a valid counter claim, no negligence on the part of the landlord being shown; and the law being that where the landlord covenants to repair, and does not, the tenant must either make the repairs at the landlord's expense or recoup the diminution in value of the premises. He cannot omit the repairs, the court said, and hold the landlord for damages resulting from injury to his goods by a rainstorm. Judgment was therefore given for the landlord.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

A List of the Auction Offerings, All in Legal Proceedings.

The sales of real estate at auction announced for the present week are all in legal proceedings and will be held in the Trinity Building Salesroom. Next week will begin the regular sales of property voluntarily put on the market. Details of all sales are subjoined:

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,768.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Coffin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $5,853.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, three actions, John E. Ward, referee, 202, 204, and 206 East Twentieth Street, south side, beginning 90 feet east of Third Avenue, each about 15.10 by 92, three four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $8,660.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 322 and 324 East Sixtieth Street, 303.6 feet west of First Avenue, 55.4 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $5,459; on prior mortgage, $32,000.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 441 and 443 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 260.4 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 40 by 92, two five-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment, $2,970; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, east side of Broadway, 31.9 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 32.11 by 101.4 by 80 by 65. Due on judgment, $8,652.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 307 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet east of Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,270; on prior mortgage, $13,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee, three-story brick dwelling, south side of East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 166.8 feet east of Brook Avenue, 16.8 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,928.20.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West Eighty-fifth Street, 102.2 on avenue by 100 on street. Due on judgment, $18,000; on prior mortgage, $45,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 406 to 410 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 75 by 98.9, six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,743. The same property was advertised to be sold under another foreclosure on April 26, and that sale was adjourned until Sept. 27. It comprises the buildings intended for the stables of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railway.

Wednesday, Sept. 13.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William P. Prentice, referee, 141 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 448.10 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 33.5 by 134.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,824.

Thursday, Sept. 14.

By James T. McQuillen of D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, four actions, R. Duncan Harris, referee. The parcels affected are: 219 West Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, due on judgment, $14,286; also, 219 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 31.3 by 100.5; plot adjoining to the west, same dimensions, and plot of same dimensions on south side of West Sixty-ninth Street, beginning 218.9 feet west of Tenth Avenue, the numbers being, respectively, 206, 208, and 212 West Sixty-ninth Street, and each lot containing a five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment on each, about $27,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 108 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, beginning 122 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 22 by 133.4 by 22 by 135.3, five-story brownstone dwelling, with right of way to the rear through an alley, and subject to another right of way. Due on judgment, $26,585.

Friday, Sept. 15.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles J. Breck, referee, 215 Henry Street, north side, 69 feet east of Clinton Street, 25.4 by 85, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,275; on prior mortgage, $26,000.

By William Kennelly, judicial sale, Edward Jacobs, special guardian of A. D. M. and W. I. Defandorf, infants, 236 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2, three-story brick building.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

Ludlow St, w s, 50 ft n of Canal St, 25.5x irregular; Jacob Postel to Julius Schweitzer	$38,500
Columbia St, e s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Julius Schweitzer to Jacob Postel	24,500
Lewis St, e s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; Lewis Kenlowitch to Esther Herskowitz	25,000
Forsyth St, 145; J. Levy and others to Nathan Schanaupp	21,600
40th St, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Thomas Farrell to William H. Bogert	1
Same property; William H. Bogert to Longacre Realty Company	1
27th St, n s, 118 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Charles F. White and wife to Longacre Realty Company	1
10th Av, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 100.5 to 53d St x w 100x100.5x50x100.5 to 52d St x50x100.5x100; William H. Ricketts, referee, to George B. Juckett	160,500
10th Av, s w corner 52d St, 49.7x60x25.5x60x25.5x100x100.5x100; same to same	97,600
1st Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 124th St, 25.2x100; Solomon Jacobs to Esther Goldstein	1
117th St, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Adolf Green to Henry June	1
118th St, 368 West; William H. Bogert to Thomas Farrell	1
Morningside Av East, s e corner of 124th St, 29x88; Longacre Realty Company to Charles F. White	1

Recorded Mortgages.

Altieri, Pasquale, and wife to Pasquale Caponigri; s s of 112th St, e of 1st Av, 1 year	$4,000
Bogert, William H., and wife to Thomas Farrell; s s of 40th St, w of 8th Av, 2 years	1,500
Brown, James, and wife to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 77th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	5,000
Cannon, Fannie, to W. H. Payne; Berrian Av, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 3 months	5,000
Fisher, Henry J., to R. L. Wensley; w s of 1st Av, s of 34th St, 2 years	1,500
Herskowitz, Esther, to Lewis Krulewitch and another; e s of Lewis St, n of Stanton St, (two mortgages,) installments	4,242
Jordan, Rosia, to R. S. Jacobus; n s of 29th St, w of 8th Av, 3 years	14,000
Jackett, George B., to J. J. Jones and another, trustees; 10th Av, n w corner of 52d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	242,000
Junge, Henry, to Adolf Green; s s of 117th St, e of 2d Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	4,000
Larkin, Martin C., and wife to Maximilian Polsenski; w s of Broadway, adjoining land of George Greer, 5 years	3,000
Orcutt, Susan, to J. & G. Charlton; s s of 149th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	16,200
Postal, Jacob, and wife to Julius Schweitzer; e s of Columbia St, n of Rivington St, 1 year	800
Thurston, Bertha E., to Elizabeth Delacey; n s of 148th St, w of Amsterdam Av, demand	1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

108th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 150 ft front; Yellow Pine Company against Frederick Rohrs, owner and contractor	$1,363
89th St, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; same against same	483
88th St, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 325 ft front; Stewart Ceramic Company against John S. Casey, owner; Louis Roller, contractor	884
Same property; J. L. Mott Iron Works against same	700
83d St, 113 and 115 East; Hatfield & Landon against John W. Livingston, owner and contractor	79
57th St, 462 West; Alfred Boote against Sarah A. Levenson, owner; Menton & Toner, contractors	398
8th Av, w s, 820 ft n of 133d St, 130 ft front; Cassidy & Adler against John C. Barth, owner; Louis Roller, contractor	1,250
St. Nicholas Av, e s, 410 ft n of 133d St, 80x100; same against same	750
83d St, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100; same against Jacob Jung, owner; same contractor	500
88th St, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 325 ft front; James Mullaney's Sons against John Casey, owner; same contractor	372
80th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; J. L. Mott Iron Works against William R. Grace, owner; same contractor	649
83d St, n s, 72 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100; same against August Jacobs, owner; same contractor	394
186th St, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25 ft front; William F. Lawrence against R. H. Parker, owner; F. B. Cole, contractor	411

Took Poison by Mistake and Died.

New-London, Conn., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Jennie W. Nelson, wife of Dr. A. W. Nelson, the leading physician here and Medical Examiner for New-London County, took carbolic acid last night and died this morning. She had been ill for some time past, and it is believed took the poison by mistake. She was a most estimable woman, and was identified to a great extent in church work. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Salter, Chaplain in the United States Navy. Her brother is Lieut. G. C. Salter, United States Navy. She was about forty-two years of age.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLAGSHIP.

Secretary Herbert Has Decided to Rebuild the Hartford at a Cost of $600,000.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Admiral Farragut's old flagship Hartford, which for five years has been drifting with the tide at the dock of the Mare Island Navy Yard, dismantled, housed over, her spars, masts, sails, and engines removed, and with only a watchman aboard to see that she did not break away from her moorings, is to be practically rebuilt, modern engines placed in her, new guns on her decks to take the place of the obsolete armament, and in every way made a modern war ship as near as her lines and the condition of her hull will permit.

The report of the Board of Survey, which examined her some months ago, has been before the Secretary lately, and to-day he directed that work be commenced at once on the ship at the Mare Island Navy Yard. This report stated that it would take fully $600,000 to put the ship in condition for recommission, but the Secretary has determined to do it within this limit.

The work on the ship contemplates the expenditure of $456,000, exclusive of her battery, which will cost about $100,000 more, to be expended as follows: $276,440 on her hull, which includes new decks, masts, spars, rigging, and all the outfit of a ship above the main deck; $160,000 for new machinery and boilers, and $19,400 for equipment. Her engines will be compound, and are to be capable of driving her about 13 knots an hour. Her present propeller is practically as good as new, and will be utilized with the new machinery. She will have the same sail power as was on her when placed out of commission, and the rig will not be changed.

The general appearance of the old vessel will thus be practically the same as when she fought under Farragut at New-Orleans, with the exception of modern ordnance and a light secondary battery. Her armament will be entirely new and will consist of thirteen five-inch rifles, mounted two fore and aft and the rest along her sides. In addition, she will have a fair secondary battery of rapid-fire guns. All the work on the vessel is to be done at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and it is expected she will be completed and ready for commission in about two years.

The decision of the Secretary meets with but little approval, and this in the main comes from the older officers, who cling to the idea still that a wooden ship is as good as the modern steel craft, and that no vessel is complete without sail in addition to steam power. The younger officers assert that the $600,000 which will be necessary to put the Hartford in commission could be expended to a greater advantage in constructing a modern vessel of the Concord or Castine type, and that the present condition of the navy will hardly admit of spending this large sum on an old hulk whose days of usefulness are long since past, for a purely sentimental reason.

As no money has been appropriated to rehabilitate the Hartford, the Secretary has determined to push the work from the fund yearly made for repairing vessels, and to extend the time of her completion until sufficient money is available from the annual appropriations for this purpose.

The Hartford and the Kearsarge are the only vessels exempted from the operations of the law limiting the repairs of vessels to 10 per cent. of their original cost. They are deemed worthy of special consideration in view of the conspicuous part they took in the war, and, unlike the other wooden craft of their day, will escape degenerating into coal barges or being broken up for old iron. When commissioned, the new Hartford should be good for at least fifteen years of service.

THE REPAIRS TO THE ATLANTA.

Neglect of Her Officers Will Cost the Government $100,000.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The recent culpable disregard of some officers of the navy for the regulations governing the care and preservation of their ship will cost the Government $100,000, and deprive it of the services of a vessel for over seven months. A detailed report of the work necessary to put the Atlanta in condition, including those water-tight compartment doors which were allowed to rust so as to prevent them closing, and for the disgraceful state of which no one can seemingly be held responsible, shows that over $100,000 will have been used when she is again ready for service.

The work of repairing her, in an effort to restore a badly battered and long abused ship to the semblance of a serviceable cruising vessel, is now being performed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. When it is completed the Atlanta will be in fair condition, but the injury she has suffered in the last three years by the neglect of her officers will be difficult to overcome, and it is doubtful if she will ever be the vessel that she was before the systematic work of letting her go down hill commenced, notwithstanding the efforts the department will make to overcome injury that she should never have sustained.

Entire new decks will be put in, and the greater part of her machinery will require attention. Her boilers are said to be in fair condition, and will last through another cruise. Changes are to be made by the Ordnance Bureau in her main and secondary batteries which will greatly improve the efficiency of the vessel. Six-inch centrifugal guns are to be placed forward and aft in place of those now on board. This is done to admit of greater radius of fire than that of those which are now worked on the gun circles on her forward starboard and after port carriages. Her secondary battery will also be changed by the substitution of rapid-fire pieces for the Hotchkiss cannon she now carries.

When all this is done and the Construction and Steam Engineering Bureaus are through their work, the Atlanta may prove to be a pretty fair relic of her former self.

THE MAYOR WON IN ONE ROUND.

A Well-Directed Blow on the Head Sent Alderman Halloran to the Floor.

Rondout, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Alderman Halloran and Mayor Kennedy had a tussle last night after the adjournment of the Common Council in which the Mayor proved his ability to take care of himself. Alderman Halloran was aggrieved because he fancied the Mayor snubbed him in ruling out a resolution and would not recognize him when he took the floor.

Hardly had the Mayor left his seat after the Aldermen adjourned, when Alderman Halloran rushed over to him and began to talk in an excited manner, telling him it would be but a short time before a stop would be made to such rulings. After a few words the two men clinched and the Alderman put his fist under the Mayor's nose. This angered the Mayor, who sent his right fist flying and it struck his opponent on the side of the head, knocking him down. The Alderman picked himself up and when he made a rush for the Mayor received another blow on the head. Several Aldermen who stood by then rushed in and stopped the row.

It is said Alderman Halloran had no reason to attack the Mayor and was entirely in the wrong. Mayor Kennedy is of Scotch descent and is about sixty years of age. He is the President of the Dr. Kennedy Corporation, manufacturers of patent medicine. He is of a quiet disposition, and his ability with his fists is a matter of great surprise to his friends, many of whom called at his office to-day and congratulated him.

Sacramento's Water-Supply System.

From The Engineering Record.

Peculiar specifications for supplying water to Sacramento, Cal., are under discussion in that city. The water is to be taken from wells at least half a mile from the present city limits, and at least the same distance from any natural surface stream or pond. The contractor is required to guarantee "clear, sweet, and wholesome water suitable for drinking water and domestic purposes." A minimum of 1,000,000,000 gallons a year is to be supplied in such daily quantities, not exceeding 8,000,000 gallons, as may be required. At the end of five years this minimum may be increased by the city on giving six months' notice. The water is to be delivered through a riveted steel or iron pipe, laid and owned by the contractor and delivered through a meter. The contractor must not furnish water direct to the customers, and is to have no control whatever over the mains, laterals, distributing pipes or water rates, which are to be entirely in the hands of the city authorities.

For New-York City Day at the Fair.

E. V. Skinner, one of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, is very much interested in Mayor Gilroy's suggestion that there be a New-York City Day arranged for at the World's Fair. He called on the Mayor yesterday and suggested that it would be possible to arrange a plan by which a three days' excursion to the fair from this city could be had for about $40, including hotel accommodations. He also thought the Seventh Regiment might be sent on, and that trades unions could send delegations if they saw fit.

The Mayor agreed with Mr. Skinner, but did not feel like taking any official action. He suggested, however, that Mr. Skinner take steps to have a citizens' committee appointed which would take the matter in charge.

WILL AID THE STORM SUFFERERS.

The President Orders Officers of the Marine Hospital Service to the Scene.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Col. Elliot, ex-member of Congress from Beaufort, S. C., reached Washington yesterday, was soon in conference with the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and told a story of the condition of affairs in that part of the country that promptly secured the aid of that department and the co-operation of the President of the United States.

Mr. Elliot brought with him a letter from Dr. Peters, one of the resident physicians who had examined the country in the neighborhood of Beaufort, and who said that unless the hospital service took prompt action there was imminent danger of an outbreak that might spread disease and pestilence throughout the land. The whole coast was spread with débris and the dead bodies of animals. About the Island of St. Helena the condition was particularly deplorable, the bodies of human beings being washed up or unearthed almost daily.

Since the great storm of two weeks ago Dr. Peters has been called to attend to over 700 cases of malarial and other fevers, while bowel trouble, with a preponderance of diarrhea, is almost epidemic. He said that it was impossible for the local force to take care of the sick and provide the disinfectants necessary and the medicine that the sick required.

Col. Elliot had a conference with the President, who this morning issued an order detailing Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder, with a force of officers, to go to Beaufort and take charge of the work, and placing a revenue cutter at their disposal. This cutter, as soon as it can be equipped, will be started South loaded with disinfectants, medicine, and sustenance for those who are sick. Those who are well will be provided with food from other sources, as the law does not permit the issuance of rations save in cases of sickness where the Federal Government is in charge of the hospital.

The condition about the islands mentioned is frightful and the air is full of smells caused by decaying bodies, making the people extremely liable to disease, especially yellow fever, should that pest break out in that vicinity. The city of Beaufort itself does not need the assistance of the Government, and does not ask it. The distress is found in the neighborhood inhabited entirely by the poorer classes of colored people. There is plenty of work for those who are able to do it, for the storm played such havoc in the city that workmen and laborers are in demand, and good wages are paid them.

Col. Elliot also made arrangements to-day with the Secretary of Agriculture for the shipment of a large amount of turnip seed to the people of the islands and the coast. This is the only thing that can be planted now from which a crop can be gathered before the Winter season sets in.

WILL WATCH CANADIAN SEAPORTS.

The Authorities Agree to Aid in Barring Out Undesirable Immigrants.

Dr. Joseph Senner, Commissioner, and Col. Herman Stump, Superintendent, of Immigration, returned yesterday from Canada. They had been conferring with the Canadian authorities regarding the immigrants, many of them undesirable, who are coming into this country after having been landed in Canadian seaports. The conference was held in Quebec, and there were present Deputy Minister of the Interior Alexander McKim Burgess, Dr. Senner, Col. Stump, and the representatives of the railroad and steamship lines.

The Canadian authorities agreed to allow the United States to place either a Sanitary or Contract-Labor Inspector at every port of entry to examine immigrants who are to come to the United States.

The steamship companies agreed to pay a head tax of 50 cents upon every passenger booked for the United States. The railroad companies agreed to refuse transportation to any immigrant who should come under the laws prohibiting his landing had he arrived at a United States port. The steamship companies also agreed to reship such undesirable immigrants whence they came.

Dr. Senner and Col. Stump said yesterday that there was no inspection of immigrants in Canada. Any immigrant who arrived on a steamship was allowed to land, no matter how undesirable he might be. The quarantine arrangements were, on the contrary, good. During the last year immigration into Canada has doubled and 60 per cent. has come to the United States, whereas last year only 40 per cent. came to this country.

In regard to the report published yesterday that the Canadian Government had not agreed to allow American Inspectors at the Canadian ports, Dr. Senner said he could not understand how such a dispatch could have been sent to New-York, as it was not warranted.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. ASTWOOD.

Ugly Things Alleged Against the Nominee for the Calais Consulship.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Charges were filed this morning against Henry C. C. Astwood, formerly of Louisiana, but now of New-York, the colored man whose name was sent to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Cleveland as that of his nominee for the Consulate at Calais, France. The charges were lodged with Secretary Gresham by some persons whose names will not be divulged by the State Department.

Mr. Astwood is accused of being a native of the West Indies who has never taken out naturalization papers; of leaving his wife and committing bigamy, and of deserting from the navy.

Similar charges were originally made by C. R. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, in 1882, when Mr. Astwood was nominated by President Arthur to be Consul at San Domingo, but the nominee was confirmed by the Senate, and was allowed to serve at that port through Mr. Cleveland's first term.

The specific charge of desertion is that Mr. Astwood, when an enlisted man on board the United States man-of-war Canandaigua, left the ship without leave and did not return. This charge was investigated by Assistant Secretary Quincy to-day, and he was informed at the Navy Department that Mr. Astwood's name was borne on the naval register as a deserter from the Canandaigua in May, 1874.

C. R. Taylor, President of the Negro Democratic League, says that the charges against Mr. Astwood are entirely untrue, and that they were disproved eleven years ago when he was appointed to the San Domingo Consulate.

Mr. Astwood is a Methodist minister. He will preach to-morrow in the largest negro church in Washington.

SPECULATORS AT GETTYSBURG.

Their Schemes Will Be Thwarted by the United States Commission.

Gettysburg, Penn., Sept. 9.—The United States Battlefield Commissioners announce that they find themselves confronted with the fact that a land syndicate, composed largely of non-residents of Gettysburg, have taken options upon the historic and most interesting parts of the battlefield, which, it is understood, the Government desires to preserve.

The reason for this action is plain, the Commissioners say, but the indications are that it will be thwarted by the commission, as it is the intention to condemn such land for the United States, under the act of Congress, approved Aug. 1, 1888, which provides "for the condemnation of lands for sites of public buildings and for other purposes."

This would place the whole subject before a disinterested jury from distant parts of the State. The board has determined that it will deal with the owner or owners of the land only, and under no circumstances with those holding options.

Connecticut Sons of the Revolution.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 9.—The organization of the Connecticut Society Sons of the Revolution has just been completed in this city. The membership includes prominent men from all parts of the State. The officers are as follows: President—Col. Dwight Morris of this city; Vice President—D. N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States; Secretary—Cyrus Sherwood Bradley, Southport; Treasurer—Col. Henry Walton Wessels, Litchfield, who is the President of the New-England Association Sons of Veterans; Registrar—Nathan Gillette Pond, Milford, editor Magazine of American History; Chaplain—The Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Lyons Plain, Chaplain New-York Society Colonial Wars.

The Board of Managers includes the above-named officers and Satterlee Swartout, Stamford; Dr. William F. French, Noroton; Col. George B. Sanford, Litchfield; the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Westport; Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, United States Navy; Jessup Wakeman, New-York, and John S. Jones, Westport.

President Morris communicated to the society the request of President Tallmadge of the New-York society that the Connecticut society be present at the unveiling of the statue of Nathan Hale at New-York, Nov. 24. The society will attend.

He Raised Turnips.

From The Concord (N. C.) Standard.

We were talking to an old farmer about the storm and deploring the damage to the corn and cotton crops, when he said: "Yes, 'twas purty hard on 'em, but that rain done the turnip patches a sight of good." That man looks on the bright side of things.

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To Sell or To Rent or Apartments To Let? If so, Advertise in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. You will reach the best kind of people and

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Real Estate at Auction.

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138 CITY LOTS,

VYSE ESTATE,

23D WARD, N. Y. CITY,
FINELY LOCATED ON
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND HOME
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TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF PRESENT
TERMINUS
WESTCHESTER AV. ELECTRIC R. R.
AS HOME SITES, UNEXCELLED;
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PROFITABLE.
EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS ALLOWED
TIME TO OBTAIN THEIR MONEY.
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JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
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City Real Estate for Sale.

22d, 23d, 42d STREETS.

Several choice properties in the heart of the best business blocks on above streets for sale.

APPLY TO
FRED'K SOUTHACK,
401 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

SUPERB MANSIONS ON 33D, 36TH, 38TH, 57th, 69th, 70th, 85th, to 138th Sts.; magnificent corner property. Private families wanting aristocratic homes, or investors looking for bargains, call on E. A. DAILEY, 74 West 35th St.

FOR SALE—A four-story high-stoop house, size, 20.6x60x100, on 43d St., between 5th and Madison Av.; keys with
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FULL-SIZE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE FOR sale on 51st St. near 5th Av., (Columbia leasehold.) Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY RESIDENCE with stable, for sale, on Murray Hill.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A 24-FOOT RESIDENCE, 52D ST., ADJOINING 5th Av.—Great bargain; mercantile basis; mortgage $30,000, 4 per cent. Examine, make bid. RIKER & SON, 661 5th Av., 53d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

RUMSON ROAD, N. J.—For sale, 101 acres elegant river-front property; ripe for improvement; best location; cheap. Particulars of WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—House in Lefferts Park, L. I.; nine rooms and bathroom; all improvements. Box 150, Blythebourne Post Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$75,000 WORTH OF SUBURBAN PROPerty to exchange for Western lands and little money. LAFAYETTE, 197 Summit Av., Jersey City.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
56TH ST., BET. 5TH AND MADISON AVS.

A very attractive fully-furnished 4-story dwelling, 20x60, with b. p. extension, lot full depth. For rent for season or year at a reasonable figure with immediate possession.

Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.

An exceptionally desirable full-size dwelling with large extension, completely and handsomely furnished, never before rented.

For particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO RESPECTable Protestant family; near elevated; 14th St., West; board for two in part payment of rent; references. Address PARTICULAR, Box 266 Times, Up Town.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER—A three-story high-stoop house, with extension, on 25th St., near 4th Av.; $250 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished or unfurnished, on 47th St., near 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished, for season or year, on Park Av., near 39th St.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

NO. 212 MADISON AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—A full-size four-story house, with dining-room extension, to let, fully furnished, for the season.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A CHARMING NEW THREE-STORY BOX Stoop House.—Half block from elevated station, West Side, completely and handsomely furnished; $200 per month. Address Owner, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
HOUSES TO RENT.
LISTS NOW READY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 BROADWAY.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

154 EAST 89TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, near 3d Av. and 89th St. L station, a perfect little house; beautifully arranged, roomy, and decorated; rent, $1,000; will be shown without permit. Apply at 1,335 Lexington Av., between 9 and 10 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M.
Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES CONtains, besides the latest news, valuable reading for Farmers and their families. Price, 75 cents per year.

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Edgecombe Gardens,

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Comfort, Convenience, Health, Attractiveness, and Economy are all combined in those delightful houses, which we are offering for RENT. Sanitary plumbing, handsome decorations, and gas fixtures.

For full particulars apply at office of
CHAS. H. LE VAIRE,
Manager,
N. E. corner 138th St. and 8th Av.
Telephone 647, Harlem.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

115th St., No. 306 West,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Apply on premises, or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES,
73D ST. AND 85TH ST.,
WEST SIDE.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d.

NO. 63 WEST 97TH ST.,
Bet. Central Park West and Columbus Av.,
Elegant four-story brick and stone front house,
DECORATED AND GAS FIXTURES,
to lease; rent, $1,320;
or for sale AT A MODERATE PRICE.
The finest house in the neighborhood for the price asked. Apply to JOHN N. FARQUHARSON,
335 Boulevard, near 76th St.

FOR RENT ~~UNFURNISHED~~.
51st St., close to 5th Av.

An exceedingly attractive four-story medium-width dwelling in perfect order; for rent at a reasonable figure.

Permits and particulars of
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335.—To let, unfurnished, near 3d Av., 89th St. elevated station, a perfect little house beautifully arranged, roomy, and decorated; rent, $1,200; open daily for inspection to any one without permit between 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.; immediate possession if required.
Owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar St.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
5th Av. and 19th St.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A four-story high-stoop house, with butler's pantry extension, to let, unfurnished; $2,100 per year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE house to let, unfurnished, on 38th St., close to 5th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

242 EAST 69TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D Avs.—Twenty-foot three-story high-stoop dwelling, newly decorated and in thorough repair; rent $1,000; immediate possession.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

5TH AV. (MURRAY HILL.)—To let or lease for a term of years, for business or dwelling purposes, a full-size four-story high-stoop house; immediate possession. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, (3138) 11 Pine St.

WEST 95TH ST., 159.—Three-story and basement private dwelling; in first-class condition; 18 by 50, with extension to roof 10 by 15; possession at once. Inquire of ALBERT HIRSCH, 163 West 95th St.

146TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Well-built houses at reduced rates; two bathrooms, &c.; agent on premises all times, including Sunday; or apply to HERBERT C. PELL, 138 Pearl St.

WEST 52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A desirable, medium-width house; moderate rent; immediate possession. FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 298, FRONTING MORNINGSIDE Park, 20x50, extension, cabinet trim, twelve rooms, elegant, commodious; $1,200. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE WESTMINSTER,

East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home conveniences and independence of a hotel.

Two Handsomely Furnished Suites,

Parlor, four bedrooms, and bath, absolutely fire-proof,

To Lease from October to June.

A FINE SUNNY, THOROUGHLY-FURnished apartment in the Berkshire, 500 Madison Av.; 10 rooms; can be seen on Tuesday between 9 and 1 o'clock.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH ST.
Cozy furnished apartment to rent to small family of adults; rent, $35; good management; references required; janitor will show.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

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Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
Also Agts. "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.

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40 AND 42 EAST 25TH ST.

Elegant apartments of seven and fourteen rooms, furnished or unfurnished; sanitary plumbing, inlaid floors, electric lights, and all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH ST.
Close to elevated; genteel unfurnished apartments, for genteel people only, at very moderate rentals; five to seven rooms and bath; rents, $23 to $34; call and examine the vacancies.

THE OAKLEY, 212 WEST 14TH ST.
Apartment No. 3, third floor, will be to let unfurnished; rent, $75; light and roomy; also small first-floor apartment can be had; house carefully managed. Call and examine.

NO. 23 EAST 77TH ST.—To let, unfurnished, from Oct. 1, handsome little house to small family of adults; shown by appointment only; rent $2,000. G. W. BASHFORD, 79 Cedar St.

THE ADELAIDE,
PARK AV. AND 66TH ST.

Elegant corner apartments, seven and eight rooms and bath. All light rooms. Apply on premises.

THE RICHMOND, 153 EAST 88TH ST.—Cozy unfurnished apartment to rent to small family of adults; rent, $30; good management; very genteel; only eight apartments in house; janitress will show.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY, 39TH and 40th Sts.—Two elegant suites of apartments; southern exposure; hotel service; heat and gas in the arrangement. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

"BEECHWOOD," 125 AND 127 EAST 24TH St.—Eight rooms; newly decorated; steam heat; bath; elevator; three minutes from Madison Square; rent free to Oct. 1. Inquire of janitor.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $40 to $100 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 West 40th St.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two rooms, with baths.
Steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
A few desirable suites remain unengaged.
For particulars inquire at office of
F. G. BOURNE, Agent, 25 West 23d St.,
or of Janitor.

ST. LORENZ,
72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Also furnished rooms for gentlemen from $6 to $10 per week. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum.
RICHARD MEARES.

"WESTMORELAND,"
Southeast corner Union Square and 17th St.
Handsome apartment of eight or ten large rooms overlooking the square; all well lighted and tastefully decorated.
ALSO,
suites of three or four rooms and bath at moderate rates. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

ST. GEORGE,
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1.
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 Bible House.
We have no branch office.

HOTEL
San Remo
Central Park West and 75th St.

A few very desirable apartments to rent from September or October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

THE OSBORNE,
57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
TWO APARTMENTS, 12 AND 9 ROOMS.
APPLY AT OFFICE.

A.— Rents, $40 to $70.
THE LORING,
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER FLAT, DRAWing room, dining room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, and servant's rooms; facing Stuyvesant Square: new plumbing throughout; rent $1,600; also another apartment at $1,200. Apply to janitor, 330 East 17th St., or FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

PALACIO,
65TH ST. AND PARK AV.

Elegantly-decorated apartment, eight rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat, Otis elevators; first-class in every respect. Apply to Superintendent.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents from $720 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT CORNER FLATS, 201 EAST 68TH St. and 200 East 69th St.—Rents, $32.50 to $40; other very desirable flats in same row of buildings, $27.50 to $32; six and seven rooms and bath.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

THE WESTPORT, 48 WEST 73D ST.
Very desirable apartments, 8 rooms and bath; passenger and service elevators; first-class attendance. Inquire on premises or JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 Western Boulevard.

THE GREENFIELD, NO. 46 W. 73D ST.
Large commodious apartments; 12 rooms; something very superior. Apply to janitor or JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 Western Boulevard.

TO LET IN THE DALHOUSIE, 40 TO 48 WEST 59th St., fronting Central Park, a very choice apartment; none better in the city; house absolutely fire-proof. Inquire of the janitor.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENT (CORNER) FOR RENT IN
"WESTMORELAND,"
S. E. Cor. Union Square and 17th St.

A very attractive suite of 8 rooms fronting on the park, fully furnished and tastefully decorated, at a moderate rent.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES OR TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST.

TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS.
A handsomely-furnished triplex apartment in the Navarro Buildings; Southern exposure; ready for immediate occupation.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

23D STREET.

Buildings on south side, between 5th and 6th Avs., to let for long term of years. Apply to
FRED'K SOUTHACK,
401 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO LET—Stores with independent cellars, offices, studios, rooms for milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, and light business purposes in the handsome building 112 WEST 40TH ST.

All rooms large and light, with furnace heat and separate toilet rooms. Now open for inspection.

Westchester Property To Let.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COTTAGE AT PARKhill, Yonkers, to let unfurnished from two to three years; lease to refined family of four to six; in perfect order inside and outside and worthy of inspection; healthy location and good neighborhood; caretaker will show without permit week days and Sundays; take Northern Railroad from 155th St. via 6th Av. elevated; half-hourly trains to Parkhill, and only two minutes' walk from that station to house; known as 41 Highland Av.; rent, $1,000 per year.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Partly furnished if desired; a fine property location; best in city; five minutes' walk from depot, opposite Country Club; house fifteen rooms; stable for three horses; about one acre of land, well shaded; in perfect order; one year or longer. W. P. SMITH, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR RENT—For one year, to small family, comfortable house, completely and elegantly furnished; hot water heat; Mott plumbing; Scotland Road, best location in Oranges; owner going abroad. Box 147 South Orange, N. J.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

To rent from Oct. 1, four elegant new houses, just finishing, on Forest Av., one block from Hotel Laurel in the Pines; rents, $1,050 to $1,350 for season or year; also two furnished—one with stable for four horses and two men; rents, $1,350 and $1,800 and water tax. Inquire F. P. FREEMAN & CO., 43 Exchange Place, New-York, or A. M. BRADSHAW, Lakewood.

Stores, &c., To Let.

13 AND 15 LISPENARD ST.—Store and basement, 25 by 100; four lofts, 50 by 100 each; elevator; cheap rent. PLASS, 234 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—Furnished house in city, New-Rochelle, or Larchmont for Winter or longer, by strictly private family with best of references; rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ANOTHER DAY OF GAINS IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Improvement Shown by the Statement of the Associated Banks—A Gain of Over Four and a Half Million in the Reserve—Above the Legal Requirements for the First Time in Many Weeks—Continued Good Demand for Bonds and Better Prices.

NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

Stock Exchange prices scored another advance to-day, and although there was a slight weakening just before the close the end of the week found the market well above the level of last Saturday. At the opening there was a series of sharp gains, London buying materially assisting in sending prices up a few pegs. From that time on until the bank statement appeared, the advance was well maintained, but when the statement was given out there came the slight reaction which marked the last half hour. This was due, so far as its causes could be ascertained, to the fact that some of the gossip preceding the publication of the statement, had dealt with guesses of enormous gains by the banks. As a matter of fact, the improvement was fully up to the estimates of conservative Wall Street men, and for the first time in many weeks the reserve was shown to be above the legal requirements.

According to the statement, the banks decreased their loans by $3,200,100, increased their specie holdings by $2,400,000, and increased their legal tenders by $2,077,900. Circulation increased $1,297,800, while deposits fell off $222,400. The banks are now $2,966,375 above legal requirements. The increase in reserve was $4,533,900. While receipts of gold from abroad this week fell considerably below the record for the previous month, the increased shipments of currency from the interior served to make up for this.

Only one stock—General Electric—lost as much as ¾ of a point in to-day's trading. On the side of higher prices the principal changes were generally among the less active securities. Sugar was up ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅝; Chicago Gas was off ½; St. Paul was up ¼; Philadelphia and Reading gained ⅞; Sugar preferred, 2⅛; Edison Electric Illuminating, 1½; Manhattan, 2; National Lead preferred, 2¼, and United States Rubber, 4¾.

In the bond market a very good half-holiday business was transacted. Changes in prices were generally in the direction of an improvement.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	35	35⅝	34⅞	35	35	35½	2,055
American Cotton Oil pf	70	71¼	70	71¼	69½	71½	612
*American Sugar Refining	92	93	91¼	91⅝	91½	91⅝	24,810
*American Sugar Refining pf	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	89	89⅝	615
American Tel. & Cable Company	80	80	80	80	79	82	124
*American Tobacco	77	77	77	77	76½	77	565
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	22	22¼	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21¾	11,230
Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	47½	48	310
Central Pacific	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22½	23	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	1,225
Chicago Gas	62⅝	64¾	62⅛	62¼	62¼	62½	18,710
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	92	93½	92	93½	93½	94½	675
Chicago & Northwestern	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	99¾	100	652
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	86	86¾	85	85¼	85¼	85⅜	6,623
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	39	37¾	37¾	37½	37¾	1,675
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	61½	62⅛	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61½	15,380
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116	116	116	116	115	116	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	66	66½	65⅜	65½	65½	65⅝	2,520
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	25¾	26	206
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	20	20¾	250
Consolidated Gas Company	128	128	128	128	128	129	197
Delaware & Hudson	119½	119½	119¼	119⅜	119¼	119½	660
Delaware, Lack. & Western	139¾	141½	139¾	139⅞	139¾	140	2,910
Denver & Rio Grande	11	11	11	11	10¾	11¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30	31	105
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	21⅞	22½	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21¼	3,035
Edison Electric Illuminating	97	97	97	97	94	96	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	80	80	80	80	—	—	40
General Electric	47⅝	47¾	45⅞	46	45¾	46	4,100
Great Northern pf	112	112	112	112	114	116	100
Illinois Central	95½	95½	94	94	94	95	50
Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	8	160
Laclede Gas	15¼	15½	15	15	15	16	632
Lake Erie & Western	17	17½	17	17½	17¼	18	260
Lake Erie & Western pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	70	50
Lake Shore	123	123¼	123	123	123	123½	660
Louisville & Nashville	56⅞	57⅛	56½	56½	56½	56¾	2,050
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	6	6	6	6	..	..	100
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	16	600
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., t. r.	15⅜	16½	15⅜	15¾	15¼	16	500
Manhattan Consolidated	125	128½	125	127	127	128	2,730
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91	90	93	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12¼	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30	31	100
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	27⅜	26½	26½	26½	26¾	1,985
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21½	21½	21	21	19½	20¼	450
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	26½	28½	26½	28½	28⅝	29	4,405
National Cordage pf., 2d as. paid	62	64	60	60	64	75	125
*National Lead Company	31¼	39¾	31	31	31	31⅛	970
*National Lead Company pf.	72⅛	73¼	72⅛	73¼	72	73	675
National Starch	11	11	11	11	11	11½	100
New-Jersey Central	105½	107	105	107	106	..	115
New-York Central	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103	103½	179
New-York & New-England	25	25½	25	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	3,115
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15⅞	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16	2,423
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14½	14¾	297
New-York, Sus. & Western pf., new	45½	45½	45½	45½	45	46	210
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	915
Northern Pacific	8½	9½	8½	9⅛	9⅜	9⅝	1,290
Northern Pacific pf	25½	25¾	25	25	24⅝	25	1,605
Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	1,610
Pacific Mail	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	14½	15	450
Philadelphia & Reading	20	21⅜	19¾	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	12,262
P., C., C. & St. L	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝	16	640
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51	51	51	51	49	53	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	168	169	168	168½	169	171	300
Richmond & W. P., pf., 1st as. pd	1	1	1	1	⅞	¼	1,500
Richmond & W. P., 2d ins. pd	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2½	2¾	2,600
Richmond & W. P. pf., t. r	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	15	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	105	105	105	105	104½	..	100
St. Paul & Duluth pf	98	98	98	98	95	100	37
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	36¼	35⅜	35¾	35¾	36	2,140
St. Paul & Omaha pf	105	105	105	105	101	105	20
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	106	106	106	106	108	110	230
Southern Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼	21	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	605
Texas Pacific	7	7	7	7	7⅛	7½	200
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	8	8	8	8	12	200
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	8	8	8	8	7½	8	175
Union Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼	1,510
United States Rubber	35	35	35	35	35	40	100
Wabash	8	8	8	8	7⅞	8⅛	200
Wabash pf	17	17	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	700
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	84	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83½	7,695
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	12½	13½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	42	44	10
Wisconsin Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	8	10
Total sales							160,221

*Unlisted.

Railroad Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	75½	75½	75¼	75½	40,000
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 2½-4s, A	43½	44	43½	44	4,000
At. & Pac. inc	7	7½	7	7½	16,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	1,000
Cent. Pac. l. g	100	100	100	100	5,000
Cent. O. reor. 1st	99	99	99	99	6,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	100	100¼	100	100	29,000
Chi. & E. I. gen. 5s	95	95½	95	95½	30,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	93	93	93	93	2,000
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	2,000
C., B. & Q. Ia. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117	117	117	117	25,000
C. & M. V. 5s	104	104	104	104	2,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	43	44	43	44	8,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st	96	96	96	96	5,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	92	92	92	92	13,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	93	93	93	93	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	83	84½	83	84½	4,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	3,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, Mex. & Pac	93	93½	93	93½	10,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	78	80	78	80	30,000
Int. & G. N. 1st cn. 6s, coup. off	107½	108	107½	108	10,000
Kan. Pacific cn	95	95	95	95	3,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	77	77	77	77	6,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	40	40	40	40	2,000
Lake S. 1st cn., r	115	115	115	115	6,000
L. & W. B. cn., as	102	102	102	102	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	109	109	109	109	2,000
L. & N. 1st, N. & D	110	110	110	100	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	118	118½	118	118½	13,000
Nash. & C. 1st	121	121	121	121	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1sts	95	95	95	95	3,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. rfdg. 4s	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	7,000
North Pac. 1st, r	105	105	105	105	5,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	90	90	90	90	5,000
*North. Pac. 3d, c	70	70	70	70	1,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	3,000
Ohio South. 1st	101	101	101	101	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	48	48	48	48	1,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn	64	64	64	64	5,000
Penn. 4½s, r	102½	102½	102½	102½	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34¼	14,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	6,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	49,000
Read. gen. 4s	69½	70	69½	70	19,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s, t. r	50	50	50	50	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	24	24½	23½	24½	32,000
Rock Island 5s, c	94	95	94	95	96,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	78	78	78	78	5,000
S. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	102	102	102	102	2,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	60½	60½	60½	60½	2,000
St. Louis S. W. 2d	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	10,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. M	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. P. 1st, S. W	108	108	108	108	8,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	13,000
Union Elev. 1st	106	106	106	106	4,000
U. P. col. notes	88	88	88	88	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	47½	47½	47½	47½	6,000
West Shore 4s, r	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
Total sales					$620,000

*Seller 30 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	138	145	Man. Beach	4½	6
Alb. & Sus	155	..	Md. Coal pf	50	60
Alton & T. H	18	28	Mich. Cent	..	9
Amer. Coal	72	90	Mobile & O	13½	14
Am. Dist. T	35	50	N., C. & St. L	62	70
Am. Express	106	110	Nat. Lin. Oil	18	20
Am. Tob. pf	88	..	Nat. S. 2d pf	35	..
At. & Pac	2½	2¾	New Cent. C	8	10
Balt. & O	69	70	N. Y. & N. H	195	200
Bruns. Co	4	5	N. Y. & N. pf	7	9
B., R. & P	21½	24½	N. Y., C. & St. L	13½	14½
B., R. & P. pf	..	76			
B., C. R. & N	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	56	59½
Can. Pac	75¼	76½			
C. F. & M	4	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24	25½
Chi. & Alton	130	138	Norfolk So	47	..
Clev. & Pitts	140	150	Nor. & W. pf	24	24½
Col. C. & I. D	9	10	Ohio South	25	40
Col. F. & I. pf	..	90	Ohio & Miss	15	18
Col. & H. Coal	9	9¾	Ont. Mining	7½	9
C., H. V. & T. pf	61	..	Ore. Imp. pf	12	13
Com. Cable	120	..	Ore. R. & N	40	42
Con. Coal	24	31	O. S. L. & U. N	8½	11
D. M. & Ft. D	5	7	Penn. Coal	230	275
D. M. & F. D. pf	15	..	Peo., D. & E	8¼	9
*D., S. S. & A	7	7½	Pitts. & W. pf	27	33
*D., S. S. & A. pf	18	..	P., F. W. & C	139	..
E. T., V. & Ga	..	..	Quicksilver	1½	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	5	15	Rens. & Sar	155	..
			St. L. So	95	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	½	1½	St. L. S. W	5	5½
G. B. & W., t. r	7¼	8½	St. L. S. W. pf	9	9½
Homestake	10½	14	So. Cot. Oil	30	67½
H. & Texas	2	5	Tol. & O. C	27	32
Iowa C. pf	21	22½	Tol. & O. C. pf	67	75
Kan. & Mich	10	12	U. P., D. & G	8	8¾
Laclede G. pf	57	60	U. S. Ex	48	55
Long Island	94	98	U. S. Rub. pf	68	79
			Wells-F. Ex	130	140

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	320
Am. Cotton Oil pf	70¾	71⅛	70¾	71⅛	110
Am. Sug. Ref	91¾	93½	91½	91⅞	6,560
At., T. & S. Fé	21½	22⅜	21½	21⅝	3,480
Can. Southern	48	48	48	48	100
Ches. & Ohio	18	18	18	18	10
Chi., Bur. & Q	85⅜	86⅝	85	85	3,930
Chicago Gas	62⅞	64½	60¾	62	3,330
Chi., Mil. & St. P	61⅝	62¼	61¼	61¼	11,230
Chi. & N. W	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	200
Chi., R. I. & Pac	66	66⅝	65⅜	65⅜	3,210
Dist. & C. F	21⅝	22¾	21	21⅜	1,670
Del. & Hud	119¼	119½	119¼	119½	200
Gen. Electric	47¼	47½	46	46	700
Lake Erie & W	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Lake Shore	123¼	123¼	123	123	200
Louis. & Nash	57	57	57	57	20
L., N. A. cts	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	200
Laclede Gas	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	300
Manhattan	125½	128	125½	128	710
Mo., K. & T. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Mo. Pacific	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	100
Nat. Cordage	26½	27¾	26½	27¾	160
Nat. Lead	31⅜	31¾	31¾	31¾	10
N. Y., L. E. & W	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	180
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	100
N. Y. & N. Eng	25	25½	24⅞	24⅞	970
N. Y., Ont. & W	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½	640
N. Y., Sus. & W	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
North. Amer	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	40
Northern Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	200
Nor. Pacific pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	20
Pacific Mail	14½	14½	14½	14½	110
Phila. & Reading	20	21¼	19⅝	20½	2,880
Rich. Term. & W	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	10
R. T. & W. Tr., 1st inst. paid	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	250
R. T. & W. Tr., 2d inst. paid	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	350
Tenn. Coal & I	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M	8	8	8	8	100
Union Pacific	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	20
Wab. & St. L. pf	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	300
Western Union	83⅞	84⅛	83¼	83¼	1,400
Total sales					44,720

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	$15,000
A., T. & S. Fé 2d inc., class A	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	5,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	95	95	95	95	4,000
Col. Mid. 4s	43	43	43	43	7,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	40	40	40	40	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	77	77	77	77	3,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	25,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	12,000
Rich. T. Trust 5s	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	5,000
Or. Imp. 5s	48	48	48	48	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d	18	18	18	18	5,000
Union El. 1st	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	3,000
Total sales					$109,000

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in reserve of $4,533,900. The banks are now $2,966,375 above legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Differences.
Loans	$400,169,300	$396,969,200	Dec. $3,200,100
Specie	66,860,500	69,260,900	Inc. 2,400,400
Legal t'nd'rs	25,074,500	27,152,400	Inc. 2,077,900
Net deposits	374,010,100	373,787,700	Dec. 222,400
Circulation	9,911,600	11,209,400	Inc. 1,297,800

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$4,781,975	1889	$4,147,875
1891	8,722,775	1888	11,846,125
1890	*3,306,920	1887	4,154,325

*Deficit.

SILVER STATISTICS.

There were no sales of silver bullion certificates to-day.

Bar silver in London was dull at 34¼d ₱ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 74¼c an ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 59¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand 161,048 ounces; deposited, 301,446 ounces; withdrawn, 301,894 ounces; certificates outstanding, 160.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 ₱ cent.

Time money was in fair supply, and it and commercial paper were unchanged in rates, with 8 ₱ cent as the minimum rate for the best paper.

Call money in London was quoted at 2¼@2½ ₱ cent., short and three months' bills at 2⅞@3 ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $73,790,955; balances, $4,817,387. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $541,337.

The New-York Clearing House made no change in loan certificates to-day. The amount outstanding is $37,440,000. None was issued in Boston, the amount outstanding remaining at $11,040,000.

Little was doing in foreign exchange, and rates were nominally unchanged.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	2¼	National Lead pf	2¼
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	2⅛	National Starch	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Northern Pacific	1⅛
American Tobacco pf	1	Northern Pacific pf	¾
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	2	N. Y., Ont. & W	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol	¾	Phila. & Reading	⅞
Del. & Hudson	¾	P., C., C. & St. L	¾
Edison Elec. Ill	1½	Pullman Pal. Car	3½
Great Northern pf	2	R. & W. P. pf., t. r	1½
L., N. A. & Chi	¾	Rome, W. & O	1
Manhattan	2	St. Paul, M. & M	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1	U. S. Rubber	4¾
Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd	2½		

DECLINED.

General Electric ¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	2	N., C. & St. L. 1st	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., Iowa 4s	1½	Reading 1st pf. inc	1¾
Col. Midland cn. 4s	1	Reading 2d pf. inc	1½
E., L. & Big S. 1st	3	Reading 3d pf. inc	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Rich. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r	2½
General Elec. deb. 5s	3	Rock Island 5s, c	1½
I. & G. N. 1st, c. off	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1	St. P. 1st, S. Minn	1
L. & W. cn. as	1	St. P. 1st, Southwest	1¼
Louis. & Nash. cn. 7s	2	U. P., col. tr. notes	3

DECLINED.

R. & W. Pt. 6s, t. r 1½

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	99½	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r	110½	111½	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chemical	400	Manhattan	175
Columbia	175	Seaboard National	173
Eleventh Ward	200	Western National	105

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $5,679,605, of which $1,948,174 was in dry goods and the rest in general merchandise. Imports of specie were $2,525,838. Exports of specie were $763,940.

The imports of general merchandise included the following principal articles: Bananas, $26,999; books, $47,789; china, $94,444; cheese, $20,918; cocoa, $12,788; coffee, $421,794; cutlery, $34,735; earthenware, $30,498; fish, $28,994; furs, $47,216; glassware, $38,646; hemp, $22,075; hides, dressed, $37,849; hides, undressed, $127,066; india rubber, $117,293; iron, pig, $80,069; lemons, $51,314; licorice root, $71,537; lead, $229,319; metal goods, $61,174; paintings, $32,558; precious stones, $35,467; paper stock, $31,940; sardines, $43,229; sauces and preserves, $20,485; soda nitrate, $52,395; sugar, $209,626; tobacco, $45,601; toys, $72,922; tea, $145,114; tin plates, $47,663; watches, $20,331; wines, $51,820; wood pulp, $13,443; wool, $29,297.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ill. Central, month July—			
Gross	$1,789,736	$340,170	......
Op. expenses	1,258,332	14,728	......
Net	531,404	325,442	......
Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross	11,690,567	124,853	......
Op. expenses	8,211,029	......	33,656
Net	3,479,538	1,158,509	......
Month August—			
Gross	1,853,035	262,018	......
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross	13,543,602	1,386,871	......
South. Pac., At. & Pacific systems, month July—			
Gross	4,004,246	......	128,218
Op. expenses	2,553,335	......	117,249
Net	1,450,911	......	10,969
Jan. 1 to July 1—			
Gross	27,165,304	921,206	......
Op. expenses	18,203,536	607,404	......
Net	8,961,868	313,902	......

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	50
American Surety	165	200
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	152	..
Brooklyn Elevated	18½	20
Brooklyn Traction	16	19
Brooklyn Traction pf	50	65
California Pacific stock	5	8
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	85	90
Consolidated Electric Storage	..	8
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	130	138
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	160	168
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	89	..
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	99
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	21	21⅜
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	..	12
New-Jersey and New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	170	..
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	110	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	193	..
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ₱ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	275	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	87
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	25	..
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	8
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	..	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
*Standard Oil Trust	188	..
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	..	75
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	108	..
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	106	..
Third Avenue Railroad	135	140
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	25	..
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee and Trust	150	170
United States Mortgage	150	..
Union Ferry	49	..
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	90	..
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	120	..
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	95	100
Union Elevated 2d	42	47
United States Trust	..	810
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	108	111
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Very Dull Markets and Generally Higher Prices.

The Produce Exchange markets were very dull, as speculators were awaiting the Government report, but wheat made an advance of ⅜@½c and corn ⅛@⅜c, as anticipating an unfavorable return.

Cotton was moderately active and made an advance of 10@12 points on the bureau reports showing the crop condition very poor at 73.4 ₱ cent., against 80.4 last month.

Coffee advanced 5@15 points, as following the Continental cables, with a very light speculation.

THE BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The market opened strong, Atchison being the feature and up ⅝. Dominion Coal was strong, selling up to 18. The market closed firm, with slight concessions from highest.

The Clearing House exchanges to-day were $12,732,570, against $14,803,955 for the same day of last year; balances to-day, $1,525,091, as against $1,354,884 for the corresponding day of last year. Exchanges for the week were $59,108,886, against $77,699,308 last year; balances for the week, $6,803,749, against $9,051,682 last year. At the Clearing House this morning the situation was still easier. Money between the banks was freely offered at 8 ₱ cent. Some new loans were reported at this rate; nevertheless, the chief business was being done in Clearing House certificates.

New-York funds are very heavy, with sales at 50c discount for cash, and business was reported later at 75c discount. An important feature is that one leading bank is paying legal tenders for New-York funds rather than part with its loan certificates drawing 7 3-10 ₱ cent. interest. Nothing is heard as to a premium on currency. The receipts of legals by the Clearing House increased yesterday, aggregating $20,000. In the outside market conditions grow more favorable to the borrower each day. Money on call ranges from 7 to 8 ₱ cent. Time money is easier to obtain. One large borrower says he is offered three months' money at 9 ₱ cent. and believes this cheaper than six months' money at 8 ₱ cent. There is certainly more inquiry for commercial paper. The choicest mill paper and collateral loans have been very thoroughly absorbed, and few of these investments are now offering except below quoted rates. Rates are: Business paper, 9@12 ₱ cent.; corporation loans, 7@8 ₱ cent.; collateral loans, 7@9 ₱ cent.; call loans, 7@9 ₱ cent. Boston sterling net rates: Cables, $4.87; demand, $4.86; sixty days' sight, $4.82½; commercial sixty days' sight, $4.80.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., No. 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	21⅝	21¾	Old Colony	..	180
At. & Pac	2⅜	..	Oregon S. L.	10½	10¾
At. Mining	8	..	Osceola Min	25¼	25¾
Bay State G	9¼	10	Quincy Min	101	..
Bost. & Alb	201	..	Tamarack M	135	140
Bost. & Me	151½	152	Gen. Elec	46	46⅜
B. & M. Min	21¼	21½	Gen. Elec. pf	65	80
Boston Land	3½	4	West. Elec	21½	22
B. & Bost. M	7⅛	7½	West. El. pf	41	43
C., B. & Q	85	85¼	Wis. Cent	7½	..
Cal. & Hecla	285	..	Water Power	1¼	1⅝
Cent. Mass	14	..	W. E. Land	13½	13¾
Cleve. & Can	..	3	W. E. St. Ry	56	57
Cent. M	2½	3	W. E. St. R. pf	78	..
Domin. Coal	17½	18	Atchison 4s	74¼	..
Erie Tel	41½	42	Atch. 2d	42½	..
Frank. Min	10	..	C., B. & N. 5s	100	..
F. & P. M. pf	45	50	C., B. & N. 2d 6s	..	100
Fitchburg	..	15	Mex. Cent. 4s	47½	..
Fitchburg pf	80	82	M. C. 1st inc	..	18⅞
F'man's B. L	2½	3½	M. C. 2d inc	7	8½
Ft. W. E. Co	5	6	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	112	117
Kear. Copper	6	..			
Lamson S. S	17	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	105½	..
Maine Cent	114	115½			
Mex. Cent	8	8¼	N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	95	96
N. Y. & N. E	25	25⅜	Wis. Cent. 5s	70	72
NY & NE pf	63	65			
N. E. Tel	51	52			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The market has been strong again for the Traction stocks, Metropolitan rising to 98¾. Philadelphia was steady at 86. It is rumored that the Metropolitan Company is likely to begin paying dividends again in January. Baltimore Traction advanced to 19½ and People's to 14¼. Reading securities were all buoyant, specially the stock. Lehigh Valley was heavy and sold down to 32, a decline of 1 ₱ cent. from yesterday's close. The question of dividends is to be taken up soon, and it is thought by conservative people that no dividend will be paid. The company is in fine physical condition, and with a little careful nursing is likely to be in better shape than at any time for a number of years. New-York Exchange was in good demand at ¼. Time money is still hard to get, and the trust companies report considerable withdrawals for investment. The New-York bank statement was accepted as very favorable, with the exception of the decrease in deposits. The market closed firm. Total sales of stocks were 17,775 shares, of which 6,850 were in Reading, 3,750 in Northern Pacific common, 559 in Lehigh Valley, 700 in Baltimore Traction, and 764 in Metropolitan Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Traction	19¼	19½	North. Pac. pf	25⅛	25⅜
Hunt. & B. T	34½	..	Pennsylvania	51	51⅛
Hunt. & B. T. pf	48¼	..	Penn. Steel	..	60
Ins. Co. of N. A	18½	19	People's Trac	14¼	14½
Lehigh Nav	49	50	Phil. Traction	86	86¼
Lehigh Valley	32	32⅛	Phil. & Erie	25	26
Met. Traction	97	98	Reading	10⅛	10¼
Minehill	61	65	Rochester	..	54
Newark P. 5s	..	80	U. Co.'s of N. J	219	220
Northern Cent	..	68	W. N. Y. & P	5	6
Northern Pac	9⅜	9½			

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Classified Assets and Liabilities—National Bank Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$177,277,349
Silver dollars and bullion	331,551,759
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	150,490,359
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,409,557
United States notes	14,510,921
United States Treasury notes	2,707,411
Gold certificates	91,474
Silver certificates	2,657,195
National bank notes	3,206,383
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,386,861
Disbursing officers' balances	4,036,053
Total	$712,326,322

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$80,363,969
Silver certificates	328,555,504
United States Treasury notes	150,249,280
Currency certificates	5,935,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	40,169,650
The receipts for month to date	7,740,391
The receipts for fiscal year to date	62,537,052
The expenditures for month to date	7,237,000
The expenditures for fiscal year to date	80,218,117

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $205,862,600, as follows: Currency 6s, $15,854,000; 4 per cents, $167,746,750; 2 per cents, $22,261,850.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,361,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,170,000; 4 per cents, $12,603,000; 2 per cents, $1,588,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during week ended Friday, Sept. 8, 1893, $1,803,900.

United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during week ended Friday, Sept. 8, 1893, $37,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $203,688,797; gold notes, $98,487.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $422,495; from customs, $606,306; miscellaneous, $31,882.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $641,419. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $162,390; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $298,010; for destruction and retirement, $43,459.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $36,790.

Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $20,246,191.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $168,658.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Speculation Discouraged by High Bank Rate—Paris a Heavy Buyer.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—This time two years ago the bank rate was 2½ per cent., and the bank held exactly the same stock of gold as now and the same amount of reserve. Foreign exchanges were then more unfavorable. Yet at present a 5-per cent. rate is maintained when it neither controls discounts nor influences gold movements in the slightest degree. Discounts are barely 2¾ per cent., and there is no demand for bar gold in open market—all imports go to the bank.

An effective 4-per cent. rate would do more to check future exports of gold than the present rate can do, which, however, raises the cost of money borrowed by traders and speculators.

There is less fear that America will be able to command gold through English purchases of securities, because if money should tighten here owing to big shipments of gold to pay for speculative purchases of American securities, they would be largely carried for English speculators in New-York, where money would be easier. Thus the gold movement would be restricted.

But a high bank rate discourages speculation. It was largely responsible during the week for English realization upon American securities, which were, however, absorbed for the Continent.

This movement was continued to-day, when the market opened strong, Union Pacific and Atchison shares being specially bought for Continental account.

Paris is buying largely and keeps the market for foreign bonds strong, to prepare the way for issues of £8,000,000 Russian 4s.

The visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, it is expected, will facilitate this loan, for which the prospectus will be issued next week. Applications from England and Germany will be restricted, and when this object is gained the Imperial Bank and the Bank of England may reduce their discount rates.

Bar silver for delivery during the fortnight is in demand at the same price as spot, 34¼. Although gold is at 5 per cent. premium in Austria, only small amounts are regularly being exported.

The Statist favors placing the United States national banks on a similar basis for note issues to the Imperial Bank of Germany, whose notes to a limited amount are secured by Government bonds and the balance by deposits of coin. Additional notes may be issued by paying 5 per cent. tax to the Treasury.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul, 2½, to 63⅛; Lake Shore, 2¼, to 126; Atchison, 2, to 22½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¾, to 25¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1½, to 58⅛; Union Pacific, 1½, to 25; Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 78; Erie, ¼, to 16½; Reading, 1, to 10⅜; Illinois Central, 1, to 96½; Ontario and Western, ⅝, to 15¾; Kansas and Texas, ⅝, to 12¾, and Wabash preferred, ½, to 17½. British consols were quoted at 97 9-16 for money and 97¾ for account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coffin & Stanton offer to investors a selection of high-grade investment bonds paying from 4½ to 7½ ₱ cent.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Clearings to-day were $10,896,025. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent. New-York exchange quiet at 60c premium. Sterling exchange slow and dull, with a narrow market. Posted rates, 60 days, 483½; demand, 487.

Cigarmakers Go on Strike.

Several hundred cigarmakers in the down-town district went out on strike yesterday because one of the factories announced that it would reduce wages $2 per 1,000 cigars. The cigars manufactured in the down-town factories are nearly all of superior grades and hand made, and the men are able to earn from $18 to $40 a week. Among the factories where strikes took place was that of Garcia & Co., at 92 William Street. The men think that all the high-grade cigar manufacturers have combined to reduce wages, and declare they will not accept reductions under any circumstances.

To Sell Whisky in City Hall.

Whisky will be sold in the corridor of the City Hall to-morrow, not by the glass, but in bulk. The bulletin in the corridor had an announcement upon it yesterday that there would be a Sheriff's sale of 100 barrels of pure rye whisky at 10 o'clock Monday for Cook & Bernheim, who hold it as security on a note given by Joseph Wolf.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

S. MAYER of Brunswick, Ga., and MORRIS MAYER and JACOB LORCH of Albany, Ga., have been attached for $2,427 in favor of Hubbard, Price & Co., on a note of S. Mayer & Ullman, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers of Brunswick, which were indorsed by Messrs. Mayer and Lorch. The attachment was served on several cotton brokers in this city and also on a bank here. The Electrical Development Company has been attached for $3,000 in favor of Thomas D. Bowen on thirty notes, dated March 1, 1893, payable six months after date to the order of Eaton & Lewis. The company was incorporated about three years ago with a capital stock of $150,000, and was interested in an electric-light plant and street railroad at Schenectady, N. Y. Samuel Insull was formerly President, but he was succeeded by J. H. Herrick. Mr. Lewis said yesterday that he did not think the attachment would affect the company at all. It was in the nature of a lien, and the company had large assets in the shape of securities, &c. The notes to the order of Eaton & Lewis had been transferred to Mr. Bowen.

MAX BLEIMAN, art dealer at 297 Fifth Avenue, confessed judgments to three creditors for money loaned, as follows: J. Chaine & Simonson of Paris, $2,581; Charles E. Evans, $4,527; Phillip Howell, $5,019. Mr. Evans is the well-known actor of Evans & Hoey. The immediate cause of the collapse, Mr. Platzek, attorney for the judgment creditors, said, was inability to raise money on account of the stringent market, and inability to dispose of paintings for anything like their value or cost, there being no market at the present time in the art line. The liabilities are estimated at $65,000. The actual value of the assets, Mr. Platzek said, is unknown to him, as he is not familiar with the value of oil paintings. From other sources it was learned that Mr. Bleiman has been in business about eight years. He became embarrassed in 1877.

EXECUTIONS AGAINST FRANCIS M. ARMING & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received several executions, aggregating about $2,500, against Francis M. Arming & Co., shipping and commission merchants at 83 Front Street, but he did not find enough property to satisfy them. The general partners are Francis M. Arming and his son, William M. Arming. Charles Graef, the wine importer, became a special partner in November, 1890, putting in $15,000. F. M. Arming, the senior partner, has been in business in this city for the past twenty-five years. He was in the foreign exchange business from 1870 to 1883, when he went into the West Indian shipping and commission business, which he has since carried on. The firm did an export trade, principally to Cuba.

HOBBY & DOODY, dealers in building materials at Hamilton Avenue and Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, have been attached for $2,024, in favor of Du Bois & Hills, on the allegation that they had disposed of their property. It was alleged that Hobby & Doody had transferred their business to the Hobby & Doody Company on Aug. 3, that the firm owed lumbermen $80,000, and that Mr. Doody had transferred several pieces of real estate on Aug. 2. The business has been established about thirty years. The new company was incorporated about Aug. 3 with a capital stock of $100,000.

SAMUEL AND THEODORE L. LYONS, composing the firm of S. Lyons & Son, dealers in precious stones at 1 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Engel, giving preferences to Joseph Frankel's Son, for $7,105, for money loaned and merchandise, and to Leon Hirsch for $450, for money due. The senior partner has been identified with the trade for many years, and the son became a partner on Jan. 1. The firm sold considerable in the West. Assignee Engel says the embarrassment is the result of losses by bad debts and inability to raise money. He thinks the assets will pay all claims.

HENRY BACH, clothing merchant at 737 Broadway, who failed about six weeks ago, is said to be in Europe, and it is not known when he will return. His affairs are still unsettled. Herman Joseph, attorney for J. & H. Schattmann & Co., the creditors who secured the original replevin for $18,000 on the stock of goods, said yesterday that the goods would be sold on Wednesday at Mr. Bach's store. Mr. Bach's liabilities are over $100,000. He had branch stores in Boston and Chicago.

LOUIS ROLLER, plumber at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, has been attached for $1,133. When the Sheriff went to make a levy, he was informed that Mr. Roller had sold out the business on Wednesday to Adler & Herrman. Mechanics' liens aggregating $7,500 were filed yesterday against Mr. Roller for work in various buildings for which he had plumbing contracts.

MR. DEPEW'S OBSERVATIONS.

Railroads in the West Suffering from Monetary Stagnation.

Chauncey M. Depew returned to this city from Chicago last Friday well pleased with his brief visit to the World's Fair. He did not bring back very cheerful views of the Western railroad situation, however.

"The trouble with which the Western railroads are contending is purely of a monetary nature," said Mr. Depew. "The people throughout the West have no money, and the banks have not sufficient means to help them. Industries all along the lines of some of the Western railroads have suspended. It is not like the condition of affairs in the East, where a factory here and there has shut down. In the West the factories have closed down generally and the roads have nothing to do but wait."

"How about the crops?" Mr. Depew was asked.

"The crops are abundant, but the producers have no money with which to get them to market. The situation out there is one of monetary stagnation. I think, however, that a definite settlement of the silver question would help matters greatly."

Speaking of the passenger traffic from Eastern points to Chicago, Mr. Depew said that the business of the New-York Central Road was increasing steadily. "We sold all the accommodations on to-day's exposition flier yesterday," he said, "and we have been obliged to add two extra cars to our regular Chicago trains."

Denver and Rio Grande's Report.

President E. T. Jeffery's report of the operations of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for the year ended June 30 last has just been issued in complete form. It is dated Aug. 26. Mr. Jeffery says:

"The income of your company from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, including $54,575 received for interest, was $9,372,221.53, an increase of $477,724.94 when compared with the previous fiscal year. The gross earnings from the operation of your railroad were $9,317,646.53, being an increase of $486,699.96. The working expenses were $5,282,084.92, an increase of $160,491.55, making the net earnings from traffic $4,035,561.61, or $326,208.41 in excess of the previous year. The balance to credit of income from the year's operations, after providing for taxes, insurance, interest on funded and unfunded debt, and assigning $240,000 to betterments and to renewal fund, was $1,402,308.35, against $914,111.94 for the previous year, an increase of $488,196.41. Nearly the entire surplus was applied to the payment of the floating indebtedness, and of two dividends of 1 per cent. each (amounting to $473,000) on the preferred stock.

"Your company has in its treasury bonds and stocks aggregating at par $2,495,150, which cost $1,200,615, and in addition has in its renewal fund cash and securities aggregating at par $490,002.25, the cost of which was $397,482.55.

"A careful examination of statistics will show that the last fiscal year was the most prosperous in the history of the company. Its revenues, gross and net; its surplus over all expenses and charges, and its traffic generally were the largest ever obtained. The company was free of floating indebtedness, had entered upon the policy of paying dividends upon its preferred stock, and had promise of unbroken prosperity. Suddenly these favorable conditions changed; financial stringency, unsettled monetary problems, extraordinary depression in business, and the temporary suspension of silver mining destroyed confidence, reduced traffic and revenues, and forced upon the management immediate and radical retrenchment in every branch of the service. At their July meeting your Directors deemed it prudent to defer further dividends, and subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of their course."

Terre Haute Receivership.

G. J. Grammer, according to a dispatch from Terre Haute, has, upon his own application, been discharged as receiver of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad. He went before Judge Briggs of the United States Circuit Court and explained that the parties to the receivership suit had agreed to dismiss it. The court thereupon declared the road solvent, dismissed the receiver, and ordered all property returned to the company.

The attorney in Terre Haute for the Mackey faction declares that his clients will not submit to a vacation of the receivership until they are allowed to prove that the road has $3 of assets to each dollar of debt. Doubtless an effort will be made to present facts to the court to-morrow.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—An uncommonly interesting meeting of General Passenger Agents will be held in Milwaukee on the 19th of this month, the occasion being the semi-annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. F. Chandler is President, J. C. Anderson Vice President, and A. J. Smith Secretary of the association.

—J. M. Ashley, President, and H. W. Ashley, General Manager, of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, were in this city yesterday.

—Stockholders of the Illinois Central Road will hold their annual meeting in Chicago on the 18th of next month.

Financial.

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50,000 Cleveland, O., 5s, 1896, 100 & int.
4,000 Hornellsville, N. Y., 5s, 101.17 & int.
9,000 New-Utrecht, N. Y., 5s, 103 & int.
50,000 Logansport, Ind., 5s, 1913, 97 & int.
3,000 Chic., Bur. & Nor. 6s, 1896, 95 & int.
19,000 St. Paul & N. Pac. 6s, 1923, 105 & int.
11,000 Det. & Bay City 8s, 1903, 117 & int.

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Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

A STATEMENT.

We have printed a few simple rules in our circular. If you have EVER lost money in speculation you have violated one of those rules, although they are easily followed. Don't you think you ought to have a circular, especially as it don't cost anything?

NEW-ENGLAND.

Our "special" on N. E. was issued the day it sold at 17. Hope you caught on. Our regular letter advising the purchase of Reading went out when it was 13.

SUGAR

Letter has been ready for days, but as it is BEAR we held it back. Call and see us.

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CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $6,284,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET.
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation pay 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 100 Broadway

Financial.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the bonds of the above-named Company, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to represent the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders, have prepared a preliminary plan and agreement for the protection of the holders of said bonds, which is now ready for EXAMINATION and SIGNATURE at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York City.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
GEORGE COPPELL,
M. L. SCUDDER,
ERNEST DICHMAN,
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Committee.

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CAPITAL and SURPLUS..........$1,000,000
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Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEPT. 5, 1893.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on Oct. 2, 1893, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., Sept. 16, 1893, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 3, 1893.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1893.
THE DEATH of Mr. William A. Pembrook will cause no interruption in our business, which will be continued as heretofore. SWEETSER, PEMBROOK & CO.

SHERIDAN AND JIM RADBURN

WITH WHOM THE PSEUDO CHAMPIGNOL FORMS A PLEASING TRIO.

Heroes of the Past Week's New Plays—"In Mizzoura" a Piece that Lingers Pleasantly in the Memory—"Sheridan" Bizarre and Unreal, but Pretty and Full of Wit—A Second View of "The Other Man"—The Manufacture of Play-actors and Playwrights.

The recollections of the theatrical week are all agreeable. The three new plays—for "Fanny," already defunct, does not count—are all worth remembering, and of one of them, Mr. Thomas's "In Mizzoura," the remembrance is particularly enjoyable, for there are many things in this play one appreciates more highly as they come to mind afterward than he does under the direct influence of the performance. This may not be the best kind of a quality in a play, but it is one belonging to "In Mizzoura" that I fancy Mr. Thomas will not regret. It is one, also, that is likely to induce many persons to give the new "drama of character" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a second hearing, which it certainly deserves.

The humor of "In Mizzoura" comes back to you more easily and more vividly than its pathos. I have not yet been able to find the strong element of "seriousness" in it that awed Chicago and made Mr. Nat Goodwin really think he was taking "a new departure" toward the bowl and dagger. "In Mizzoura" is just as serious as "Huckleberry Finn," which is one of the masterworks of American humor, and the scenes and incidents in the play that you remember best are much like many passages in Mark Twain's droll and graphic tale of life along the Mississippi.

Not that Mr. Thomas has imitated Mr. Clemens or any other writer; he gets little inspiration from books, for he is an original humorist and a sharp observer of life. We have no other American dramatist who owes less to the library alcoves. In this play, to be sure, he has a framework of conventional drama, as, indeed, he had hidden under the graceful superstructure and flowery adornments of "Alabama." Those who care to may take his train robbery and the hero's self-sacrifice seriously; there are others, who think they have sensibilities, who will persistently hold those elements to be nothing better than an excuse for the delightful scene in Jim Radburn's dooryard.

But there is nothing conventional in the love-making of Dave and Lisbeth, though after a week's meditation I find I still do not know exactly what Dave means when he says "seminary" and wish Mr. Thomas would inform the benighted people of the Atlantic coast without waiting to be asked. But this "cub" is real, and when he says "seminary" he means it.

There is no better scene in modern comedy than Jim Radburn's intercession with the girl's father for this pair of lovers, the overworked wheelwright's apprentice and the smudge-faced, dawdling girl.

Yes, there is one better, on second thoughts, but it is in "In Mizzoura,' too. That comprises the discovery by the wheelwright's wife that her elder daughter has secretly received a letter from the fine gentleman lover, her motherly appeal to the girl, and Jo Vernon's assertion of paternal authority. Jo is a delightful compound of affection, egotism, manliness, and sheer stupidity. His exclamation, "There, mother," which, when the girl having confessed that the letter is from Travers, signifies his belief that he has done his whole duty as a father, denotes his character beautifully.

The play is as full of details as a Dutch painting. The little measure of milk for the lame dog, which Jo is willing to go without in his second cup of coffee at breakfast, brings out a whole set of family traits; and the delineation of individual character in the assembling of the mob outside of Radburn's dooryard is admirable.

Once in a while, as he was writing a play for public performance, Mr. Thomas dropped into repartee of the stage kind, but there is not much that seems artificial and false, excepting Jim's expression of his desire to take the girl traveling, "to Europe and St. Louis." That suggests Puck.

But "In Mizzoura" is a sound, honest, wholesome piece of workmanship, one upon which patient labor has been expended to set forth the results of observation and to give the right expression to original humor. The performance is generally admirable, a result partly due to art, but more largely to the personal fitness of the actors to their parts. As good acting, of the right sort, as the other personages get would probably make the bloody villain more interesting, and a slender girl of eighteen years, with girlish ways and no trace of theatric artifice, ought to have the heroine's role. Much acting in that is not required.

Mr. Goodwin's portrayal of Radburn is thoroughly good acting, but the part is all pitched on one key, and Goodwin is a comedian of rich variety. He has made something of a sacrifice in producing "In Mizzoura," but he will lose nothing by that. He will not rest his fame, however, upon this production or this role, but while he is acting the Sheriff of Pike the performance and the play may be heartily commended to every theatregoer.

* * *

From "In Mizzoura" Monday night to "Sheridan, or, The Maid of Bath," Tuesday was a long step—from real low life in rural Missouri at the present time to the highest kind of high life in gay Bath when George III. was King; from life viewed by the student of human character to life viewed through the spectacles of romance; from the humor of nature to the elaborate wit of artificial comedy.

Perhaps the influence of Mr. Thomas's comedy lingered for twenty-four hours to prevent one's full enjoyment of Mr. Potter's. Certainly "Sheridan" wears well enough in the memory, and, though there is little real, first-hand observation of human traits and moods in it, excepting in a few passages of the ingenious and diverting last act, second thoughts about it are better for the play than the first.

It is bizarre but dainty, and, as a whole, fascinating. It is scarcely a fair study of manners, but through its influence we look upon the days of powder and ruffles as if with a sort of feeling of superiority, and this is surely not a bad quality in a play. Everybody likes to feel superior as often as possible.

There is a great deal of motion frequently in place of dramatic action, though the motion is graceful and becoming to the persons who take part in it. There is an elaborate and intricate profusion of stage business.

The comedy enables Mr. Sothern to look well and to act with easy grace and fervor, and though he is no more like any accepted idea of Brinsley Sheridan than Mr Harbury is like Garrick, what matter? The mingling of the wit of Sheridan with the wit of Potter, which is very good wit, too, is well done. Mr. Potter is the studious playwright. The library alcoves are his. He knows his books. And he is a fluent and pleasing writer. One line Sheridan speaks is surely Potter's own, yet it is one of the best in the play:

"Your music will be played," says the wit to Dr. Linley, "after Handel's is forgotten—and not till then."

The play is helped greatly by the staging of it. Nothing finer in the way of painting and drapery, silks and satins, swords and wigs, moonlight and flowers, and little things to eat in glass dishes could be asked for. It is all a dream of loveliness. Miss Kimball is beautiful enough to realize the descriptions of Elizabeth Linley, and the things she wears are in keeping. Then there are small Nubian pages and a live parrot with a vocal method that reminds you of Mr. Harbury's in his excerpt from "Coriolanus."

No wonder business is good at the Lyceum Theatre. It ought to be.

If a farce is good enough to make an old-stager, who has fretted and grown weary under the farces and farceurs of a quarter of a century, laugh till the tears run down his cheeks, it ought to be good for a thousand nights' run. Judged by this test, "The Other Man" is as funny as "Pickwick," "The Brass Monkey," and Willis Sweatnam. I sincerely pity any one, old-stager or dyspeptic, who can keep a straight face while Mr. Holland is sketching in his portrait of the Captain and Mr. Harry Brown, who always seems to have just dropped in for a few minutes, is explaining it, and Mr. Thomas Burns is looking on with a critical eye.

After the "first-nighters," who are a blase set, got through yawning over this droll version of "Champignol malgre lui," the public took up the Garden Theatre in its round of amusement seeking, and hearty, unaffected laughter has since encouraged the actors to get the right swing for their foolery. Foolery it all is, but purposeful nevertheless, and the farce has what most farces lack—character.

The performance could not be bettered if the two young lovers of Act III. could be induced to follow Mr. Sweatnam's forcible advice to Mme. Cottrelly when she is acting Marguerite and put some "ginger" into their love-making. Ginger or something is certainly needed in that episode, but there is plenty of it in the scenes between the psuedo Champignol and the lady who is not his wife.

The scenes at the barracks are novel and refreshing, after a long period of the ordinary, dull, farce-like "The Sportsman," and the interest is maintained till the very last scene, when Mr. Burns denies his identity and sends "the other man" back to the guardhouse.

Miss Crosman, who has made a distinct place for herself in farce of this character; Mr. Standing, a welcome recruit, with force, humor, and method; Mr. Dietrichstein, whose portrayal of the patient Prince is one of those happy little bits that often make the fame and fortune of a young actor, and many others play with admirable skill, while through all the bewilderment and tomfoolery Mr. Joseph Holland bears his part earnestly, depicting its every mood with graphic effect, and never descending to mere "patter." His range is large, and his expression of many emotions in a humorous way is excellent.

* * *

The schools that make actors are sending out their prospectuses for the Fall and Winter terms. Mr. Wheatcroft, at his, proposes to have a class in dramatic authorship which will doubtless do wonders for the American drama. These schools, Mr. Sargent's and Mr. Wheatcroft's, are both well conducted and have a fair field of work. But everybody does not view their work complacently. An earnest letter in this week's Dramatic News is worth quoting from, for it shows there are two sides to this question:

"No doubt there are among the pupils of these 'schools' some with talent. To such the profession says: 'Come! But do not, if you are in earnest, encourage these schools, which are simply ruining the profession by marshaling into its ranks every stage-struck man or maiden who can show the amount of cash required for tuition.' It is useless to say that the influx of so many amateurs, who work for glory and not for salary, is not injuring our profession. Look at the numbers of good actors and actresses in New-York disengaged! Go to the Actors' Fund and learn of the cases of want and destitution! Go to the Woman's League and ask them for a list of those to whom they have extended help! Of course, some one will cry out, 'Oh, these people are improvident!' People who are successful generally salve their consciences by pretending to think that their less fortunate brothers and sisters are 'improvident.' But I speak of what I know. There are men and women of good standing in the dramatic profession in this city who cannot obtain work because the places that should have been open to them are filled by the hordes of pupils from the 'schools of acting.'"

Certainly neither Mr. Wheatcroft nor Mr. Sargent is working to injure members of the actors' calling, and certainly young men and women with talent for the stage need some sort of training which can hardly be obtained on the stage in the day of long runs and "combinations." But there is something pitiful in this wail from the ranks. No other calling is so overcrowded as the actors'. E. A. D.

THE SPECTACLE AT NIBLO'S.

A Review of the Doings of the German Midgets Upon a Historic Stage.

The animation of success has made Niblo's a notable feature of lower Broadway every night during the past week. Thanks to the popularity of the German dwarfs, this old theatre, whose slumbers have of late years been oftener disturbed than broken, is thoroughly awake, and amusement seekers have been surprised to find that its distance from their ordinary haunts is by no means "impossible."

It is a somewhat curious fact, and one that might on occasion serve as excuse for a thesis on the nature and aims of theatrical managers, that New-York is indebted to the Messrs. Rosenfeld for two manifestations of dramatic art, each unique, each a memorable success, and yet as widely apart, considered artistically, as the poles—Eleonora Duse and the Liliputians. Of course the thesis would be quite useless, from at least a score of points of view, and especially from that of the public, to whom the natures and aims of managers are a matter of beautifully calm indifference. It shall not, therefore, creep in here under any pretense whatever, but a grave remark or two about the Liliputians may not be out of place.

In regard to these interesting little people not a few columns have been written here and there, all enthusiastic and all, if not too seriously interpreted, very well deserved. The midgets are certainly amusing. They have been surrounded ever since their arrival in this country with stage pictures of unusual beauty, including ballets far beyond the standard as regards youth and comeliness among the dancers, to which New-York has been accustomed. Their "plays" have been ingeniously devised vehicles for the presentation of peculiar talents and characteristics—especially the latter—and the public has applauded and advertised them from many motives, not least of which, perhaps, was the public's sympathy with men and women who were bravely and cheerfully making the best of what still remained a lamentable misfortune.

In this sympathy, doubtless, is to be found the explanation of certain exaggerations that have marked the written and spoken comments on the Liliputians. They have been called "comedians," little Ebert has been compared with Coquelin, and the singing of Ida Mahr has been praised as singing. There is no particular harm in this, and yet it is as well, perhaps, to express, just for once, the mental reservation that did, or should, underlie each of these expressions. These dwarfs do wonderful work, considering the disadvantages under which they labor, but even in the case of little Ebert, "considering" is necessary, and in the case of the others even that word is somewhat overworked. Just as there are no child actors, so there are no dwarf actors, and if one desired to be particularly ill-natured he might suggest that, in some degree at least, the Liliputians appeal to a feeling which finds its more frequent and grosser satisfaction in the dime museums.

That, however, would be going altogether too far. In the exhibition at Niblo's there is nothing obtrusively painful, much that is intelligibly amusing, three ballets thoroughly well worth seeing—even if they are not quite so good as they were last year—and Franz Ebert, whose smile is a whole ballet in itself.

"THE LION'S MOUTH."

Story of the Play to be Acted by Warde and James at the Star Theatre.

Henry Guy Carleton's romantic drama, "The Lion's Mouth," will be presented at the Star Theatre to-morrow night for the first time in this city, with Frederick Warde as Rinaldo, a role he "created" two years ago. Louis James will have an equally strong character in Fra Angelo.

The scene of the play is laid in Venice, and the time is the sixteenth century. It is a story of the tyrannical rule of a usurping Doge, the intrigues of a cruel and hateful inquisitor who previously was chief of the Benedetti, and the love and heroism of Paul di Novarro, the rightful and legal Doge, son of the exiled and murdered Luigi di Novarro.

In the gardens of the usurper there is carved in a stone wall a lion's head, with open mouth, to receive any charge that one subject may see fit to bring against another to the Inquisition. A charge thus made generally resulted in the death of the accused. Paul, or, as he is called in Venice, Rinaldo, falls in love with Linora, the daughter of the false Doge, his enemy. They are married, without discovering each other's identity.

Angelo, the inquisitor, learns the secret, and, after entrapping Rinaldo, who has entered the palace grounds as leader of the band of revolutionists, induces his wife, in order to save her husband, to place the name of Paul di Novarro in the lion's mouth. When Paul learns what has been done he rushes past the guard and deposits an exposition of Angelo, giving his true character and name, Francesco, in the same receptacle.

The two leaders are thus brought face to face in the council of the Inquisitor. They are condemned to die, but before the sentence can be executed the populace breaks in, frees Paul, and proclaims him Doge of Venice.

The scene of the first act is a street in Venice, with a view of the Grand Canal; the second the garden of the Doge's palace; the third the court yard of the palace, with view of the lion's mouth, and the fourth the torture chamber of the Inquisition. The cast is as follows:

Paul di Novarro	Frederick Warde
Julio	H. A. Langdon
Claudio	H. C. Barton
Bonatesta	Charles Charters
Marco	Howard Kyle
Fra Angelo	Louis James
Dionysio	James Cooper
Ugolini	C. D. Herman
Linora	Edythe Chapman
Marcella	Fanny Bowman

BOSTON THEATRES.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Every theatre in town is open. At the Columbia, John J. McNally's new farce, "A Country Sport," with Peter F. Dailey as star, is the attraction, but, although the merit of the work and the quality of the acting have proved to be rather above that shown in McNally's "A Straight Tip," the attendance thus far has not been very large. It will run for another week, at least.

At the Hollis Street, "Blue Jeans," which for the third or fourth time has opened the season there, has done a good business throughout the week. It will be succeeded on Monday by the Mapleson and Whitney Opera Company in "The Fencing Master," with Laura Schirmer in the leading part.

"The Black Crook" was put on at the Boston Theatre on Monday for a long run, and what promises, by early business, to be a profitable run. It is the most magnificent "show piece" that has been on the Boston stage for a long time and some of the specialties introduced are decidedly great.

The week at the Globe Theatre has been filled by Eugene O'Rourke in "The Wicklow Postman," Mark Price's new drama. Next week Louis Aldrich comes in "The Senator."

Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown"—always successful in Boston—is now at the Tremont Theatre and will run there for two weeks more. The succeeding attraction will be Edward S. Willard in Shakespearean parts, Hamlet to be the first.

The Grand Opera House has done indifferently good business this week with "Across the Potomac." Next week's attraction will be "The Power of the Press."

"Billy" Barry in "The Rising Generation" has drawn crowds of West Enders to the Bowdoin Square Theatre this week. On Monday the more elevating play of "The Lost Paradise" will be presented, and on Monday week James O'Neil will appear in "Monte Cristo."

Rice and Barton's comedians in "Razzle Dazzle" have been doing profitable business at the Palace Theatre. Next week the Rentz-Santley company will be there.

Sam T. Jack's company in "My Uncle" has filled the week at the Lyceum.

"Michael Strogoff," with Max Freeman in the title part, has been the dramatic attraction at the Howard Athenaeum this week.

Iola Pomeroy, at the Howard, in "Mugg's Landing" last week, has been at the Grand Museum this week in "The Clipper."

To-night Roland Reed finished three successful weeks at the Boston Museum, all of which he has devoted to "Innocent as a Lamb." Barnet's Comic Opera Company will open the regular season at this house on Monday evening next in "Prince Pro Tem."

To-night, also, was given the last performance of "The Golden Wedding" at the Park Theatre, where it has had a run of fifteen weeks. On Monday next Mr. Rice will enter upon his year's lease of this house, and his Surprise Party will give the first production of "Venus."

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Death took away two prominent theatrical men this week. Thursday Anson Temple, lessee and manager of the Schiller Theatre, was killed in a railroad wreck near this city, and Friday Richard M. Hooley, proprietor of Hooley's Theatre, died after a short illness. Nothing has yet been decided about the disposition of the theatres they had charge of. Harry Powers will undoubtedly continue to manage Hooley's Theatre. He has been the active manager for several years, and is well known and liked by theatrical people. He is very capable, and it was under his management that Hooley's became one of the best money makers in this city.

The only man mentioned as Mr. Temple's successor is Max Godenrath, who has been his assistant. Mr. Godenrath has never had such an important position, but he would probably fill it satisfactorily, because he knows the business thoroughly.

Hooley's Theatre, where Willard is playing, was closed Friday night.

The Schiller did not miss a performance of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" by Frohman's company. There have been so many people in town this week that all the down-town theatres have had only standing room after 8 o'clock. Some of the houses are doing phenomenal business. "America," at the Auditorium, is sold out up to the last of next week, and "Ali Baba" packs the Chicago Opera House at every performance. Sol Smith Russell, at the Grand, "The Old Homestead" at McVicker's, and the "Charity Ball" at the Columbia have had the best of patronage. There will be no change in the companies at the down-town theatres next week.

Willard will shelve "Wealth" and give a round of the plays in which he has already been seen. Sol Smith Russell will present "A Peaceful Valley" instead of "A Poor Relation." At the outlying houses will be seen the following: Haymarket, "Superba"; Empire, "A Barrel of Money"; Clark Street Theatre, "Hendrick Hudson"; Havlin's, Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Stuart Robson is in town making preparations for his revival of the "Comedy of Errors" Sept. 18. The new scenery has been painted by Voegtlin and shows the Odeum of Ephesus, exterior of the house of Antipholus, changing to a garden; the ports and docks of Ephesus, and the rock-cut church of the early Christians. The costumes have been made by Hermann of New-York and Fisher of London, the armor by Hammersley of London and Paris, and the mechanical effects by Benson Sherwood. The music incidental to the play was composed by the late Robert Stoepel, for many years the director of music at Wallack's and Daly's Theatres. Mr. Robson's company for this season includes Giles Shine, William H. Leyden, William Yearance, J. J. Farrell, W. H. Ellwood, John L. Wooderson, Joseph Zahner, George E. Hallton, E. A. Poole, Grace Taylor Franklin, Grace Huntington, Gabriella McKean, Minerva Crane, and Mrs. Robson.

—Herrmann will have a lot of new tricks at the Harlem Opera House this week. Here is a full account of two of them: 1. A large mirror is placed upon the stage, entirely isolated from all other objects, raised from the stage so that the audience can see underneath, on both sides, and over it. Marguerite is discovered disrobing herself, without any curtains, cabinet, or covering of any kind whatsoever. At a wave of Herrmann's magic wand she disappears as though the earth had swallowed her up. 2. A lady is seated in a swing ten feet above the stage, which is also isolated from all surrounding objects, and at the firing of a pistol shot she dissolves into the air, while the swing falls in pieces to the stage.

—This will be the last week of "The New South" at the Madison Square Theatre. Charles H. Hoyt's comic drama called "A Temperance Town," which was kept out of New-York by the great success of "A Trip to Chinatown," will be produced Sept. 18. It has been successful in other cities. It is not an acrobatic farce with songs, but a real play, rather more ambitious than the same author's "Texas Steer" and "Midnight Bell." Caroline Miskel, the principal actress in this play, is said to have "a mass of Titian red hair," which will no doubt be found useful. Miss Miskel has been on the stage a short time only, having first appeared with Robert Mantell in "A Face in the Moonlight."

—Alice Conway and Edward Clark, "sketch artists" from London, will make their first appearance in America at Tony Pastor's Theatre to-morrow night. Little Sable, another London music-haller, will also be seen and heard for the first time. Other performers will be Nellie L'Estrange, Phyllis Allen, Sam Collins, Vinie Henshaw, Cyrene, the five Barrison sisters, Lillie Western, Dan McAvoy, Jessie May, Bob and Kittie Emmet, and Watson, "the originator of the summer-sault dog," a hot-weather canine of approved quality.

—Chauncey Olcott begins an engagement at the Grand Opera House to-morrow, when he will be seen as Terence Dwyer in Augustus Pitou's spectacular production of "Mavourneen," assisted by a competent company of actors and actresses. At every performance Mr. Olcott will sing several of W. J. Scanlan's most successful songs, including "My Molly O," "The Little Christmas Tree," "Mavourneen," "You and I Together," and others. Irish dramas are always popular at the Grand Opera House.

—Marie Collins is still the "star" at the Imperial Music Hall. The Avolos, Cissy Lind, the Tecchis, Sherman and Morisey, and Mlle. Delmore of serpentine proclivities remain there, too. This week's new-comers will be the Rogers brothers, Harding and Ah Sid, Mackie and Walker, the lilliputian Speck brothers, the Garrisons, Swift and Chase, O'Brien and Redding, and Emily Pears. You get the worth of your money at the Imperial. The show is four hours long and much broader.

—At the new Koster & Bial's new features of the programme this week will be M. Delaur and Mlle. Debrimont, and the first appearance of Mlle. Ena Bertoldi, contortionist, known as "the human marvel." The rest of the bill will include the presentation of the ballet "Versailles," Carmencita in some new dances, Senorita Tortajada and troupe in new pantomimic acts, Mario and Dunham, triple horizontal bars; the three Judges, acrobats; the Delina sisters trio, and Maude St. John.

—At the Eden Musee this week the leading atraction will be Mme. Kamoche, "the only genuine lady magician in the world," just from the Crystal Palace, London. Mme. Kamoche proposes to astound the public with sleight of hand and mystic art. The Girards will remain in the bill, and so will Miss Adele Purvis Onri in her charming specialties, Delprade, the Parisian illusionist, and Mme. Zaida in French songs and dances.

—There is a good show all day long, and until 10 o'clock at night, at Proctor's Theatre, on West Twenty-third Street. Among the performers there this week will be Harry Kennedy, ventriloquist; the Deven sisters, equilibrists; Videlia and Dashaway, acrobats; Carrie Daniels, Long and Edwards, Alvira, the Big Four, Weston brothers, Florence Thropp, and O'Brien and Collins.

—Philadelphia bills this week: Arch Street, "An Irishman's Love"; Walnut Street, "House with the Green Blinds"; Gilmore's Auditorium, Matthews and Bulger variety troupe; Carncross's, negro minstrelsy; Standard, "Killarney and the Rhine"; National, "White Slave"; Girard Avenue, "The Magistrate"; Chestnut Street Theatre, Arthur Lloyd in "Our Party."

—Conried's Comedy Company, which sailed on the steamer Dania from Hamburg on Sept. 3, is expected to arrive here this week, when the rehearsals for the "'Grossstadtluft," the first play to be produced at the Irving Place Theatre, will begin. The cast of the "Grossstadtluft" is very large, so that the entire company will be introduced on the opening night.

—The scenes of "Peaceful Valley," Edward E. Kidder's comedy which Sol Smith Russell is to produce at Daly's Theatre Oct. 9, are laid amid the Green Mountains of Vermont. The chief character, Hosea Howe, which is acted by Mr. Russell, is a waiter at a Summer hotel, where he is earning enough money to pay his way through college.

—B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre will come out of darkness next week and get into the long list of vaudeville houses. In this case the pleasing promise is made that light opera will alternate with "variety" of the cleaner sort, and that the entertainments will be specially calculated to please women and children.

—Cottrelly now recites a burlesque of "The Glove" in "The City Directory" at the Bijou, Willis Sweatnam recites "Lucindy" and "The Dog," and William Wood recites "Book of the Opera, Opera Books!" Amelia Glover's dancing is as graceful and charming as ever.

—"Jane," with Johnstone Bennett, is at the Standard Theatre; "Jane," with Jennie Yeamans, is on the Pacific coast, and "Jane," with Kitty Cheatham, is about to go southward. Johnstone, Kitty, and Jennie, and the greatest of these is Jennie.

—At the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn this week Marie Wainwright will appear in "Frou Frou," "Camille," and "The Social Swim." Her company includes Barton Hill, Nathaniel Hartwig, and Louise Muldener.

—Fred Stinson, manager of Julia Marlowe, is doing away with the "lithograph free ticket" nuisance by sending to shops framed photographs of Miss Marlowe, which shopkeepers are permitted to keep if they exhibit them in their windows.

—J. K. Murray will remain another fortnight at the Fourteenth Street Theatre acting in "Glen-da-lough." He sings "Kathleen Mavourneen" while Clara Lane, the "Irish nightingale," who is with him, sings "Nora Brady."

—The members of the Casino company who are to appear in the "Rainmaker of Syria" will leave for Buffalo next Thursday, where the opera will be presented for the first time on Monday evening, Sept. 18.

—Rose and Charles Coghlan begin their tour in Milwaukee, Sept. 14. "Diplomacy" will be the play. They will not do "A Woman of No Importance" till they come to the Fifth Avenue Theatre in December.

—Loie Fuller will do her serpentine, kaleidoscopic, stereoptic dance this week at the Harlem Opera House, Standard Theatre, and Broadway Theatre.

—"The Prodigal Daughter" continues at the American Theatre. After this week Adelaide Prince will play the part of Rose Woodmere.

—Nobody should miss seeing "L'Enfant Prodigue," the voiceless drama at Daly's. It is a delightful entertainment.

—"1492" is successful beyond all reasonable anticipations at Palmer's Theatre. There is a crowd every night.

—"Niobe" will go on "the road" this season under the management of Charles Abbott and W. W. Tillottson.

—"Panjandrum" goes on blithely at the Broadway Theatre, where the tail of the tiger is twisted every night.

—"Dan's Tribulations" has entered upon a profitable run at Harrigan's Theatre.

—"Liberty Hall" has been drawing well, as it ought to, at the Empire Theatre.

—"The Black Crook" goes bravely on at the Academy.

Natives of India Want Their Opium.

From the London Daily News.

A memorial has been issued by the British Indian Native Association emphatically protesting against the appointment of the Opium Commission, which, it declares, is merely the outcome of a snatch vote of misguided philanthropists. The memorial affirms that the use of opium is universal in India, that the drug is an absolute necessity and not a luxury, and that its prohibition would inflict the greatest hardship upon the population and would cause widespread discontent. The prohibition, it is further contended, would not affect the use of opium in China and would result in increased taxation and a budget deficit which would amount to more than the country could bear.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

GOSSIP OF CONCERT HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.

Untimely Death of Alfredo Catalani, One of the Lights of the Young Italian School—Emma Nevada's Success in Berlin—Siegfried Wagner as a Conductor—Notes About Musicians in America—Death of Jenny Stubel—A Chance for Mr. Cleary's French Pantomimists.

It is unfortunate that musical composers are for some strange reason not deemed as worthy of the attentions of the Atlantic cable as small-fry politicians or ladies who forget their domestic obligations. About the middle of last month there died in Milan, after a brief illness, a composer whose untimely end was a distinct loss to Italian music. He was Alfredo Catalani, called by many the leader of the young Italian school. He was born June 19, 1854, in Lucca, of a musically-endowed family, and his parents intended him for a legal career. But at school, especially during the Greek and Latin lessons, he was scribbling fugues on paper. At the age of sixteen, when he was about to be sent to the University of Padua, he confessed to his parents that he was more spellbound by a siren than by Euclid or Ulpian, and his siren was art. His visit to Padua was deferred and he set to study music zealously under Magi. Soon an overture was performed at the Lucca Theatre and a mass in the cathedral, both by the seventeen-year-old composer. The mass was a revelation, and, thanks to it, he was admitted, without examination, to Bazin's composition class in Paris. From Paris he went to Milan to finish his studies in the Conservatory under Bazzini. In his twenty-first year, when he had composed the Oriental pastoral, "La Falce," he was hailed "Maestro."

This piece, comprising a prologue and two scenes, was the beginning of a brilliant career. It is impossible to enumerate all his works for chamber music and piano. Two pieces played by the Milan orchestra in 1878 at the Trocadero, Paris, were unanimously praised in high terms by the French press. In 1884 Catalani produced his first dramatic work, the melodrama "Elda," performed for the first time at Turin, which was at once pronounced a work of the first class. His second opera, "Deianice," was given at La Scala, and this was followed by an almost improvised piece, "Edmea," which he afterward rewrote in part. In 1890 "Loreley" was given with immense success in Turin, and in 1892 "La Wally," (after the well-known romance "Geier-Wally," by Wilhelmine von Hillern,) had a genuine triumph at La Scala. Catalani was the composer also of a symphonic poem, "Hero and Leander." On the death of Ponchielli he became Professor of Composition at the Conservatory of Milan.

Catalani died lamented by countless admirers and friends, who loved him for his goodness of heart and his simple, unaffected character.

William Ashton Ellis, the distinguished editor of The London Meister and translator of Wagner's prose works, has just published a translation of the book of Cyril Kistler's opera, "Kunihild." The book is by Ferdinand, Count Sporck. The opera is Wagnerian in style.

Emma Nevada has been singing the lighter roles of the grand opera repertory in Berlin with great success.

The effort to "boom" young Siegfried Wagner as a conductor for Baireuth is producing amusement. Otto Floersheim, writing from Berlin to The Musical Courier, says: "This is lamentable in the face of the fact that Richard Wagner was one of the greatest, if not absolutely the greatest, conductor that ever lived, and that his son has inherited so little of his father's musical gifts that Anton Seidl, who at one time tried to give Siegfried some rudimentary piano lessons, had to give up the task in despair, and by the very advice of Richard Wagner himself, who disgustedly told Seidl that there was no music in his son's soul. Such, at least, is the story I have from Anton Seidl's own lips, who told it in the presence of several New-York musical people."

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William C. Carl, the concert organist, has returned from Chicago, where he gave several concerts on the large organ in the Festival Hall.

Orton Bradley, an English pianist and conductor, has come to America to stay. He has been, in his time, musical director of the People's Palace, the National Sunday League, and the Oratorio Society.

Xaver Scharwenka, the noted composer and pianist, is expected to return to this city from Europe to-day. He has arranged for the production of his opera, "Mataswintha," in Berlin and Munich. It is to be given in this city, also, under Seidl's direction.

Henri Marteau will not play at the Worcester Festival, as announced. He will not arrive in America till November.

Alexander Guilmant, the great organist, says that Americans are among his best pupils, and specially mentions Philip Hale of Boston.

A young pianist named Frederic Dawson has made a favorable impression in London.

Mr. Paul de Wit of Leipsic has enriched his museum of ancient musical instruments by some valuable objects from the collection of August Wilhelmj, who has disposed of his house near Dresden and will settle in Wiesbaden.

Mr. L. Roth, the composer of several operettas, has completed a new work, "Der Lieutenant zur See," which has been offered to the Wilhelmstadt Theatre, Berlin.

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Moszkowski's "Boabdil," which was produced here by Mr. Hammerstein, was announced for production at the new German Theatre in Prague early this month.

Heinrich Dessauer of Wurzberg won the Joachim Prize for young violinists this year.

The death is announced of Jenny Stubel at Kierling, near Vienna. She was in her fortieth year, but looked much younger. An Austrian by birth, she made her first appearance at Vienna in children's parts, but in 1876 went to Berlin, where she made her debut at the Wilhelmstadt Theatre in a version of Lecocq's "La Petite Mademoiselle." In 1881 she returned to Vienna, and then undertook a tour to America, and on her return in 1883 appeared at Berlin and played "Nanon" over 150 times. Her last appearance was in 1892.

The Musical Courier says: "The mimodrama, "Jean Mayeax," which has been played over five hundred times in Paris and Brussels, will be given soon in Berlin and Vienna. It is remarkable for the logical development of the characters, the delicate conduct of the action, and the taste in its material. The music is an admirable illustration of the scenic work, and a "Drinking Song"—a song really without words or voices—always excites the greatest enthusiasm. To those who appreciate the refined art of "L'Enfant Prodigue," a new performance of the kind would be most acceptable. Mr. Cleary has the artists to do it."

The Stadt Theatre of Leipsic closed its season with a brilliant week, during which "Les Dragons de Villars," "Carmen," and "Faust" were produced. Great praise was also given to the operetta, "Jose Galeano," by Julius Stern.

The musical collection of Mr. Fr. Nicholas Manskoff at Munich contains many relics of J. S. Bach, Handel, Gretry, Beethoven, Wagner, Schumann, Liszt, and French composers. Among other curiosities is "Le Chant du Combat," in the handwriting of Roujet de l'Isle.

NEWS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

The recent economical performance of the United States cruiser Philadelphia in the passage from Rio de Janeiro to Callao, 5,000 miles, on one coal supply is attributed in well-posted naval circles to the peculiar excellence of design of the Philadelphia's engines. The designs of the Baltimore and Philadelphia emanated originally from British sources. The engines of the Baltimore were built on practically the same lines as laid down by the British designers. The Baltimore and Philadelphia are vessels of the same tonnage displacement. Both vessels were designed to attain to the same speed showing. In the case of the Baltimore, the engines possess cylinders measuring for high, intermediate, and low-pressure cylinders, respectively, 42, 60, and 49 inches diameter. The stroke measures 42 inches. The working pressure of steam aboard the Baltimore is 135 pounds per square inch.

The Cramps, in the case of the Philadelphia, obtained permission from the Navy Department to incorporate their own engines. The Philadelphia's engines, accordingly, were designed by Horace See, Superintendent of machinery construction for the Cramps. Mr. See gave to the Philadelphia's engines cylinders measuring, respectively, for high, intermediate, and low pressure, 38, 58, and 86 inches in diameter. The stroke is 40 inches, and the working steam pressure 160 pounds per square inch. The Philadelphia, it was shown on trial, is capable, when run at full speed, of developing as much, if not greater, horse power than the Baltimore. Consequently, the smaller diameter cylinders of the Philadelphia will present less surface for condensation than those of the Baltimore, besides at the same time using steam at higher pressures. Mr. See aimed particularly in the designs of the Philadelphia's engines at carrying high steam pressures so as to permit of reducing the diameter of the cylinders as low as possible.

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The splendid set of triple-expansion engines designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department for the new revenue cutter Hudson was viewed by many engineers during the last few days, aboard that vessel as she lay at the Battery Barge Wharf. The high-pressure cylinder of the Hudson's engines is fitted with a piston valve. The intermediate and low-pressure cylinders are provided with double-ported slide valves, operated by a Stephenson link motion. The practice of fitting piston valves to all the cylinders, as in the case of the engines of the Vesuvius, Philadelphia, and those of the Yorktown class of ships, was not followed in the engine designs of the Hudson. The opponents of the "all-piston valve" fitting claim that a slide valve when fitted, for instance, to a low-pressure cylinder is more compact than a piston valve. Horace See, the eminent marine engine designer, declares that a piston slide can be applied to a cylinder so as to take up less fore and aft room than a piston valve, provided the former be placed on the side of the cylinder and worked by any one of the well-known types of radial gear. Mr. See asserts that the piston valve when placed fore and aft and worked by a Stephenson gear will take up more room than will the slide valve when placed in the same position. The engines of the United States cruisers Vesuvius, Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Philadelphia, and Newark are provided exclusively with piston valves. The engines of the above ships are all of the triple-expansion type, with the exception of the Vesuvius. The Vesuvius has quadruple-expansion engines. The engine designs of the above ships were prepared by Mr. Horace See.

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The Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers for the quarter ending August, 1893, has been issued. The number at hand contains data of much value and is particularly interesting. Among the papers are: "On the Analysis of Certain Curves Arising in Engineering Investigations," by Prof. William F. Durand of Cornell University; "Specifications," by Theodore Cooper, C. E.; "Care of Marine Boilers," by Robert Forsyth, Assistant Manager of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; "Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee Appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Consider Existing Types and Designs of Propelling Machinery and Boilers in H. M. S. Ships"; "The Contract Trial of the United States Ship New-York," by Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman and Assistant Engineer M. A. Anderson, United States Navy; "International Engineering Congress"; "The New Defenders of the America's Cup"; "The New Torpedo Craft of the British Navy"; "The New Classification Society"; "Amsler's Polar Planimeter," by C. W. Crockett; "Coffin's Averaging Instrument"; "H. M. S. Speedy"; "The Sinking of H. M. S. Victoria"; "The Official Trial of the Revenue Cutter Hudson," by Assistant Engineer Charles A. McAllister, United States R. C. S., and notes on "The Possibilities of Speed on the Atlantic, Tail Shaft Preserver, Painting Wood and Iron Work, Steam Hammer vs. Hydraulic Press, New Type of Ferrules in the British Navy, Traffic in the Suez Canal, Delta White Anti-Friction Metal, Aluminium, 'Ships,' and 'Merchant Steamers.'"

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The last number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers quotes Engineering as saying that Yarrow, the British torpedo-boat builder, is engaged in fitting locomotive tubular boilers aboard the torpedo-boat destroyers Homet and Havoc. Horace See, the representative of the Yarrow establishment in the United States, says that these boilers are not yet ready for placing. The new boilers are expected to give excellent results, but a former locomotive tubular boiler, when tested in comparison with the Yarrow V tubular boiler, failed, Mr. See states, to outdo the latter.

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The recent order of the Treasury Department in setting apart as reserved ground a special anchorage for war ships off St. George, Staten Island, is not favorably regarded by the pilots of New-York. The reserved space is at present a favorite anchoring spot for the large oil-tank steamers which pass into and out of Bayonne. The Pilot Commissioners have during the past few days inquired of the anchorage officers if this "reserved" ground must be kept freed of merchant ships even when men-of-war are not in the port. The anchorage officers have informed the Pilot Commissioners that in the absence of other instructions from the Treasury Department than those which they have at present the reserved man-of-war anchorage off Staten Island will, on and after Nov. 1 next, be kept freed of merchant ships. The anchorage officers, it appears, have no discretion under the Treasury Department order issued by Assistant Secretary C. S. Hamlin on Aug. 31 last to permit merchant craft to anchor in the man-of-war ground in company with the Government craft or alone.

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Further tests with the Brown segmental wire-wound gun are expected as soon as powder charges of the Leonard make are received in sufficient quantities. Leonard, the inventor of the nitrate bearing his name, is said to be a chemist hailing from Tennessee. Plans have been adopted, it is reported, looking to the early erection of a plant for the manufacture in New-Jersey of Leonard smokeless powder.

* * *

It is said at the offices of the Pneumatic Torpedo Gun Company that the new fifteen-inch dynamite guns for the defense systems of Boston, San Francisco, and New-York should be ready for testing within three months' time. The guns are under construction at the West Point Foundry, New-York.

* * *

Of the three Brazilian war ships present in the Columbia review fleet at New-York, the Brazil cable dispatches report the Aquidaban, flagship, and the cruiser Republica as on the side of the revolutionary naval force. The third ship, and the smallest of the three, the Tiradentes, has remained loyal to the Brazil Government. The Tiradentes is commanded by Commander Jose Cavalho, a young naval officer of not more than thirty-two years of age. The young Captain made many friends in New-York during the stay here of the Brazil fleet. The Tiradentes is his first command, and this fine new gun vessel he carried out to Rio de Janeiro from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Both the Tiradentes and the Republica are brand-new war ships, and were only received by the Brazil Government during the present year from the builders, Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. of England. The batteries of the Republica and Tiradentes are in type identical. The Republica is the heavier armed vessel of the two. The guns of the two ships are of the rapid-fire Elswick pattern. All the main battery guns in both the Republica and Tiradentes are fired by electricity.

* * *

Reports from Savannah, Ga., say that during the recent heavy blow on the Carolinas and Georgia coasts the United States revenue cutter Boutwell did signal service in rendering assistance to vessels in distress. The Boutwell was under the command of First Lieut. William H. Cushing, United States Revenue Marine. This officer was for several years, during the maintenance of the Revenue Marine cadet ship Chase, instructor in seamanship to the cadets.

* * *

The trial of the new cruiser Olympia will be the fourth test of ships turned out by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Olympia's predecessors being the cruisers Charleston and San Francisco and the coast-defense battle ship Monterey. The Union Iron Works has one more ship to be tried before the yards are cleared of Government craft. The fifth vessel is the new battle ship Oregon. The Oregon is a sister craft of the battle ships Massachusetts and Indiana, building at the Cramps' establishment.

Deutsch & Co
Fifth Avenue,
Cor. 22 St.

We Remodel your old

SEALSKIN

INTO A

STYLISH GARMENT

AT A VERY

MODERATE PRICE.

THE DRINK EVIL IN FRANCE.

Sterility and Deformity of Body and Mind on the Increase.

M. Charles Fere, a well-known authority at Paris on nervous and mental diseases, and who gives particular attention to them as they manifest themselves in infancy, says they are frightfully on the increase in France. The Paris correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch writes: "This he thinks due to the increase of beer drinking, absinthe drinking, and bars. There was hardly such a thing as a bar twenty-three years ago. One sees them now all over the town, and always crowded. The passion for betting on race horses is now well-nigh universal. Bars and low eating houses where alcoholic drink is sold with or without food are the centres of resort for those small tradesmen, cabmen, cooks, artisans, and so on, who want to get tips and enter into sporting transactions.

"Dr. Fere noticed all this in connection with the increase of spine and brain diseases in young children. He has taken a rather original means of demonstrating that the coincidence had a general cause behind it—namely, drink. It is well known that drunkenness in the long run leads to depopulation. In the early stages of this vice, drunken men and women can, of course, be parents. But their children are deformed or idiots or violently impulsive, and destined to swell the ranks of the army of crime.

"Dr. Fere has noticed the frequency of infants thus suffering from the sins of their forbears in the North of France, which differs from the rest of France in having a large percentage of drunken women. But, to come to his scientific demonstration of the effect of alcohol on embryonic life, he exposed hens' eggs during the period of incubation to the fumes of alcohol. Some were thus treated during twenty-six and some during forty-eight hours. He observed that this delayed the growth of the chick in the shell and occasioned numerous monstrosities. One clutch of eggs was kept under alcoholic fumes for a hundred hours. At the end of that time the germ was not as much developed as it would have been after twenty hours of hatching under the ordinary conditions.

"The doctor concludes from this that the children of drunken parents are at the time of birth less developed than those of sober parents and that there are positive arrests of development in many directions. He says it can never be repeated often enough that alcoholic drinks are now the great enemy of the races which do not abstain from them and that if the Aryans go on tippling as they do they must fatally give way to Jews, Arabs, and Chinese."

THE VANITY OF NEUROPATHS.

Charcot's Obligations to a Half-Mad Doctor.

From London Truth.

Charcot generally asked neuropaths, who came to him for advice, whether they drank, took intoxicating drugs, smoked in excess, or had mad forbears. Only three persons in his long experience confessed on some of these points—unless first under the influence of the will. The neuropath, he found, thought himself or herself faultless. Men, he also found, were subject to hysteria. Its premonitory symptoms were overriding egotism.

Whenever he saw any symptoms of paralysis, or some extraordinary capacity, say for arithmetic or music or languages, he was seized with an unamiable longing to get hold of the brain of the person in whom he discovered the disease of abnormal faculty, and see whether it was localized there.

A certain Dr. Burq, or Burk, a man of genius, whom the owls of the Faculty took for a madman—was the first person who put Charcot on the track of electro-therapeutics, hypnotism, and other strange things into which he peeped during the last fifteen years. The Salpetriere was opened to Burq by Charcot as a field for experiments. But the great professor might not have done this if the other had not been suffering from a peculiar paralytic affection, and the idea presented itself to him of getting Burq, who thought he could not live long, to present his brain for the museum.

He then saw that the supposed lunatic was on the right course, and (must it be said?) he picked his brains. Burq was forgotten and effaced in the glory of him who drew his mantle to himself, and he made no bequest of his brain to him. It was in a railway carriage that Charcot received the news of Burq's death from Dr. Dumontpellier.

"What," his immediate inquiry was, "has he done about his brain?" "It is buried with the rest of the body." "The monster!" And then, "It must have been a rare brain, both in its normal and abnormal aspects. There was also a paralytic twitch in the face, the like of which I had never seen. I longed to know exactly how it originated."

On saying this the illustrious doctor, looking black as Erebus, sank into a corner of the carriage, and did not open his mouth for the rest of the journey.

Four Local British Parliaments.

From London Truth.

I sincerely hope that the next general election will result in an overwhelming majority for home rule. But it is obvious that, as sensible men, we must contemplate the possibility of the reverse happening. To take for granted that what we wish must occur is only worthy of fools. What, then, ought to be done? We ought to declare at once for home rule all round, and go to the election with this cry.

In Ireland home rule is a more pressing and immediate necessity than in the other parts of the United Kingdom, and while we should be prepared to grant self-government to Ireland, even if it be not desired by England, Scotland, and Wales, yet we ought to make it clear that our aim is to have four local Parliaments, with one Parliament sitting at Westminster, and limiting its functions to imperial matters. Should we win the election—as I believe that we should with this programme—it ought to be understood that we should proceed at once to give effect to it.

Andersen Relics for Exhibit in London.

From the London Daily News.

It would be a pleasant deed if some one would secure the exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair which deals with the relics of Hans Christian Andersen. A nook in the South Kensington Museum might be found for those quaint old chairs and the old-fashioned sofa, the stove which warmed him in his Danish home, and the table at which he wrote. In addition there are shown his spectacles, his hat of curious high shape, and many of his manuscripts, out of some of which fall little figures cut by him out of paper for the amusement of his child friends.

A Wasp Plague on the Rhine.

From the London Daily News.

The farmers of Rhein-Hessen and the Lower Rhine are suffering like our own people from a plague of wasps. These insects swoop down in clouds upon the fruit trees and play havoc with the primest fruit. Added to this, swarms of sparrows infest the fields of wheat and oats, creating much damage among the scanty crops.

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LAID A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

A FITTING CELEBRATION IS PLANNED.

Music, Singing, Speeches, and a Parade Make up the Programme.

STORY OF THE BUILDINGS' CHANGES

Beginning of the Structure in Which Congress First Met—Claims of Rival Architects—Laying of the Cornerstone by George Washington—A Local Description of the Scene—Destruction of the First Capitol by the British—The Building Which Took Its Place—Gradual Growth of the Present Imposing Edifice—Committees Which Have the Celebration in Charge—Programme of the Exercises.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—One hundred years ago, on Sept. 18, 1793, the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States was laid by George Washington, with all the ceremony that could be observed at the time, when Washington was scarcely more than a hamlet, just named, but when its future greatness was indicated upon a map prepared by that skillful but irascible engineer Major Pierre L'Enfant.

At that time the District was newly ceded, there was little population outside of the City of Georgetown, and the few people who were resident in the new national city were probably wondering what could ever be made out of this hamlet by the Potomac, which they spelled Potowmac, or Potowmack. But L'Enfant, the projector of the lines of the most beautiful of all our cities, seems to have had full faith in its growth, applied to the map his theory of the advantage of radiating streets and frequent reservations, located public buildings, was probably helpful in suggesting the plan of naming and numbering streets that was afterward adopted, and still lives only in the record of his good work, neither street, nor square, nor any object whatever that is enduring having been named in his honor.

When the land that is now included in the District of Columbia was ceded by Maryland to the General Government the shores of the river were held by a few owners, farmers, and there were, east of Georgetown, two little groups of houses, one known as Hamburg, just this side of Rock Creek, which separates old Georgetown from the city, and Carrollsburg, at the point of land now occupied by the United States Arsenal, formerly the location of the old Capitol Prison, in which the Lincoln assassins were executed. What is now known as the eastern branch of the Potomac, a narrow channel almost choked to impassability by sedge, was the Anacostia River, up which commerce found its way to the then promising town of Bladensburg. It was an agricultural country, Georgetown was its market, with a future that was afterward a theme to move Jefferson to eloquence, and the old people were ready, at the suggestion that this was to be the capital of the Nation, to revive the tradition, then somewhat shady, that when John Smith was cultivating the acquaintance of Powhatan, and putting himself in the way of needing the good offices of Pocahontas, the kinsfolk of that ancestor of so many proud Virginians were in the habit of holding their pow-wows on what is now the Capitol Hill and the scene of pow-wows held by later Americans.

Somewhere in the records it has been learned that in 1788, a year before the cession, land in Washington was held at $14 an acre. There is reasonableness in the other tradition that the men who held the farms hereabout put their heads together when they heard that the Congress was talking about selecting the place for the capital and rushed the price up to about $80. There are cherished traditions also about Washington having been influenced in deciding in favor of this place because the Indians chose it for shad-bakes and as a council ground, and the other legend of the Scotchman who named his farm Rome and vexed the souls of his less-gifted farmer neighbors by insisting that there would rise upon the hills of this neighborhood a city compared with which the fame of its namesake would pale into insignificance.

It was in December, 1788, that Congress accepted the territory ceded for the use of the Government, and the tract was then ten miles square. The part of the square that was ceded by Virginia was receded and became a part of that State again. But two years after the cession the land was located, and a year later, with commendable celerity, the city was planned. Those were the days of small compensation, for Andrew Ellicott, who studied the charts of L'Enfant and complied with his designations of the places for the White House and the Capitol, undertook to put the marks up for those buildings. With the aid of his astronomical instruments he indicated the foundations of the two buildings, facing the White House to the north and the Capitol to the east. For this service, which was one requiring accuracy, he was paid $5 a day. He thought he should receive money for expenses, but there was demurrer to the expense account and Ellicott proceeded with his work and "found himself."

The land upon which the Capitol stands was part of the farm of Daniel Carroll, a member of Congress, for whom Carrollsburg seems to have been named. It was considered ample provision for it when twenty-two acres were purchased, and the price—about $2,000—was regarded a fair one by everybody except the envious persons in old Georgetown, who were not enjoying the "boom" that was setting in to the eastward. Those Georgetown people would not have believed at that time, when the twenty-two acres were purchased, that in another seventy-five years the area for the Capitol would be increased, and that the enlargement of the site to fifty-one and a half acres would cost, as it did, the handsome round sum of $685,000.

There was no Executive Mansion at that time. President Washington was living at Mount Vernon, and the office seekers were compelled to make a journey of fifteen miles by carriage to his home if they were anxious to secure appointments as Postmasters. The Congress had imposed upon him the duty of providing the buildings necessary for the Government at the new capital, although he was authorized to select three Commissioners who were to do the work. He selected Dr. David Stuart, Daniel Carroll, and Gen. Thomas Johnson as the three Commissioners. Carroll was the man who had owned the land upon which the Capitol was afterward erected. There is not much record of him, for he was very young, but that he was a man of importance is to be inferred from the fact that Washington selected him for an important duty.

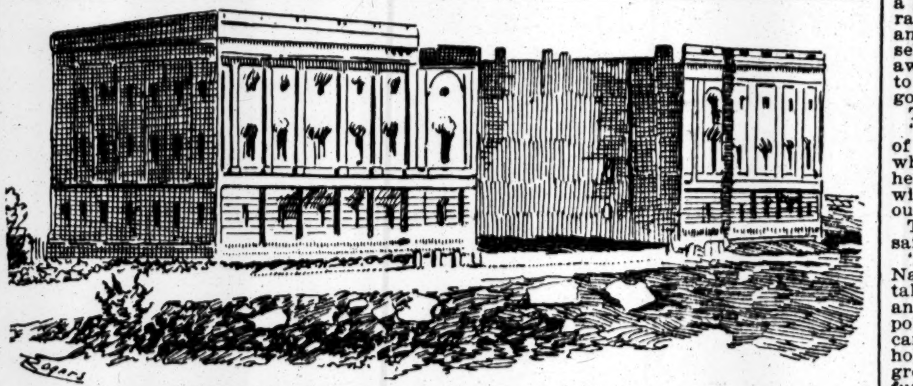
The Commissioners advertised, March 14, 1792, for designs for the Capitol Building. They were not extravagant gentlemen, these three earliest Commissioners. They called for a brick building, to contain a hall of Representatives and a conference room, each room to accommodate 300 people. The Senate Chamber was to have an area of 2,200 square feet, and both the Senate and the Representatives' hall were to have lobbies. Provision was also to be made for twelve committees, each of which was to have a room with an area of 600 square feet. The design was to be made with the view of completing the ends of the building first, postponing the centre and contemplating additions to the ends when it should be desired to make them. The suggestion for a brick building seems to have met with disapproval, for the requirements were soon changed to a demand for sandstone.

A plan often followed in these later days was adopted to secure competition in the preparation of plans. A premium was offered for the best design, and the Commissioners generously offered to the competitors, as a prize, a building lot in the new city and $500, to be taken in cash or in a gold medal, as the prize winner might elect. A consolation prize of $250 was offered for the second best design. Even in those days there were many architects, and the competition was lively. The rejected plans have not been preserved, but it is known that two were finally accepted. These were the designs of William Thornton and Stephen Hallate. Thornton was an Englishman and Hallate was a Frenchman, Thornton living in New-York and Hallate being an employe of the Patent Office, then a part of the State Department. Thornton's plans were more highly embellished than were those of Hallate, and Jefferson, who saw them, commended them to Washington, and the President at once agreed with Jefferson that the Thornton plans were preferable to those of Hallate.

Then there was a storm. Hallate denounced Thornton for having stolen his plans. He was persistent and ugly, and he succeeded in inducing the Commissioners to make a "blend" of the two sets of plans, in which the advantages of construction of Hallate and of embellishment, as suggested by Thornton, were combined. The French seem to have been in favor at the capital, for when the work was begun on the structure, Hallate was employed as an architect of the Capitol along with Hoban, an Irishman, who was the builder of the President's house, who was supervising architect. The American architect was apparently not "in it," either at this time or for many years later. James Hoban appears to have permitted the other foreigners to carry on their fight, while he, who has left the White House to be seen practically as he built it, proceeded with the practical work of making something out of the patch piece of Hallate and Thornton.

The ground was cleared and the foundations laid for the south wing of the original building, and toward the last of August, 1793, the Commissioners began to think about having the cornerstone laid. Notice was sent out by the slow-going methods of the period, and the Commissioners made an entry in their records, Sept. 2, to this effect:

"The Capitol is in progression; the southeast is kept vacant; that cornerstone is to be laid, with the assistance of the brotherhood, the 18th inst. Those of the craft, however dispersed, are requested to join the work. The solemnity is expected to equal the occasion."



The Capitol After the Destruction by the British.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was not purely civic, but it was in charge of the Masonic fraternity, and the small turnout of military was that of a local organization. President Washington came up from Mount Vernon to lend his countenance to the affair, but there is no account of excursions to the capital or of any crowding of hotels by visitors who desired to have a good position on the hill. Yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia, the newspapers there had suspended operations, and the city editors of those times did not think it worth while to burden the publishers with the expense of getting reports that could not be printed.

Alexandria was then the only "live" town in the country, and its paper, The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette, had its man on the spot. But the paper was not printed until Sept. 25, a week after the event, and then it beat the nation with its story. That account, valuable as it now is, leaves many things to be desired, notably a report of the address of Washington, which is spoken of as "an oration fitting the occasion," but which the reporter did not regard worthy a place in the belated account of The Columbian Mirror. The report, after giving an account of the erection of the southeast cornerstone of the District of Columbia, on the 15th of April, 1791, says:

"The next important event of this kind was the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol, at the City of Washington, on the 18th day of September, 1793. The Masonic ceremonies were conducted by his Excellency Gen. Washington, President of the United States, a Past Master of this lodge, which was present and holding the post of honor. Dr. Dick, elected Worshipful Master in 1789, still in office, invited Washington to act as Master on this occasion, in accordance with his own wishes and those of the public. The stone was deposited in the southeast corner of the building, instead of the northeast, as is now the custom. The inscription on the plate stated that Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia, was present and participated in the ceremonies. The apron and sash worn by Washington on this occasion were the handiwork of Mrs. Gen. Lafayette, and are now the property of this lodge.

"On Wednesday, one of the grandest Masonic processions took place, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States, which, perhaps, was ever exhibited on the like important occasion. About ten o'clock Lodge No. 9 was visited by that congregation so graceful to the craft, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with all their officers and regalia; and directly afterward appeared on the southern bank of the Grand River Potomack, one of the finest companies of volunteer artillery that has been lately seen, parading to receive the President of the United States, who shortly came in sight with his suite, to whom the artillery paid their military honors; and His Excellency and suite crossed the Potomack, and was received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 222, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed, preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square, in the city of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the city of Washington, in all their elegant badges and clothing, headed by Bro. Joseph Clarke, R. W. Grand Master, p. t., and conducted to a large lodge, prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time, by the vigilance of Bro. Clotworthy Stephenson, Grand Marshal, p. t., the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amid a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.:

"The Surveying Department of the city of Washington.
"Mayor and Corporation of Georgetown.
"Virginia Artillery.
"Commissioners of the city of Washington and their attendants.
"Stonecutters, mechanics.
"The Sword bearers.
"Masons of the first degree.
"Bible, &c., on grand cushions.
"Deacons, with staffs of office.
"Masons of the second degree.
"Stewards, with wands.
"Masons of the third degree.
"Wardens, with truncheons.
"Secretaries, with tools of office.
"Past Masters, with their regalia.
"Treasurers, with their jewels.
"Band of music.
"Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed in their own order.
"Corn, wine, and oil.
"Grand Master, pro tem., Brother George Washington, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, of Virginia.
"Grand Sword bearer.

"The procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, with music playing, drums beating, colors flying, and spectators rejoicing, from the President's Square to the Capitol, in the City of Washington, where the Grand Master ordered a halt and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps, one to the right and one to the left, and face each other, which formed a hollow, oblong square, through which the Grand Sword Bearer led the van, followed by the Grand Master pro tem. on the left, the President of the United States in the centre, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right; all the other orders that composed the procession advanced in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square to the southeast corner of the Capitol, and the artillery filed off to a destined ground to display their maneuvers and discharge their cannon. The President of the United States, the Grand Master pro tem., and the Worshipful Master of No. 22 taking their stand to the east of a large stone, and all the craft forming a circle westward, stood a short time in solemn order. The artillery discharged a volley. The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners a large silver plate with an inscription thereon, which the Commissioners ordered to be read, and was as follows:

"'This southeast corner stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the thirteenth year of American independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Va., Thomas Johnson, David Steuart, and Daniel Carroll, Commissioners; Joseph Clark, R. W. Grand Master pro tem.; Joseph Hoban and Stephen Hallate, architects; Collin Williamson, Master Mason.'

"The artillery discharged a volley. The plate was then delivered to the President, who, attended by the Grand Master pro tem. and three Most Worshipful Masters, descended to the cavazion trench and deposited the plate and laid it on the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which were deposited corn, wine, and oil, when the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic chanting honors and a volley from the artillery.

"The President of the United States and his attendant brethren ascended from the cavazion to the east of the cornerstone and there the Grand Master pro tem., elevated on a triple rostrum, delivered an oration fitting the occasion, which was received with brotherly love and commendation. At intervals buring the delivery of the oration several volleys were discharged by the artillery. The ceremony ended in prayer, Masonic chanting honors, and a fifteen-volley from the artillery.

"The whole company retired to an extensive booth, where an ox of 500 pounds weight was barbecued, of which the company generally partook, with every abundance of other recreation. The festival concluded with fifteen successive volleys from the artillery, whose military discipline and maneuvers merit every commendation. Before dark the whole company departed with joyful hopes of the production of their labor."

From that happy moment until now there have been contentions over as well as in the Capitol. The architects and the Commissioners fought, and right merrily, and in 1795 the Commissioners who had been present at the laying of the cornerstone were replaced by Gustavus Scott, William Thornton, and Alexander White. The Frenchman Hallate was dismissed and George Hatfield, another Englishman who lived here, was appointed to his place. But Hoban kept on, and in November, 1800, he had the north wing ready for the assembling of the second session of the Sixth Congress, which was opened on Nov. 17 by President John Adams. He made appreciative reference to the occupation of the new building, as follows:

"I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be exchanged. It would be unbecoming the representatives of this Nation to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple without looking up to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and imploring His blessing. It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If, in your opinion, this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great Nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

The Senate, in their reply, said:

"We meet you, Sir, and the other branch of the National legislature, in the city which is honored by the name of our late hero and sage, the illustrious Washington, with sensations and emotions which exceed our power of description."

The House of Representatives, in reply, said:

"The final establishment of the seat of National Government, which has now taken place in the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country. Nor can we on this occasion omit to express a hope that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity, and steadiness which marked the events of his public life may be imitated in all succeeding ages. A consideration of those powers which have been vested in Congress over the District of Columbia will not escape our attention, nor shall we forget that in exercising those powers a regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the capital of America."

Even as far back as the time the Capitol was begun there were bad contractors. It does not appear that it was Williams, the original master mason, or who it was who provided faulty foundations, but it was found out before many years, that most of the foundation walls were constructed of a sort of rubble, masses of mortar, and stones, thrown down by the barrow load and then shaped to conform to the plans of the architect. They were all rebuilt in proper form. Two years after President John Adams made his address in the new Capitol Benjamin Henry Latrobe, another architect of English birth, was given full power by the Commissioners to complete the Capitol. Being a man of opinions and energy, he at once reconstructed most of the north wing after plans of his own, brought the north and south wings into a sort of harmony that they did not have before, and in 1811 had them ready for occupation, the two wings, in consequence of insufficient money to complete them, being connected by a bridge.

The building at that time was not the lofty, broad-spreading edifice to look at that now arrests the eye of the visitor when he first arrives in the city. It was really two buildings, apparently standing some distance apart, with the low bridge-like connection between them. From its front there was an unbroken view of the Eastern Branch and the hills of Maryland, and to the south there was first an abrupt fall, then a wide stretch of meadow to the marshy edges of the Potomac, and beyond the hills of Virginia. From Pennsylvania Avenue, looking toward the Capitol, the incomplete structure was seen through a lane of Lombardy poplars, the fashion for "assisted" Italians being not then outgrown. Between the Capitol and the President's house the avenue was dirt road and corduroy, dusty beyond cure in the Summer and muddy beyond navigation in wet weather, when the river reached in to the road.

The neighborhood was not a wilderness by any means, for at Georgetown there was a circle of good society, the country all about was peopled sparsely with the descendants of the early colonists of Maryland and Virginia, and the triangular plain upon which the Capitol had been imperfectly raised was known to all the inhabitants as a spot intended some day to be the site of a city. The ships from the Indies and to and from Liverpool and London that sailed to the port of Georgetown were perfectly aware of the hopes of the river folk and of the predictions that were being made for Georgetown by the leading American statesmen of the day. Georgetown was then in the lead, and it had but little fear that Washington, recently named by Jefferson and Madison, would, within a century, reduce it to a suburb, and eventually absorb it.

The work of slovenly contractors was wiped out on Aug. 24, 1814. The war with England was at its height and an army of picked men was approaching the city. An inferior force of American militia disputed their coming, but they broke and fled when pressed, and the British, under Rear Admiral Cockburn and Gen. Ross, reached the Capitol and took possession about dusk of that day. They held a mock session in the Hall of Representatives, with Rear Admiral Cockburn in the chair, and it was immediately decided to destroy the building. The Congressional Library was used to make a pile of combustible material, and in a short time the building was reduced to bare walls.

Immediately after the destruction of the first building, the Congress gave Latrobe the power and the money to reconstruct the Capitol. The original building had been poor and faulty in design and construction, and Latrobe saw an opportunity which he at once took advantage of to improve upon the work of his predecessors. It was he who devised the front central elevation, which remains substantially as he planned and built it. And it was Latrobe, as old prints show, who made the Capitol what it was prior to the addition of the north and south pavilions, now occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Latrobe pushed along the work on the Capitol from 1814 to 1817 with great vigor. Italian sculptors were employed to finish the marbles taken from the quarries of Maryland and Virginia, and some minute attention was given to the decoration of the reconstructed chambers. The Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives were renewed and all was going well, when Latrobe resigned and Charles Bulfinch of Boston was appointed in his place. Following the plans of his predecessor, he succeeded, in 1827, in announcing the completion of the edifice. Up to that time the Capitol had cost $2,433,814.

As a matter of fact, to which the oldest inhabitant can testify, the Capitol never is finished. It was in 1828 that Architect Robert Mills was called upon to make changes in the interior to accommodate the increased number of members of Congress. There was talk from time to time after that of the necessity of increasing the size of the building by adding north and south wings to it, but it was not until July, 1851, that the cornerstone of the extensions was laid, Daniel Webster delivering the principal address on that occasion. The ceremony was performed on Independence Day, and in the box which was put in the cornerstone were these words by Webster:

"If it shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it, may endure forever! God save the United States of America!"

A fire in the Congressional Library in December, 1851, gave an impetus to the work of extension. Thomas U. Walters of Philadelphia, who had devised the dome, had charge of the construction of the new wings. The plans submitted in 1851 were to have been completed in five years, and the cost was to be not more than $2,675,000. Ten years after the work was begun the wings were occupied, and in seven years more the dome was raised. The buildings were made much more imposing by the addition of the dome. The old dome was but 96 feet in height, and the new one reaches an elevation of 285 feet and 5 inches above the base line.

The war came on, but the work on the Capitol continued. In 1863 the wings were ready for occupation, and the Crawford statue of America was raised in that year. In 1867 the building was again reported to be completed, and then it was discovered that there was something more to be done. The marble terraces, now so interesting a feature, were suggested, and the suggestion was carried out between 1882 and 1891. The work on the wings, which was to have cost but a trifle of $2,500,000 and to be done in five years, had cost $8,000,000 and had taken sixteen years. The new terraces were built at reasonable cost.

Great improvement has been made in the grounds surrounding the Capitol, and particularly since Frederick Law Olmsted was allowed to lay out the grounds and direct their improvement. Scattered trees in the grounds were removed and the foliage remaining is so disposed as to form an appropriate setting and contrast for the building. But Mr. Olmsted had to destroy some interesting objects to secure the completion of his plan, including several elm trees alleged to have been planted by Washington himself.

The Capitol has not yet cost as much as the State Capitol at Albany. Mr. Edward Clark, the architect in charge, puts the whole cost of the Capitol up to this time as follows:

Old Capitol	$2,750,000
Enlargement of site	685,000
Renewal after British invasion	700,000
New dome	1,250,000
Senate and House wings	8,000,000
Works of art	1,400,000
Furnishings	2,750,000
New terrace and approaches	1,200,000
Improvements of grounds	500,000
Total	$19,235,000

Now, just 100 years from the day, Sept. 18, 1793, when George Washington laid the cornerstone of the original Capitol, the country is to have a celebration of that occurrence in the new and more imposing structure.

The Congress has appointed a joint Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, John Sherman of Ohio, M. W. Ransom of North Carolina, William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, Stephen M. White of California, Watson C. Squire of Washington, and John Martin of Kansas; Representatives W. D. Bynum of Indiana, J. De Witt Warner of New-York, John C. Black of Illinois, George W. Houk of Ohio, David B. Henderson of Iowa, Charles O'Neill of Pennsylvania, and William Cogswell of Massachusetts.

To act with these the following citizens have been appointed: Lawrence Gardner, C. C. Glover, Duncan S. Walker, E. B. Hay, M. I. Weller, S. W. Woodward, H. L. Biscoe, B. H. Warner, A. R. Spofford, J. M. Toner, John Joy Edson, Beriah Wilkins, John W. Ross, and Marshall W. Wines.

The Invitation Committee consists of Duncan S. Walker, Chairman; H. V. Boynton, Vice Chairman; Marshall W. Wines, Secretary; John W. Ross, Commissioner for the District of Columbia; M. M. Parker, Commissioner for the District of Columbia; Charles F. Powell, Commissioner for the District of Columbia; M. W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Eppa Hunton, United States Senate; Barnes Compton, House of Representatives; M. F. Morris, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Prof. J. C. Welling, Frank Hatton, and Theodore W. Noyes.

The exercises are to be held at the east front of the Capitol, beginning at 2 P. M. Sept. 18. The music will be contributed by a chorus of 1,000 trained voices and the United States Marine Band.

The programme is as follows:

Music, overture to "Tannhauser"—United States Marine Band.

Prayer—The Right Rev. William Paret, Bishop of Maryland.

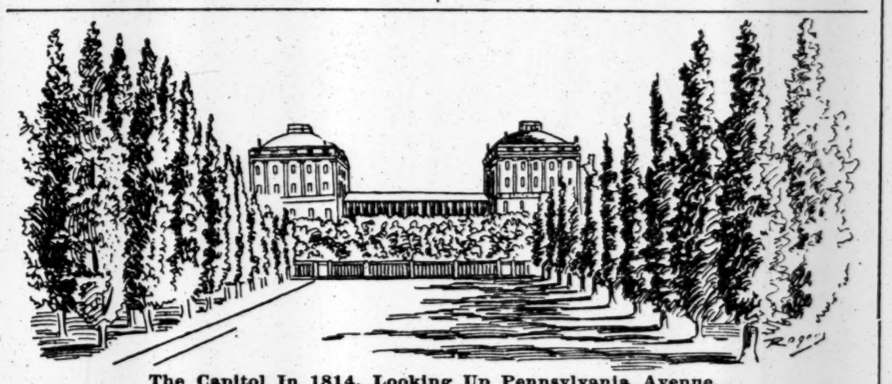
Music, Te Deum in E flat, Dudley Buck—Grand chorus.

Introduction—Lawrence Gardner, Chairman of General Committee.

Chairman of Ceremonies—Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

Music, selections, "Lakme"—United States Marine Band.

Orator of the Day—William Wirt Henry, Virginia.



The Capitol In 1814, Looking Up Pennsylvania Avenue.

Music, "Star-Spangled Banner"—Grand chorus.

The United States Senate—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President.

Music, potpourri of national airs—United States Marine Band.

The United States House of Representatives—Charles F. Crisp, Speaker.

Music, "The Heavens Are Telling," from "The Creation"—Grand chorus.

The Judiciary—Justice of the Supreme Court.

Music, Centennial March, Fanciulli—United States Marine Band.

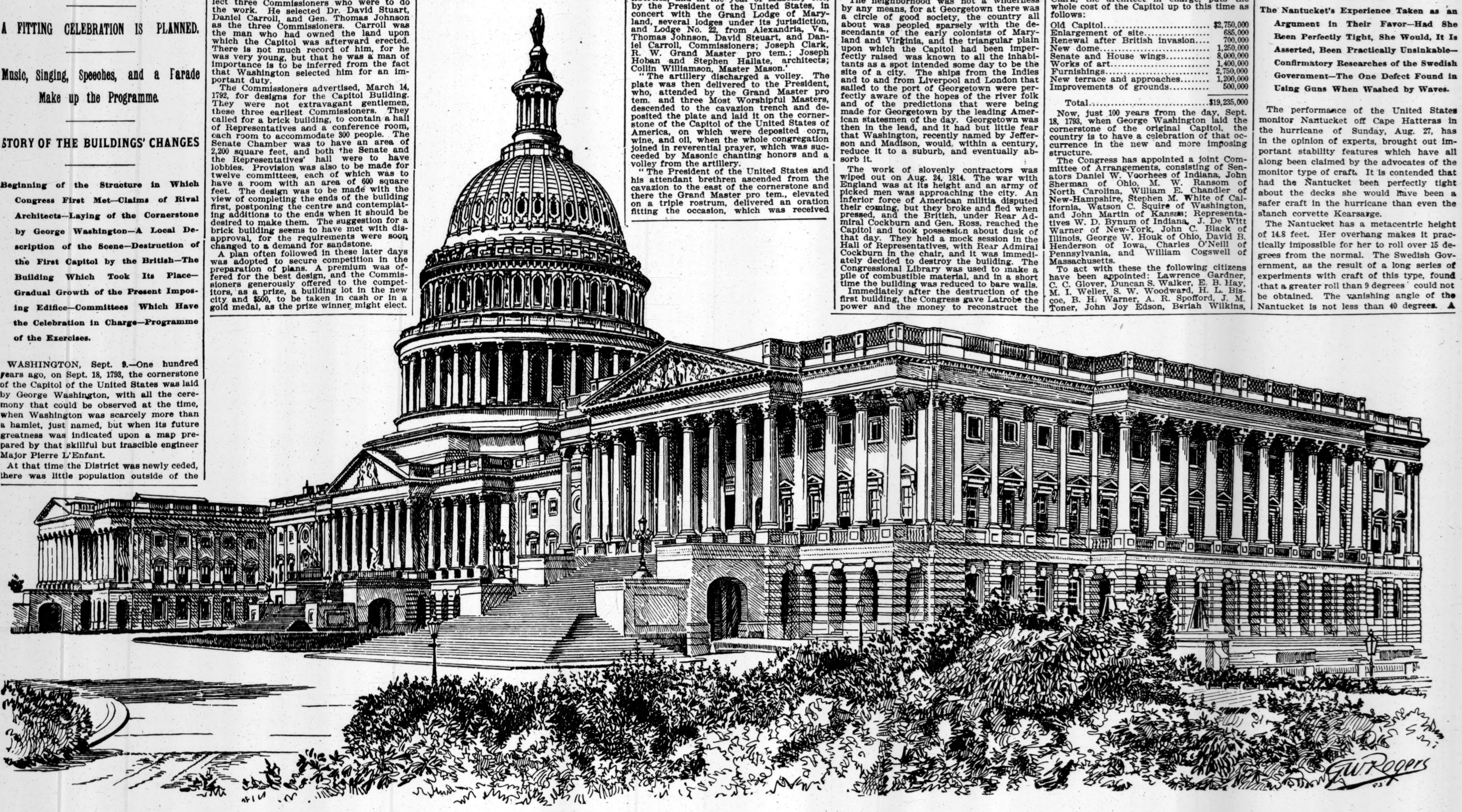
District of Columbia—John W. Ross, President of the Board of Commissioners.

Music, "America"—United States Marine Band, grand chorus, and audience.

Previous to these exercises there will be a parade, which will start from the Executive Mansion at 11 A. M., and pass, by way of Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Capitol. Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway of the National Guard of the District of Columbia will be Grand Marshal.

The following is a list of the General Committee, with its officers and Chairmen of sub-committees: Lawrence Gardner, Chairman; C. C. Glover, Vice Chairman; Edwin B. Hay, Secretary; M. I. Weller, Corresponding Secretary; S. W. Woodward, Treasurer; J. W. Babson, Chairman on Scope; H. L. Biscoe, Chairman on Public Order; H. V. Boynton, A. T. Britton, J. J. Darlington, Mills Dean, Harrison Dingman, Chairman on Street Decoration; W. C. Dodge, George T. Dunlop, J. J. Edson, Chairman on Finance; W. J. Frizzell, Chairman on Stands; William A. Gordon, Chairman on Music; O. C. Green, H. A. Griswold, Jules Guthridge, Chairman on Evening Entertainment; E. J. Hannan, C. Heurich, J. Harrison Johnson, F. A. Lehmann, Chairman on Illumination; Thomas F. Miller, F. L. Moore, Theodore W. Noyes, Chairman on Press; M. M. Parker, Charles F. Powell, John W. Ross, Samuel Ross, Isadore Saks, Chairman on Auditing; Thomas Somerville, Chairman on Badges; A. R. Spofford, Thomas W. Smith, Chairman on Railroads; A. F. Sperry, Chairman on Printing; Henry Sherwood, W. J. Stephenson, James F. Scaggs, Ellis Spear, Chairman on Parade; J. M. Toner, Seymour W. Tulloch, Duncan S. Walker, Chairman on Invitations; B. H. Warner, Chairman on Ceremonies; J. W. Whelpley, Beriah Wilkins, Chairman on Reception; L. C. Williamson, L. D. Wine, Marshall W. Wines, S. S. Yoder, Chairman on Capitol Decoration.

The official programme has just been issued in a plain and tasteful form, almost its only ornamentation being a small vignette of the Capitol.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

THE STABILITY OF MONITORS

ADVANTAGES AND DEFECTS AS SEA-GOING WAR VESSELS.

The Nantucket's Experience Taken as an Argument in Their Favor—Had She Been Perfectly Tight, She Would, It Is Asserted, Been Practically Unsinkable—Confirmatory Researches of the Swedish Government—The One Defect Found in Using Guns When Washed by Waves.

The performance of the United States monitor Nantucket off Cape Hatteras in the hurricane of Sunday, Aug. 27, has in the opinion of experts, brought out important stability features which have all along been claimed by the advocates of the monitor type of craft. It is contended that had the Nantucket been perfectly tight about the decks she would have been a safer craft in the hurricane than even the stanch corvette Kearsarge.

The Nantucket has a metacentric height of 14.8 feet. Her overhang makes it practically impossible for her to roll over 15 degrees from the normal. The Swedish Government, as the result of a long series of experiments with craft of this type, found that a greater roll than 9 degrees could not be obtained. The vanishing angle of the Nantucket is not less than 40 degrees. A closer figure would be 45. There is thus left a margin of safety of over 25 degrees. Even in the hurricane of last Sunday a week it is pretty safe to say that the Nantucket did not roll in extent one-third of the angle recorded aboard the Kearsarge. The point made is that the Nantucket type of craft, provided the structural work is sound, should be the safest class in the United States Navy.

The monitor Nantucket belongs to the Passaic class of United States monitors. The superior stability features accorded to the Nantucket may be seen from the comparative metacentric heights of armor-clad vessels of her time. The Dictator had a metacentric height of 6.6 feet; the original Destroyer, 0.4 foot; the Destroyer with side armor on, 2.2 feet. The British turret ship Captain, which was lost in the Bay of Biscay, had a metacentric height of 2.6 feet. The English iron-clad Monarch was given a metacentric height of 2.37 feet. The modern monitor Miantonomoh, which crossed the Atlantic Ocean, had a metacentric height of 15.8 feet. The Dictator's vanishing angle was 34 degrees.

It has frequently been said against the monitors that they are not, in a seaway, steady gun platforms. The new battle ships Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana, now building for the United States, will have a rolling angle of probably not less than 28 degrees. This is in excess by over 15 degrees the maximum roll of the Nantucket. The angle of inclination of a North Atlantic storm wave is generally stated to be 18 degrees with the normal. The Swedish naval officials, experimenting with monitor craft, found that in practice the theoretical assumption that a monitor of the Nantucket type would not take the full angle of inclination of a wave was borne out. On the other hand, it is pretty well recognized that a battle ship of the high freeboard type, in encountering a storm wave, will generally exceed in roll the angle of inclination of the wave.

The great stability possessed by vessels of the Nantucket type lies in the overhang. The overhang acts in the same manner as do the rolling logs, which ships toplight in the water sling over their sides in order to insure against capsizing. To take away the overhang, which is possessed by a monitor, is to rob her of the very feature which makes her safe. It is this act which has been committed in the construction of the new double-turreted monitor, Miantonomoh. The new Miantonomoh is neither a steady gun platform at sea, nor, in comparison with the Nantucket, as stable a vessel. In these days of skilled shipwork, it would seem possible to be able to sufficiently strengthen an overhang as to make a hull more the weaker for its precence.

The real objections which appear to exist against the monitor craft per se is the low position of the gun mounts. In a heavy seaway the advantage of having the heavy guns well above the water becomes imperative. The monitor, at such a time, with her low freeboard, and despite her stable and sea-going qualities, is particularly useless. She can not fight her guns. Her decks are flooded with water, and the waves, as they roll about, will dash high over the turret. Under conditions of this sort the working of the turret guns becomes an impossible feat.

The guns of monitor craft must be raised well up if they are to be fought in a seaway. The raising of the guns will necessarily lower the metacentric height and lessen proportionately the stable qualities of the craft. If the overhang is extended outward in proportion as the guns are elevated, it is probable that the existing features of stability can be retained. The present steady features of the monitor craft demand a metacentric height ranging between 15 and 18 feet. It is likely that in extending the overhang sufficient to insure a metacentric height of 15 feet there would be sacrificed much in speed and in manoeuvring qualities.

The battle ship type of craft of modern navies is designed to give good elevation to the guns of the main battery. It is calculated that these guns shall be worked even when a heavy sea is running. In the new battle ships of the United States Navy a height of over 18 feet above the water line has been obtained for some of the heavy guns. Several of the lighter main battery guns are at even a greater height above the water's edge. The guns of the Nantucket are not more than 5 feet above the water. The same statement applies to the guns of the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh.

In addition to insuring good elevation to the main-battery guns, the modern battle ship is designed to possess speed, quick manoeuvering qualities, and a long radius of action. These qualities are obtained, no doubt, at a loss of stability features and steadiness of gun platform. If speed, extended radius of action, and the ability to take the sea and keep it is desired, the battle ship would seem to be the type of ship best able to fulfil the conditions imposed. If, on the other hand, a steady gun platform, combined with good sea-going qualities, is alone aimed at, there is yet to be produced a better type of craft than Ericsson's monitor. G. L. C.

BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

ALONE.

I think that I am quite alone
 Since that strange night, the mystic night that hung
Tranced 'mid her stars to listen, when, mine own,
 Those few short words arose from heart to tongue,
And as you whispered them life changed to be
Something rapt, glorified, sublime, to me.

The soft gloom hung about us like a veil,
 Only the glimmer in the western skies
Crept in, to show your lips were passion-pale,
 To read the rapture in your half-closed eyes;
And then those words were spoken, and the rest
Was hushed in happy silence on your breast.

Morning and daylight swept away the dream,
 Life clasped her fetters and resumed her sway,
Only a soft sweet knowledge, like a gleam,
 Lingered around each hour of all the day;
And even the bitter ring of the farewell
With gentler note upon the spirit fell.

And since, my darling, though broad leagues of space
 Are spread between us, though dim, dull, and mute
Is life without the sunshine of thy face,
 Is life without the echo of your foot,
So all encompassed by your love am I
That my blank ways are trod contentedly.

Since in all evil things I think how you
 Would soothe them—in all happy things I think
How you would prize them—set to measure true,
 There is no discord in our perfect link;
With thought, faith, hope, with life and love your own,
How can your chosen ever feel "alone"?
—All the Year Round.

THE SHADOWS.

"My little boy with smooth fair cheeks,
 And dreamy large brown eyes,
Not often, little wisehead, speaks,
 But hearing, weighs and tries.

"'God is not only in the sky,'
 His sister said one day—
Not older much, but she would cry
 Like Wisdom in the way—

"'He's in this room.' His dreamy, clear,
 Large eyes look round for God;
In vain they search, in vain they peer—
 His wits are all abroad.

"'He is not here, mamma? No, no;
 I do not see him at all!
He's not the shadows, is he?' So
 His doubtful accents fall—

"Fall on my heart, no babble mere!
 They rouse both love and shame.
But for earth's loneliness and fear,
 I might be saying the same.

"Nay, sometimes, ere the morning break
 And home the shadows flee.
In my dim room even yet I take
 Those shadows, Lord, for thee."
—From "The Poetical Works of George MacDonald."

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

Mrs. Jephson, the rich widow of Aberdeen, reared her only child Douglas as if in the Valley of Death.

He was a weak, puny, nervous boy, imaginative and timorous, unlike other children and consequently unhappy. In the intervals between frequent sicknesses he associated for the most part with his own weird fancies, and these, while they clung to him, were frightful from their very clinging. One friend he had, a lad of his own age named Richard Simmons, who treated him like a dog and in turn received a dog's worship. A keen mind had Richard. He read Douglas's nature like a book, and whatever he learned he put to a practical use.

As Douglas advanced into manhood he began to expand and gain strength, as sometimes unexpectedly happens. He grew tall and stout, with a florid complexion and vigorous whiskers. One who saw him sauntering down the street for his mail would have likely said: "There goes a self-reliant manly man," and one's judgment would have penetrated as far as one's eyes. Douglas had never matured in mind as in body. The former remained in a state of chronic invalidism. This was feared by the widow, suspected by Richard Simmons, and comprehended by Douglas himself. All his childish emotions were as actual and natural as ever to him. Only his body had changed, and that had become strange to him. Sometimes he gazed at his great sinewy hands with amazement. Could it be that he had reached manhood? Verily, it had come to him unwelcome. He knew not what to do with it. He could not mingle with those of his age. Why, it was a painful effort for him to pass through a throng, a fluttering of heart and beating of temple to accost a stranger, and a thrilling adventure to drive his steady old horse through the park.

Douglas, then, was a man of nerves and whims and apprehensions, sustained only by a general respect which came from his wealth and position. People did not suspect his susceptibilities, and by their deference soothed them. Indeed, some deemed him haughty and arrogant, arguing through each other knowledge, from his swinging stride, in reality the consequence of weak ankles. Unless a man reveals himself by his conversation, his appearance yields no more than would his photograph, and Douglas, of course, was taciturn. He had nothing in life to do except to take care of himself. This he was just able to do—each day being a narrow victory. His balance was adjusted to a hair. Luckily opulence was able to surround it with an air-tight case.

Douglas led a simple, peaceful life, as any one else would view it. He read, he drove, he walked, he was commonly supposed to be engaged in some literary labor. This, in fact, consisted in arranging writing materials and then sitting distraught before them, now tearing his hair, now beating his brow in an agony of impotence. But no one save me suspected either the perturbation or distress, for to me alone did he reveal the quaking of his spirit; to me alone did he show the meagre results of his toil: a few amatory verses, halting in lines and stiff with commonplaces.

Douglas was romantic. He dreamed of love and of its concomitants—humid eyes, soft arms, and fervent kisses—he who had never pressed a maiden's hand; he dreamed, but people never suspected his passion—why should they, when his mother comprised his female society? They said that he was like all the other Jephsons—cold, cautious, and critical. Doubtless, like his father, he might marry in middle life for an heir; but blandishments would never avail with him.

And so the young girls deemed him impregnable, and she whom Douglas idolized never divined it. Had she, perhaps this narrative would never have been written, for Agnes Manson was far too prudent to be sensible of such a distinction. As it was, her very judgment rendered her blind; common sense had crowded every whit of imagination from the narrow confines of her mind. Agnes was a pale, light-haired blue-eyed maiden, colorless but pleasing. An acidity and tenacity of temper were hidden by a manner usually termed "sweet." Her lips, spare and thin, might have warned had they not been trained to smile. Her view was so introspective that she was nearsighted. Besides, she had a declared and accepted lover, John Hughes by name, that is, declared and accepted between themselves True, some old neighborly quarrel caused her grandfather to disapprove of the young man, and thus kept their pledges secret. But no harm done, and no nonsense either. They were young and could wait; the grandfather was old and his days for tarrying few. Little danger that either of them would be so rash as to disturb the highly-creditable provisions of his will.

Now, Douglas loved assiduously, if furtively. He sent anonymous copies of his verses to his inamorata. He strolled at evening past the villa where she dwelt, on the lonely outskirts of Aberdeen, and gazed at the ivy-clad wall and the light from a most uncertain window with ecstasy. A redoubtable proof of his ardor was this habit, for the way was most umbrageous for one who was afraid of his shadow. Besides, there had been sundry petty robberies in that neighborhood which the Aberdeen press had enlarged into outlawry. Notwithstanding this, Douglas persisted; yet on account of this he did something incompatible with his real nature.

He bought a revolver, "to shoot rats in our cellar," as he explained, when purchasing, in a full gruff voice; and the group of idlers in the store thought what a good, careless, happy-go-lucky sort of fellow he was. "To shoot rats!" Verily, no rat could be safer than when confronting him with his revolver. He was utterly ignorant of all firearms, and especially ignorant of this particular one, after the clerk had explained the delicacy of its self-cocking mechanism, for the very touch of it engendered panic, yet because of some indefinite idea of protection he carried it on his mooning, as one may wear a sacred relic. I did not know of this folly until my knowledge was unavailing. Had I known, I truly believe that I would have dissuaded him from it. Alas, though, for the comfort of this belief.

One evening, after a nervous, restless day, Douglas set out on his stupid expedition. The night was heavy with mists, which terror incorporated into awesome shapes. The way was deserted, yet crowded with the imps of an uncontrolled imagination. He put the revolver into the side pocket of his coat and clung to it as a child clings to its nurse's hand. Douglas reached the ivy-clad wall and stole about it. There in the gable end shone forth the light that shone on his beloved. Oh, foolish light, to leave such felicity for the darkness! Perhaps she was reading, or at work; perhaps arranging her silken tresses. Whatever she was doing was as holy as the sacred rites of Bona Dea; perhaps she was thinking—ah, alas for himself! she could not be thinking of his love, for she knew it not. But what then? Was it not a joy to worship at the shrine, even if the goddess was far distant on the heights of Olympus?

As Douglas stood gazing through the obscurity there was a heavy step, a burly form brushed against him, a strong hand grasped his arm, a voice thrilling with threats, so it seemed, roughly demanded: "What are you doing here?"

Douglas stepped back and tremblingly leveled the revolver. As he did so the thing went off, and the man in front of him fell—a dull, inert fall—followed neither by groan nor motion. An awful accusing silence arose from the body. Douglas dashed his weapon on the ground and ran like a deer toward the town—back from the protecting shadows into the remorseless lights of civilization. Run? Why shouldn't he run? The report alone was sufficient to banish his scanty wits, and if, oh, enthralling thought! injury had been done, let him get away from all remembrance of it. Right through the heart of the town he sped, and loiterers wondered whether the Widow Jephson could be ill or the homestead afire.

On and on, unheeding glances and inquiries, he fled like the wicked, until a gleam from the second-story window of Ashland Block caught his distracted eye. He knew those offices well. Were they not occupied by his only friend, Richard Simmons, and was he not in some way connected with justice, that all-protecting refuge of the unfortunate? Oh what good fortune at last! Doubtless Simmons was there busied with his books, like the tireless student that he was. He would go to him at once and from his knowledge and experience gain relief from the mysterious unfathomable fear that was overpowering him. Full of confidence, devoid of hesitation or suspicion, with the frail cloak of his dignity again wrapped about him, Douglas marched into the lion's den, and was received with heartiness by the lion.

Richard Simmons was a spare little man, wan and near-sighted, who against many personal and surrounding disadvantages had struggled and persevered until he had achieved an honorable position at the bar and the appointment of Assistant District Attorney. His axe of progress had been ambition. Then chances came to his aid. The District Attorney died, and he was substituted in his stead for the rest of the term—a short time that contained the seed of success, which opportunity alone could vivify. Oh, if it would only come, this opportunity; then he might win his spurs and gain the nomination, and from it the succeeding steps, which led to his purpose in life! Summoned often in vain, this powerful genius of evil now entered the young lawyer's office, hiding behind the back of his friend.

"What, Douglas, old man," cried Simmons, "what brings you out at this hour? Seeking a friendly chat? Well, sit down, I'm mighty glad to see you."

Douglas, between halting breaths explained what had happened. "Pooh!" said the District Attorney airily. There is no occasion for alarm. You couldn't hit one of the Augean barns, you know. Besides, if you were lucky enough to pop the fellow, Aberdeen won't be big enough to contain your remains. Why, the State will ring with your praise—gallant resistance to a footpad, a modern hero, and all that. Ha! ha! just stiffen your lip, my dear fellow, and while we recall bygone days I'll reconnoitre a little. By Jove, it makes my heart glad to see you." Here Simmons, clapping his friend heartily on the back, touched a bell on his desk. The door opened, and an alert-looking young man stood all attention. "Jacobs," he directed, "just go to the Mansons' villa, will you? Mr. Jephson was attacked near there by ruffian and fired on him; perhaps you may catch the rascal." The man saluted and silently departed.

"And now," continued the attorney, rubbing his hands together, "we can be cozy and comfortable."

And, indeed, Douglas did feel quite complacent for him. Simmons had always had a bracing effect, laughing away his whims and arousing his dormant manliness. He admired him so that he faintly tried to imitate him, and now, since so high an authority absolved him from blame and gave him credit, he became bold and even hopeful. Perhaps this adventure would prove the turning point of his life and all beyond be happiness. Perhaps this desperado had planned abducting Agnes Manson, and he had foiled the villain. Perhaps she would learn of her deliverance, and then from gratitude would spring love. Perhaps—oh, how many joyous contingencies crowded his mental forecast!

Meanwhile, Simmons was sincere in word and action. His judgment discarded any serious consequences from the adventure of such a simpleton, and appreciated that if any there were they were well deserved. However, a chance to serve the Jephsons was not to be neglected. They were a distinguished and opulent family. One of these days the old lady would die, and then if this great gaby had a spark of sense remaining he would place the estate in the charge of his friend, and thus continue his philandering without interruption. So he revived boyish memories and caused Douglas's simple heart to glow with affection.

"But tell me," Simmons at length asked, "what were you doing in such a lonely locality? A tender appointment, eh? With the mysterious lady of your love songs?"

Douglas looked particularly foolish as he blushed and stroked his whiskers. "I long have meant to tell you, Richard," he blurted. "It's Agnes Manson. She is the idol of my soul."

"But does she know it; does she meet you?"

"Well, no. I've never spoken to her. But I send my verses; and I'm sure she must feel my presence."

At this ridiculous juncture Jacobs stuck his head through the door and beckoned his master into the other room. Then followed a long, an intolerable, wait for Douglas. He could just hear the murmur of voices, indistinguishable, yet ominous with excitement. He paced up and down the floor, wildly asking himself what he was doing away from his own peaceful home, and why he shouldn't return thither; yet remaining, for somehow he could not go; even then the shadow of restraint was upon him. The clock from the wall seemed to command "Stay!" The doors groaned as if backed by bolts and bars. A childish terror shivered through his veins. His hands and feet grew icy; and his heart, his poor, craven heart, swelled nigh unto bursting. Oh, why, when he was running, had he not run, and run until he had found a sure hiding place or had fallen into his grave?

Douglas gave a sigh of thankfulness when the door opened and his friend returned, a sigh which changed into a gasp when he perceived that it was not his friend but the District Attorney who gazed solemnly on him. For Richard Simmons had of a certain enwrapped himself with officialism. His manner was stern and impassive; his words sharp and stinging.

"Jephson," he began, "I find that matters are far different from what you represented—mind, I don't say deliberately, for you are entitled to the benefit of every doubt. The body of John Hughes, one of our most respected and law-abiding citizens, has been discovered lying on the spot you indicated with a bullet through its heart. Miss Manson is frantic with grief and cries for vengeance. He was her lover and had just left her. The people are terribly aroused. For your own safety you had best go with Jacobs before the magistrate. Already they suspect you, from your flight through the town, and denounce you as a murderer."

A livid, greenish, ashen shade, predicting, as it indicated, shameful imprisonment, crept over Jephson's face. Sensations rushed through his mind in confusion. "Wha—wha—what?" he could only stammer. "Yes," continued the remorseless attorney. "The only thing to do is to give yourself up and keep your mouth shut."

The latent manhood in Douglas shone forth for a moment. He straightened with dignity. He looked Simmons full in the face. "I trust in you," he said simply, "for you know me; you are my friend." He strode from the room, but before he had reached the stairway the watchful Jacobs was upon him. There was a click, shackles bound his wrists, and with freedom exaltation also vanished.

Richard Simmons sat alone in his office and pondered. Despite himself, Jephson's faith had moved him. He knew that his story was absolutely true. But what then? Circumstances declared it improbable and false, and circumstances were fighting for him. Was he to turn his back on them for the sake of a mawkish sentiment? Was he to prefer the fate of a silly worthless creature to his own prominent career? His opportunity, so long yearned for from the depths of his soul, had come to him. Should he repudiate it, then never let him hope again. What a chance, what an exceptional chance for glory! Love, jealousy, hatred, revenge; the meeting of two fond hearts, the lying in wait of the foul assassin, all the concomitants of terrible romance were woven by fate for his aggrandizement. And at what cost? Simply the quenching of a faint, flickering spark of life. Why should he care when each second a more valuable one was somewhere extinguished? Besides, could he help matters?

Supposing he asserted belief in Jephson's innocence, how could that stand against his purchase of the revolver, his mysterious presence, his supine flight? Would people credit an idealic passion? Ah, did people ever choose an eclogue instead of a melodrama? Did they ever predicate hidden innocence instead of secret guilt? Was not the most popular cry in the world the cry of "Crucify him!" "Crucify him!" And if this cry was raised with reason against one who had seemed to the eyes of envy distant and indifferent in his birthright of position and wealth, could his feeble voice gainsay it? Besides, he would simply do his duty; if Jacobs, in his zeal, saw fit to give hints to reporters and arouse that girl's implacable nature by revealing the authorship of those anonymous verses, it would not be his fault. He would do his duty simply and fully. If Jephson was ground beneath the wheels of justice, he was a fool for getting in the way. And then, at the worst, no great harm would be done. After it was over he could use his influence for Executive clemency, and, backed by the respectability of the Jephsons, it would surely be successful.

"I have put my hand to the plow," says Simmons, in conclusion, "and I will not turn back"—and he did not.

What, then, remains to be told? The fate of Douglas Jephson is chronicled in the law reports; it is still notorious in the speech of people. Not yet forgotten is his effrontery, his braggadocio, his awful insensibility. Oh, the penetration of popular judgment! Even the fawn driven and spent will stand at bay and strike. I alone read the agony of that poor distraught soul; I alone appreciated the merciful oblivion which set him babbling of green fields. So, too, is the reverse of the picture conspicuous. One who climbs the heights is outlined against the sky, and Richard Simmons, step by step, attained the goal of his ambition.

Which one, then, is to be pitied, the victim or the victor? Ah! the stroke of death is swift, and beneath the sod there is sleep; but the lingering of life in death is relentless and the memory of evil knows no slumbering.

How then, it may be asked, do I, the writer, dare subvert established facts? Know, oh reader, that I, the writer, am that miserable man, Richard Simmons, and, so knowing, pray mercy for my soul.

NOTE.—Under the precise directions of the will of Richard Simmons, lately deceased, his executors have published the foregoing. They are constrained, however, to express their conviction that it is the figment of a mind diseased, not guilty. The record of a long and honorable life repudiates it, while the lamentable physical and mental condition which shadowed Judge Simmons's latter days stamps it as a melancholy delusion. Let no sympathy, therefore, be wasted over a confessed and hardened criminal who justly merited his doom.

The Interstellar Ether.

Our eye does not act by detecting heat; in other words, it is not affected by the whole range of ethereal quiverings, but only by a very minute and apparently insignificant portion. It wholly ignores the ether waves whose frequency is comparable with that of sound, and for thirty or forty octaves above this nothing about us responds; but high up, in a range of vibration of the inconceivably high pitch of four to seven hundred million million per second—a range which extremely few accessible bodies are able to emit, and which it requires some knowledge and skill artificially to produce—to those waves the eye is acutely, surpassingly, and most intelligently sensitive.

This little fragment of total radiation is in itself trivial and negligible. Were it not for men and glowworms and a few other forms of life, hardly any of it would ever occur on such a moderate-sized lump of matter as the earth. Except for an occasional volcano, or a flash of lightning, only gigantic bodies like the sun and stars have energy enough to produce these higher flute-like notes, and they do it by sheer main force and violence—the violence of their gravitative energy—producing not only these, but every other kind of radiation also. Glowworms, so far as I know, alone have learned the secret of emitting the physiologically useful waves, and none others.

Why these waves are physiologically useful, why they are what is called "light," while other kinds of radiation are "dark," are questions to be asked, but at present only tentatively answered. The answer must ultimately be given by the physiologist, for the distinction between light and non-light can only be stated in terms of the eye and its peculiar specialized sensitiveness; but a hint may be given him by the physicist.

The ethereal waves which affect the eye and the photographic plate are of a size not wholly incomparable with that of atoms of matter. When a physical phenomenon is concerned with the ultimate atoms of matter, it is relegated at present to the vaguer group of knowledge summarized under the head of chemistry. Sight is probably a chemical sense. In the retina may be complex aggregations of atoms, shaken asunder by the incident light vibrations, and rapidly built up again by the living tissues in which they live, the nerve endings meanwhile appreciating them in their temporarily dissociated condition.

A vague speculation, not to be further countenanced except as a working hypothesis leading to examination of fact, but, nevertheless, the direction in which the thoughts of some physicists are tending—a direction toward which many recently discovered experimental facts point.—Prof. Lodge in The Fortnightly Review.

The Future of Aluminium.

Aluminium, which itself possesses a high degree of specific heat, does not readily absorb heat itself, and thus is not liable to the chief objection to iron buildings in hot countries. But apart from light decorative purposes, such as balconies, cupolas, finials, and verandas, it is as a roofing material that aluminium should be most welcome to the builder. In plates or scales, two-thirds lighter than copper, uncorroded by air, and undimmed even by the sulphur of London smoke, it should make a roof fit for a palace of romance.

The humbler elements of health and comfort in the house hardly less important than its external defenses against the weather—pipes, cisterns, taps, and gutters, now made of iron which rusts or lead which poisons—would be more enduring and far more healthy if made of this light and cleanly metal, which might also take the place of all water-holding vessels now made of heavy brittle earthenware or painted tin. An aluminium bath is among the probable luxuries of the next century. But it is not as a mere accessory to comfort and convenience that real development of the new metal should lie. It is for use at sea that its most marked quality of lightness obviously fits it.

The marine engineer and the naval architect, who are already looking in this direction for a reduction in the weight which is inseparable from loss of efficiency, whether in speed or cargo, cannot neglect the possibilities of a metal which, when mixed in the proportion of 1 to 50, gives to aluminium-bronze a hardness and toughness which make it almost as reliable as steel and which, if the proportions could be reversed and the strength preserved, would reduce the weights of ships and machinery alike by two-thirds. That is a problem which awaits the metallurgists for solution. The reduction in cost, judging by analogy, can only be a question of time and research.

The best steel now costs little more than 1-2d. per pound, while aluminium is fifty times that price. But aluminium exists in far greater quantities than iron, is more widely distributed, and neither the limits of time nor the history of metallurgy forbid us to conjecture that, as the world has seen its age of stone, its age of bronze, and its age of iron, so it may before long have embarked on a new and even more prosperous era—the age of aluminium.—The Spectator.

A One-Volume Man.

A curious example of generous obstinacy was a stout countryman who inquired for a nice book to read—"one with a story in." On several being placed before him, he examined them attentively, and picked out the middle volume of a "three-decker" with the remark, "This 'ere's my sort. What's the price?"

"Oh," was the reply, "this is only the second volume; the story goes through three—the set is half a crown."

"Hauve a crown! Well, I'll gie ye that for that one book. It's a pretty un enough."

"But, won't you have the other two as well? You'd better!"

"Naw! I don't like th' beginnin' of a story; I can't get forrud wi' it. An' I don't like th' endin'; I don't know as 'ow it's comed about. But in th' middle un I'm into t' thick of it right off. No, I'll only tak' th' middle un; it'll set me up for a month." And, cramming the book into his pocket, he put down his half crown and disappeared with a "Good night!" before the other volumes could be given to him.—Chambers's Journal.

Advance of Knowledge.

The growth of higher knowledge has been a very gradual one. It has come by leaps and bounds within the last two centuries, after remaining stationary for more than 1,600 years. The nineteenth century especially has been a period of activity and progress in the various branches of science such as the world has never seen before. Nor could it have been seen before. The full light of liberty—liberty of action and liberty of thought—was necessary for any great forward movement, and the world was lying in the bonds of darkness and superstition. The tree of liberty is a plant of slow growth, that has fought its upward way painfully, bowing its head often beneath the blasts of persecution, and often broken beneath the foot of the oppressor. Like Igdrasil, the tree of life, it has its roots deep below in the kingdom of the dead. It was not till this century that it had attained such growth as to burst into the blossom which is everywhere bringing forth noble fruit for the service of man.

Had Hahnemann and Stephenson, Herschel and Edison lived in the Middle Ages their genius would have availed mankind nothing. The slow world was not ready for them, and it would have crushed and silenced them as it did Galileo and many another brave spirit that was born out of time. They would have gone under, and shouts and hymns would have celebrated another triumph of orthodoxy and authority. Authority was the Juggernaut beneath whose car all the best and boldest spirits were crushed in the sacred name of religion.

In almoste al places of studie (wrote Cornelius Agrippa) a damnable custom is growen, in that they binde with an othe the schollers which they receive, never to speak against Aristotle, Boetius, Albert, or any other of their Schollers being accompted a God, from whom if a man differ a finger's breadth in thought, immediately they will call him Heretike and worthy to be burned.

Montaigne, too, adds his protest to the same effect:

The opinions of men, he says, are received, according to ancient belief, by authority and upon trust, as if it were religion and law, and thus the world cometh to be filled with lyes and fopperies. It is not enquired whether Galen has said anything to the purpose, but whether he has said so and so; and 'tis irreligion to question any of Aristotle's decrees.

The old Frenchman adds quaintly:

"Whoever should bundle up a lusty faggot of the fooleries of human wisdom would produce wonders."—The Nineteenth Century.

Tigers.

Leopards are sometimes very bold and inquisitive. One night I was sleeping on a narrow camp bed in the veranda of a small indigo factory, where we had a select party assembled for shooting. I awoke suddenly on hearing a sort of sighing, growling noise, and the next moment I could just see by the moonlight the form of a leopard as it climbed on to the veranda and approached my bed. Fortunately I had mosquito curtains, which seemed a sort of protection, but I shouted and yelled as loudly as I could, and some of the native servants beginning to move, the leopard thought it expedient to depart, and was seen no more.

Far different was the experience of the tea planter in Assam, who was visited by a tiger under somewhat similar circumstances. He was lying asleep on his cot in the veranda of his bungalow, and one of his hands was hanging outside his mosquito curtains. The tiger seized him by the hand and literally pulled him out of bed. He managed to alight on his feet, and then he found himself being led along by the tiger, from whose jaws he could not release his hand. His feelings must have been very unpleasant. Fortunately an alarm was raised, and another gentleman, rushing out with a loaded gun, fired a couple of shots which probably hit the tiger, as it let go the hand and bolted.

A somewhat analogous story is told by Mr. Edward Baker, once a well-known sportsman in Lower Bengal. He says that he was watching for a tiger one morning, when the animal came out on the other side of the jungle and seized a villager who was squatted down cutting grass. The tiger, having got easy possession of his victim, did not at once proced to kill or eat the man, but lay upon him as if meditating on the pleasure awaiting it. Its meditations were cut short by a bullet from Mr. Baker's rifle, and the villager was found almost uninjured. Mr. Baker then describes what the villager told him about his sensations and apprehensions when he thought that his life was forfeited, and that only death awaited him, in whatever manner the tiger might select.—Longman's Magazine.

Washing Feet at Soissons.

At Soissons, we were rewarded by seeing the Lavement des Pieds, a most novel ceremony to us. In the nave of the cathedral an oblong space was fenced in, around which were placed chairs for the congregation. At the west end of the inclosure was a slightly raised platform, on which sat the twelve old men whose feet were to be washed. Before them was placed a long table, covered with a white cloth, which bore piles of loaves.

The commencement of the ceremony was heralded by a procession of some fifty seminarists, in cassock, cotta, and short black cape, who quietly took up their allotted places. Presently, from the east end of the church, came a procession of canons of the diocese similarly vested, in the rear of whom was the Bishop with his pastoral staff and wearing a violet cope and a mitre of white and gold. After a short preliminary office, the Bishop took his seat in the centre of the inclosure, facing the nave pulpit. Thence, an Oblate of the Sacred Heart delivered a sermon, which was chiefly an amplification of the Gospel narrative of our Lord's washing the feet of His disciples.

When the address was concluded, the Bishop was divested of his cope, and girded with a towel, and the actual ceremony began. One priest bore a basin, which he held under the foot of each old man, while another poured water over it from a silver-gilt ewer. The Bishop then dried and kissed the foot, and other assistants successively handed him a cup of wine, a loaf, and a piece of money, which he gave to each recipient.

It may be imagined that this function was a very trying one to the chief actor in it. Nevertheless the Bishop, a fine, venerable, and benevolent-looking old gentleman, performed his part with great dignity and kindliness of manner. It was a touching sight to see him after the ceremony, going the round of the inclosure, and placing his hand on the heads of the little children, whom their mothers eagerly put forward for his blessing.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Daughter of Augustus.

In the one bust of Julia, daughter of Augustus, we have an overbold face, with just a vanishing trace of the beauty of her father. The eyes and mouth are strong and unabashed, the latter too wide and with lips of much flexible sensitiveness. The forehead is low, and, so far as a full face can show, seems rather receding, the hair has a delicate wave of much elegance, and the nose is well proportioned. It is a pity the profile of this very striking bust is not also given.

That on a coin appears to be a somewhat younger face, only partially confirms the former and elongates the nose.

No doubt the play of feature was what gave her face its special charm. Her social powers were great; gayety, wit, pert satire, coarse sarcasm, and the needle-play of repartee were all at her command. She was far away the most piquant of contemporary celebrities. Her lively sensibilities were her own, but her absence of moral sense she inherited from her father, whose example of private licentiousness, while he posed as the censor morum and the restorer of primitive, homespun virtue, could not have escaped her keenly detective eye.

She scorned to "assume a virtue if she had it not" and her severely-simple education, with its old-fashioned reserves and pruderies, only exploded her into revolt, when, at barely fifteen, her eyes opened, as those of a married woman, on the hypocrisies of life as it was led at Rome in B. C. 25. A widow ere yet seventeen, and again at eight and twenty, more fully conscious each time that her union was purely official—a step due to the "strategic reasons" of a dynasty—she soon rated conjugal fidelity itself as a mere convenance.—The Edinburgh Review.

A Roumelian Simple Simon.

"Chodja," said a person who wished to excite him to do some foolish act in anger against the children who followed him, "Chodja, the children do not seem at all afraid of you!" "If they do not fear me neither do I fear them," said Nastradin, quietly, and went on his way.

Once, when Nastradin had been from home for a few days on business in a neighboring town, some persons from his village came and told him that his house had taken fire after he left, and that many people, who came pretending to help to extinguish the fire, had carried many of his things away with them. "What a pity I was not there!" exclaimed the Chodja. "What a pity! I, also, might have stolen something.—Good Words.

The Christiania Theatre.

The Christiania company has two distinct advantages. It is accustomed to work together and form a regular theatrical school which makes traveling allowances and grants pensions. Secondly, Ibsen's and Bjornson's works are often given, under the direct superintendence of the authors themselves, who thus get their work rendered in exactly the spirit they intended.

As a rule there is a new play almost every night, because the Christiania audience is limited, but in spite of these repeated changes some of Ibsen's and Bjornson's and Shakespeare's works have reached over 100 representations. About twenty representations of one play in a year is considered very good, but last year Ibsen's best work, "Peer Gynt," was given fifty times with great success.

Young Bjornson is himself an actor of no inconsiderable merit, and his best character is the title role of Peer Gynt, the first three acts of which only are played, ending with the death scene of Peer's mother. Rumor has it that two of our first London actors have been reading the play with the view to its production. It is Ibsen at his best. It is very dramatic, very fantastic, and the language is forcible, and the scenic effects remarkable. There is a charming scene and dance at a Norwegian peasant's wedding, and the visit Peer Gynt pays to the King of the Mountains, who is surrounded by his droll court, is very humorous.

At the end of the second act we paid Herr Bjornson a visit in his charming office behind the scenes. As we entered, the untidy, tattered, and torn Peer greeted us in excellent German, which he speaks as well as his own tongue. He is a very fine-looking young man, not perhaps strictly handsome, but well made and strongly knit, and strangely like his father in manner, with just the same quick, decisive way of speaking, the same energetic gesture.

He inherits also his father's love of music, and he himself sings and plays the piano. He was most kind and affable, and a charming smile played about his mouth when he talked. He gave us a photograph of himself in the role he was playing that night, and kindly signed it. "I love that character," he added, "and have much sympathy with Peer, but I am not good to-night, for I am just out of my bed from influenza." He asked many questions about our English actors and their work, and spoke with great enthusiasm of his own profession, and half an hour slipped away as though it were only a few minutes.—Temple Bar.

In Eulogy of Lucrezia Borgia.

Lucrezia Borgia, whose name has come down to us as the synonym of lust, poison, and shame, was the goddess of the early years of the sixteenth century. Turn to the eulogistic poems to her by her admirers and intimates, Pietro Bembo and Ercole Strozzi, who lost his life for her sake by the secret orders of her jealous spouse, Alfonso of Ferrara. In his early days, as a scholar and courtier, ten years before his appointment as secretary to Leo X., and half a man's life before his elevation to the Cardinalate, Bembo was on most intimate terms with Lucrezia.

Several of his Latin poems, notably that on her serpent bracelet, were written for her, and to her he addressed that dedication to the first Aldine edition of his "Asolani," which is so rare and so highly prized. The "Asolani," a dialogue on love, supposed to have been spoken at the country villa of the fugitive Queen of Cyprus, had been composed by him a year or so before its publication, which was delayed by the premature death of his brother Carlo. The dedication to Lucrezia shows the regard Bembo had for that lady, and with her, and even more with the spotless poetess, Veronica Gambara, he maintained epistolary relations long after the gallant had ripened into the statesman and grown gray as the Bishop and future Cardinal.

In this very dedicatory letter, dated Aug. 1, 1504, Bembo refers to two mutual friends of his and of the Duchess, Tebaldeo, the last member of the early Medicean poets, and Ercole Strozzi, son of Tito Vespasiano, and himself a master of verse. I have already referred to Ercole's murder, the perpetrator of which was never found, and even the funeral oration bears no sign of any attempt at discovery ever having been made.

Strozzi wrote many of his Latin poems for Lucrezia Borgia, the longer of them being his elegy on the death of the infamous Caesar Borgia, a poem on hunting, and the unfinished epic, the "Gigantomachia."—The Westminster Review.

Damage by Lightning.

During the year 1891 205 lives were lost (that we know of) in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, directly through the action of lightning. How many were lost indirectly, and how many cases there were of shattered health and more or less permanent injury, we can only surmise. The financial loss due directly to lightning was certainly not below $1,500,000.

To get at something like a commercial estimate of the damage done by lightning in the past few years in this country, I have made use of the Chronicle Fire Tables for the six years 1885-1890, and find that some 2,223 fires, or 1.3 per cent. of the whole number were caused by lightning, and the total loss was $3,386,826, or 1.25 per cent. of the whole amount lost by fire. During 1892 we have a record of 292 lives lost. The damage may be estimated at as high a figure as in 1891. These losses are the more appalling when we recall that the year is virtually less than six months.

Over 95 per cent. of the casualties due to lightning occur between the months of April and September. It is therefore quite pertinent at this time to discuss the question whether or not we are able to protect ourselves from lightning. Some five years ago the question would have been answered readily and with all sincerity, "Yes, a good electrical connection with the earth—a stout continuous copper rod, for example—will suffice." To-day no such answer can pass unchallenged.—The Popular Science Monthly.

In a German Workshop.

We had to be at work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and to keep on till 8 o'clock at night. Even on Sundays we worked from 6 o'clock to dinner time. Some would keep on till it was dark on Sunday evening, and content themselves with knocking off early, as they called it. And such work! Everybody would work as if the house were on fire. It was all piecework. The man who stood next myself had made veneered chests of drawers for thirty years, and never had made anything else. He would turn out two veneered chests of drawers in a week, and the work was faultless. These chests would, I am sure, sell readily in Brisbane for from £12 to £15 each. He earned about 9 Prussian thalers per week. On the other side of me stood a man who made German secretaires. There were nine or ten men in the shop. The master was working, too. He seemed just as poor as the men.

Whenever work was finished, some furniture dealer would come round and buy it. The men seemed all more or less askew in their bodies with overwork. If ever they had an ambition in their lives, it was to instill a proper sense of respect into the two apprentices.—Adventures of a Danish Emigrant.

If Napoleon Had Entered the English Navy.

When Napoleon was at school at Brienne, the son of an English peer, who himself became Lord Wenlock, was his schoolfellow. One day the little Corsican came to young Lawley, and said, "Look at this." He showed him a letter written in remarkably good English. It was addressed to the British Admiralty, and requested permisssion to enter our navy. The young Bonaparte said, "The difficulty, I am afraid, will be my religion." Lawley said, "You young rascal, I don't believe that you have any religion at all." Napoleon replied: "But my family have; my mother's race, the Ramolini, are very rigid; I should be disinherited if I showed any signs of becoming a heretic."

These facts I had from one who had very good means of knowing. He told me that Bonaparte's letter was sent, and that it still exists in the archives of the Admiralty. I have not searched for it, for the simple reason that I do not wish so good a story to become prematurely public. I hope that some one who has access to the historical documents in that department may take the trouble to find it.—Sir William Fraser.

Ta-Ta.

I know of nothing of earlier date than "Pickwick," where we have "Tar, tar, Sammy!" The expression must be much earlier; but it is, of course, one of a kind for which written evidence is difficult to find. And in earlier times the form seems to have been da-ta, as I find it in Otway's "Soldier's Fortune" of 1681, and in The Hampton Court Miscellany of 1733. Facts as to the mutual relation of da-ta and ta-ta are much desiderated.

The nursery "go a ta-ta" is, I suppose, the same word; but ta, equaling thank you, appears to be distinct; it occurs in a letter of Mary Granville (Mrs. Delany) of 1772. I suppose nobody has yet studied the history of nursery language, which may be recommended to those in search of a field for "original work."—Notes and Queries.

THE PLESAUNCE OF THE CITY CHILDREN.

Here in the heart of the grimy town
 Is the fairest spot that the children see,
An acre of grass plot, bare and brown,
 Six scanty shrubs and a stunted tree;
Though sorrier garden scarce could be
 To make the heart of the weary gay,
It rings at evening with mirth and glee.
 This is the place where the children play.

Round it the dingy terraces frown,
 The fog hangs over it ceaselessly,
Never a bud doth the rosebush crown,
 Nor daisy lurk in the grass. Ah me!
Birds on their voyages past it flee,
 And none for a song's space cares to stay,
Bound for the vastness of moor and lea.
 This is the place where the children play.

Never the roar of the streets can drown
 Songs that the children shout lustily,
Glad is the crowd of the tattered gown,
 Though out at elbow and frayed at knee;
Here for a jubilant hour they're free
 When work is over at close of day;
And so it is fairyland, all agree.
 This is the place where the children play.

ENVOY.

Prince, this ballade I make for thee;
 Listen a while to the thing I say:
Thy palace gardens are fair to see:
 This is the place where the children play.
--Percy Addleshaw in The Academy.

Poverty in India.

Poverty is the most striking fact in India. In the streets of the cities the rich are rarer than in the streets of East London. In the country the villages consist of huts of almost uniform smallness, and the fields are worked by farmers, most of whom are too poor to do anything but scratch the land.

In one city we went from house to house among the poor. A common friend gained us a welcome, and we were everywhere received with courtesy. One house which we visited was entered directly from the street. There was neither flooring, fireplace, windows, nor furniture. A few embers were burning on the mud floor, on which only is it lawful for a pious person to eat, and a few pots were standing against the walls with, if I remember rightly, one chest.

It was a holiday morning, and the family, which in India may include grandfather, sons, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren, was gathered. The men had slept in the open, warm air, and had come in to be served by the women with the morning meal of a few ounces of grain and butter. They wore no clothes, but rose to bow us their welcome. After the usual courtesies, and when we had told them about ourselves, the talk went thus: "What is your trade?" "Shoemakers." "What can each worker earn?" "About 5 rupees (i. e., 7s. 6d.) a month." "What rent do you pay?" Eight rupees (i. e., 12s.,) a month." From which answer we gathered that not even a paternal Government nor a system of land nationalization can prevent the growth of landlordism. The ground in this case probably belonged to the State, and had been let to some individual at a yearly rent, subject to revision after thirty years; but the land had then been let and sublet till the rent paid by the tenant far exceeded that received by the Government.

In another house, or rather shed, lived a millhand and his family. He, too, was preparing to enjoy a holiday in "singing" and "seeing the lights," which on that night, in honor of the new year, would be placed in every window of the city. His earnings were 10 rupees (i. e., 15s.,) a month, and his rent 2 rupees (3s.) a month. Out of the margin, that is, out of about 3s. a week, he would have to support a large family and save enough to enable him in a few years to return and get land in his own village.—The Fortnightly Review.

Accuracy of Touch.

There are plenty of men who will, by the impression carried through a pair of calipers and the fingers' ends, determine, within a very small percentage, the amount of pressure which shall be required to be exerted by a hydraulic press in order to force on to its shaft an engine crank or a locomotive driving wheel; a measurement in which a thousandth part of an inch variation in diameter causes much more variation in pressure than is permissible.

Indeed, on some kinds of work done in the machine shops, a thousandth of an inch has now become the most commonly employed unit of measurement; a unit which is divided and subdivided into at least ten parts in order to express the degree of refinement arrived at. This, of course, far surpasses the frequently-mentioned, but supposedly superfluous, hairsplitting operation, since an ordinary human hair is about two and a half thousandths of an inch in diameter. The paper upon which Scribner's Magazine is printed is about three-thousandths of an inch thick, and one ten thousandth part of an inch is therefore one-thirtieth the thickness of the sheet.

Considerably smaller variations of size can be detected by the trained sense of touch, or rather by the variation in resistance of a pair of calipers passed over the work, and it is even possible for the sense of magnitude and the sensitiveness of the finger ends in relation to it, to be so highly developed as to detect, unaided, and by merely rolling a small steel ball between the thumb and finger, a variation from true sphericity amounting to one twelve thousand five hundredths of an inch, or about one thirty-seventh part of the thickness of the paper of this magazine; Ambrose Webster, a machinist of Waltham, whose business is the making of machinery and tools for watch manufacture, having demonstrated his ability to do this.—Scribner.

The Races in Modern Rome.

The prizes for these races were called palii, and were usually pieces of brocade or some other rich stuff, which was thrown over the back of the horse that won and so displayed to the people. We also hear of a Procession of the Palii, so no doubt they often took the form of banners; the nobles used to deposit them in their chapels; and in the last days of the Papal Government the French soldiers substituted for the Procession of the Palii that of the Bue grasso.

The Pope's dragoons used to gallop through the Corso to clear it before the race and to warn the people that it had actually started, either mortars were fired or trumpets blown; but accidents were perpetually occurring, and when in 1886 two people were killed just below the balcony where stood the Queen Margherita, the Barbary races were forbidden in the Corso for the future, though renewed last year in a very much modified form around the Piazza del Popolo.

The horses had no riders, but carried two balls of lead covered with prickles, loosely attached by leather thongs below the neck and on the back; so of course the harder they galloped the more these prickly balls danced up and down and goaded them on. Dashing furiously along the Corso, they were past almost before people knew that they had started, and in such a narrow street, with such a crush of people on either side, and somebody always trying to cross at the last moment or stepping out of the throng to see if they were coming, it was small wonder that it was a dangerous game, though of course the danger was in part also the attraction. A sheet was stretched across the street to catch the horses at the back of Piazza Venezia, in the passage still called Via della Ripresa de' Barberi, in front of which was a cord covered with wet red paint; this dropped before the rush of the foremost horse, leaving a streak of paint on his chest, and thus all knew at once which was the winner.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Preaching with Effects.

Pere Honore, preaching a course of Lent sermons, added to the effect of his eloquence by producing from beneath his habit a skull which he would assume to have belonged to various types of sinners among his audience. Now he would exclaim with Hamlet: "Why might not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his quillets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? Ha! hast thou never sold justice for gold?" Anon he would clothe the ghastly relic with some fashionable female headdress, and exclaim: "Where now are gone those bright eyes, once so filled with the witchcraft of ensnaring love; where those cherry lips, which formed such wicked, wanton smiles?" and so he would, as it were, pass in review a series of imaginary characters.

Nor have similar methods of arresting attention been wholly untried among ourselves. It has been related, for example, of a Yorkshire Methodist preacher, that he would take a pair of scales into the pulpit with him, and thus literally weigh in the balance the characters as he vividly sketched them. "You seem to think salvation an easy matter," said Whitfield, "about as easy as for me to catch this insect that is passing by me." He grasped at the fly and paused a while, adding significantly, "but I have missed it."—Temple Bar.

Monkey or Dog.

See what sympathy has done for the dog. To the Mussulman he is the unclean beast par excellence. Compare the gaunt, filthy, pilfering, prowling cur of a Turkish town with the gracious, friendly creature who romps with our babies on the beach and looks up to us with such loving eyes. The first Indo-Germanic family who adopted the dog as inmate and companion were by no means so squeamish as their descendants. Suppose they had taken up with Jocko instead! Prima facie it seems more rational to associate with the occupant of the rung just below your foot than one a dozen steps down. He would have presumably developed fidelity, devotion, &c., which would now have been known as "simian" instead of canine virtues. Besides which he could have made the beds and taken out the perambulator. It is almost a pity.

He is the only animal we treat with scorn. Voluntary approaches to our intimacy made by other creatures are felt to be flattering and welcomed with appreciative cordiality. The horse that follows his master about the paddock is sure of a caress, the wild birds stress of weather drives to our windows are cherished guests. But the blind yearnings which sometimes draw these poor amphibians toward their human kindred serve only as the text for our discourse of contempt. The monkey who, seeing a man take a couple of Cockle's pills, watched his opportunity and swallowed the rest of the box, has been the argument of infinite jest. Why? We can see pathos in a clerk's wife sitting down with a sewing machine and a penny illustrated fashion paper to reproduce for her own wear the costume of a Duchess. And yet we have no sympathy for the imitative aspirations of this hapless experimenter. And when sympathy is dead, cruelty is at the door.

I know a village in which an ancient and infirm monkey took up his quarters, throwing himself like a sturdy and thankless beggar upon the hospitality of the little community. It was not grudged. He was a nuisance and a bully, yet they gave him daily of what they had, a whang of the bannock, a handful of the parched grain. He took it from their hands, accommodating himself, after his animal sort, to the habits of his entertainers. A young Englishman came to camp under the trees by the tank. He was annoyed at the importunity of the old monkey, and disgusted (I dare say with reason) with his conduct as a co-tenant in the upper stories of the tenement in which he occupied the ground floor. So he rode off to the nearest town, got arsenic, and mixed it in a bolus of dough. Then, when the aged brute stretched out his hand for alms, he put, with his own hand, this Judas gift within it.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Size of the Pacific Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean may be reckoned to include 68,000,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the total area of the earth's surface. It extends through nearly 135 degrees of latitude, or three-eighths of the world's circumference—a stretch of 9,000 miles from north to south. From east to west it varies from an even greater length to less than 50 miles. If confined by the smallest possible length of boundary line, it would form a round pond 9,300 miles in diameter. The deepest sounding made by the Challenger expedition was in the Pacific, between the Carolines and the Ladrones, and was 4,475 fathoms, or 26,850 feet; a greater depth than the height of any mountain in the world except three. A still deeper sounding was made from the United States ship Tuscarora, of 4,600 fathoms, (27,600 feet,) at the entrance to the Sea of Okhotsk; this being probably the deepest reliable sounding ever made.

The Pacific Ocean has not been explored nearly so thoroughly as the Atlantic, and generalizations from the comparatively few statistics available may be subject to considerable inaccuracy; but, putting together the recorded soundings, and taking into account an estimate of the depth based upon the swiftness of the tide wave, it seems probable that the average depth of the Pacific may safely be put at 3,000 fathoms, (18,000 feet,) or nearly 3 1-2 miles. This gives the entire contents of the Pacific as nearly 232,000,000 cubic miles. Some conception of one cubic mile may be got from the statement that, if we had a block of buildings of that size, it would take an hour to walk around it at a good pace, and a fairly easy staircase to the top of it would contain 10,000 steps, while thirteen cathedrals as high as St. Paul's could be piled up on one another without reaching to the top.

The cubic contents expressed in feet is 34 trillions, (34 million million million.) This is a number it is not easy to realize; it is so great that if a million clocks ticked once a second for a million years their combined tickings would not amount to it. As each cubic foot of water weighs over 62 pounds, the weight of the Pacific is over 2,000 trillion pounds, or 950,000,000,000,000,000 tons.—Longman's Magazine.

Humdrum Occupations.

Look at a woman with even the most elaborate fancy work. As soon as her fingers are well trained to it, and discharge their function as they ought, you see that she hardly needs to think at all of what she is doing, and that heart and soul wander off to the topics which interest her most. You see a smile steal over her face as she remembers her children's quaint little vagaries, or she sighs as she thinks of the dying mother or the anxious husband. Her heart and soul are no longer in the mere work, elaborate though it be.

The stitch has been thoroughly learned, the practice of it is merely automatic—"reflex action," as the physiologists call it—and the heart and soul are at liberty to expatiate on any subject which most deeply interests her. In a word, even the difficult technique in which she is engaged has become for her a humdrum occupation. Now, when nature takes so much pains to reduce the organization of even the highest skill to an automatic process, is it likely that there can be any great misfortune in the mere fact that a constantly increasing proportion of the work of the world tends to become automatic, and falls naturally into the character of humdrum work?

We suspect that it is no misfortune at all, that it may be on the whole a beneficent provision for liberating the heart and soul of the worker to dwell on the class of subjects which best feed—or, at all events, in the higher class of minds best feed—the heart or the imagination.

We remember hearing how three sisters, all of them women of a good deal of intelligence and warmth of character, were once comparing their favorite occupations. One of them said she enjoyed her music so much, another that reading poetry was her chief delight, while the third, and certainly the cleverest of the three, said: "Well, for my part, there is nothing that soothes me so much as patching an old chemise."—The Spectator.

Gulliver's Travels.

Though the work appealed to all, it appealed in different ways. By the multitude it was read as it is read in the nurseries and playrooms of our more enlightened age, with wondering credulity. But the avidity with which it was devoured by readers to whom the allegory was nothing and the story everything was equaled by the avidity with which it was devoured by readers to whom the allegory was supreme and the story purely subordinate. At Court and in political circles it was read and quoted as no satire since "Hudibras" had been.

The circumstances which led to the flight of Gulliver from Lilliput, and the account given of the natives of Tribnia, must have come home with peculiar force and pungency to readers who could remember the proceedings which led to the imprisonment of Harley and the flight of Bolingbroke and Ormond, and in whose memories the trial of Atterbury was still fresh. To us the schemes propounded in the Academy of Lagado have no more point than the schemes which occcupied the courtiers of Queen Entelechy; but how pregnant, how pertinent, how exquisite must the satire have appeared to readers who were still smarting from the bubble mania, who had been shareholders in the Society for Transmuting Quicksilver into Malleable Metal, or in the Society for Extracting Silver from Lead.—"Jonathan Swift."—J. C. Collins.

Equality in Greece.

Greece has set up in her midst as her demi-god the great equalizer, (and liberator and fraternizer, too,) Education. * * * As the tourist rides about the interior he is surprised, perhaps, at the innocent communism of his muleteer, who, after drinking, passes his master the cup; who, unless restrained, will sleep in the same room as his lordos, (milord;) but is somewhat reconciled when he discovers that his servant (at a shilling or so a day) is a briefless barrister, or a politician out of work. Neither in public nor in private life is heed paid to social standing; the democratic idea, which permeates Greek life from Court to court, is perfectly sincere; exclusiveness there means unsociability. A Greek is quite willing to extend his acquaintance downward or upward.—Greece under King George—R. A. H. Bickford-Smith.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A STRIKING STORY OF HUGO AS MAN AND AUTHOR.

LES GRANDS ECRIVAINS FRANÇAIS. VICTOR HUGO. Par Léopold Mabilleau. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie. New-York: F. W. Christern.

The interest of M. Léopold Mabilleau's work does not lie in its subject, which now is trite, but in his method, which is a practical application of the most advanced theories of literary criticism in France. An element in its charm is the unaffected simplicity with which the book appears, being neither prefaced by defensive arguments nor aided by the authority of a great name. M. Mabilleau had no celebrity.

His is a work of the present time, reflective of the prevalent enthusiasm for science in literature. Its critical method is more precisely not criticism but psychological analysis. The author gives us the natural history of the mind of Victor Hugo, the laws of his susceptibility and intelligence, in the relation of his life and works, the sources and conditions of his complex creative faculty, and the characteristic traits of his genius.

M. Mabilleau guides us through the first years of the poet's life as passed with his father, who was a native of Lorraine, and his mother, who was a native of Vendee, in the train of Napoleon and Joseph Bonaparte, first in Corsica, from 1802 to 1805; then in Italy, from 1807 to 1808, and in Spain from 1811 to 1812, all of which was among scenes that forever inclined his imagination to colored and magnificent visions. The author marks the impression of the grave idiom of Spain in the poet's predilection for sonorous words, the influence of an entire library placed at his disposition at the age of ten years on his erudition, the influence of Virgil and Chateaubriand on his vocation. He describes accurately the state of literature in France when Hugo was a laureate of the Jeux Floraux at Toulouse. Art was an everyday livery, works were class-worn and servile; Augier, the most conservative of Academicians, was amazed at the great number of persons who rhymed with elegance commonplace ideas and hackneyed images. This condition explains the superficiality of Hugo's first works. The author then passes to other themes, like the works of Walter Scott and Byron, the apocryphal Ossian of Macpherson, and the posthumous Chenier edited by Delatouche, which excited to enthusiasm a group of young men of letters weary of academic uniformity, and Hugo's triumphant entrance in romanticism.

M. Mabilleau's method enables him to explain something unexplained by historical and literary influences—the particular bent of genius expressed in "Hernani," for which Hugo was indebted to nobody, and the definition of which served as a doctrine to the romanticists. Neither Goethe, who sought a new path for modern poetry in 1797, in "Hermann and Dorothea"; nor Schlegel, who in 1808 attacked tragedy and its unities; nor Stendhal, who boasted of having preceded Hugo in appreciation of Shakespeare; nor Chateaubriand, who felt sure that he had bequeathed to posterity a definite interpretation of Christianism, expressed the idea upon which Hugo based his theory of art. This idea—essential duality of man and of the universe, the original contrasts, soul and body, matter and mind, the true and the false, good and evil, the beautiful and the ugly, mingled in works of nature and consequently to be mingled in works of art—was the logical and aesthetic translation of the law governing Hugo's personal susceptibility. He had in its expression the vigor and the brilliancy which poetry in France had lacked for so long a time.

M. Mabilleau describes in the ardent phrases of Gautier, and with names of writers and artists and titles of works, the Renaissance evoked by the preface to "Cromwell" and the first performance of "Hernani." He calls "only an attitude which he deemed useful to his glory" the pontifical serenity affected by Hugo after the adulation of 1830. This attitude was not the rugged pride of Chateaubriand, nor the smiling and naïve fatuity of Lamartine, nor the disdainful majesty of Vigny, but "something akin to the consciousness of a divine mission." Hugo retained this attitude in all the circumstances of his life, except when his daughter Leopoldine was drowned with her husband two months after their marriage, and the poet fell into a long silence. When this was broken it was with verses about which Veuillot, his mortal enemy, could not refrain from exclaiming: "There are none more beautiful, either in the French or in any other Christian language." Then Hugo looked above the picturesque apparel of Gothic architecture exalted in "Notre Dame de Paris," returned to nature, found a treasure of images in the sky and the mountain, remaining personal even in politics, wherein were wasted five years of his life, and went into the exile where were heightened his native qualities of power and brilliance.

The author does not aspire to "materialize" the genius of Hugo by writing of it as the result of determined causes, but he knows that it is possible to discern in the work of an author the shade of his susceptibility and the particular bent of his emotion. He says that "the capital sensation in Hugo is vision," and as the first element to be considered in the sense of sight is color, his first inquiry into the poet's physical sensibility leads him to a question that Gautier and literary tradition long ago solved in the declaration that Hugo would have been a great painter if he had wished, and is the most marvelous colorist of all the modern poets. M. Mabilleau proves, nevertheless, by all the works of the poet from the time when they ceased to be only verbal and rhetorical, that Hugo was not a colorist. He represented objects as unequally illuminated, not as variously colored. In 1825, "seventeen in sixty-eight of the poet's terms indicate limpidity, brilliancy; sixteen, white and its varieties; eighteen, black and its degrees." In 1828 to 1840, a period of definite evolution for Hugo all the images forming pictures reproduce or evoke only one object—the sky. Earth and ocean are only surfaces whereon the sky is reflected. * * * The three celestial colors blend in a sensation of light whereof they express only the shades." In exile "radiating light remains the principal object of the poet's vision"; in old age "all the clear and brilliant colors are blended in white, all the sombre and pale colors in black"; fixedness of contemplation results in cerebral irradiation, and the sensation of flaming red with which Hugo is perpetually besieged denotes "a constant state of effort and of tension, which is the chief characteristic trait of the aesthetic susceptibility evinced by his work."

As an eye naturally disposed to tension and effort is more easily impressed by reliefs and outlines than an eye delicately trained to colors, the plastic element predominates in all the expressions of Hugo, the idea of "relief" is the last element discovered by analysis in the depths of his susceptibility and intelligence, and M. Mabilleau may explain, by the irresistible power to impress itself which movement gives to form, Hugo's tendency to give life to every image. The sensation of form is closely allied to the sensation of movement, the sensation of sound is a corollary of the latter, and thus the gift of rhyme and the metaphors drawn from beings and functions that represent activity and life, displayed in Hugo's work, are explained. There are artists whose ears subject sounds to laws of tone, measure, and rhythm, and artists whose ears intervene in the composition of sounds only to mark better their salient traits, and Hugo is of the latter category. So was Berlioz, but Hugo was not in the least a musician.

M. Mabilleau describes Hugo's temperament, which was sanguine; the vigor of his constitution inherited from his forefathers, who were men of the people; the superabundance of native, instinctive, and physical activity, which made him incapable of discerning and of conveying the most delicate shades of sensations and of sentiment. He shows the mental life concentrated in the brain, all the energy absorbed by the imaginative labor of Hugo. With Hugo "words are acts, images are efforts, phrases are designs, compositions are enterprises." His memory retained only the outlines and the aspect of things; his imagination never reproduced, it always transfigured; he selected with marvelous assurance the image which most happily symbolized the conception which he had in mind, and developed it under all its aspects without losing sight for an instant of the predominating intention; he was the most conspicuous of all the artists who were ever inspired, because he was master of his inspiration, and "in his personality dwelt the cause, the form, the law of all his imaginative creations."

M. Mabilleau tells the process by which history and heroes were simplified in the poet's imagination, amplified in his composition, and yet endowed with characteristics of "concrete reality" his innate and instinctive realism; his extraordinary faculty of expression, made of excellence in the rendering of the plastic physiognomy of things "with words where is transmitted the material aspect that he interprets," and easily refutes a theory which, mistaking an effect for a cause, has attributed to verbalism the chief trait of Hugo's genius. Yet this verbalism gave to him the faculty to draw from the aspect of objects moral ideas which the movement of thought would not have provoked, metaphors that are distinctively his own, and the art of making the rhyme the typical word of the verse which Banville wished to make a condition of French poetry.

M. Mabilleau says that the uttermost "l'outrance, expressing inexhaustible energy of temperament, is his unique law. All his psychology is in this world; all his aesthetics, his poetic art, and his philosophy; senses amplify the material phenomena, imagination amplifies the sensation, the metaphor amplifies the image, style and rhetoric amplify the metaphors, until the moment comes when a last effort entails the vanishing of all the terms of the gradation." The admirable unity of Hugo's genius explained by the poet's imagination is the triumph of M. Mabilleau's work. He says accurately: "Victor Hugo represents the most powerful imaginative organization ever manifested in French poetry, and, perhaps, in universal poetry." He recognizes in Hugo a creator of expressions which made accessible for the first time states of mind that had remained out of art and clear consciousness; the inventor of a style and a rhetoric; the most spontaneous and the most personal of poets and the man of 1830 in the popular mind because he shaped the mind of 1830, but not more than Dante or Shakespeare limited to the period which he filled.

M. Mabilleau's conclusions are not novel, but the learning, the tact, and the logic evinced in his method of reaching them give authority to his judgment and make of his work for the advocates of scientific literary criticism a model.

EARLY NEW-YORK BOOKS.

EARLY PROSE AND VERSE. Edited by Alice Morse Earle and Emily Ellsworth Ford. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1893.

This is the third volume of the Distaff Series, of which the former volumes have been noticed in these columns. As we have mentioned before, the books are made entirely by women and are representative of the periodical literature produced by the women of the State of New-York. This volume, somewhat more than the preceding ones, suffers from the limitations placed upon the series, although the editor of the collection of "early prose" has wisely chosen to give letters containing vivid pictures of New-York life in the eighteenth century, to the exclusion of extracts from the books written by women in that unprolific age. She has, to be sure, included a couple of chapters from a book called the "Female Quixote," written by Charlotte Lennox, which are well worth including for the sake of the quaint spelling, numerous capitals, and realistic descriptions of dress and character, even if the matter were of small account. There is, however, a certain unctious enjoyment in the details, in which "the author condescends to be very minute," and a liveliness of interest, in Arabella's point of view, that is very endearing to a public somewhat sated with compressed and suggestive descriptions.

The letters that follow are sufficiently interesting and valuable, having been chosen with care and research over what would seem a somewhat barren field. The editor has found it profitable, however, for she says: "I have grown to know these sensible, kindly, dead-and-gone New-York women of the Revolutionary and Federal days very closely through their letters, and I find them very lovable and very much in touch with our own day in all tender and womanly feeling, and far beyond us in noble patriotism and heroism." The letters selected to represent these women, among whom are numbered Ann Eliza Bleecker, Sarah Jay, the wife of the Hon. John Jay; Mrs. Isabella Graham, and the wife and daughter of Aaron Burr, are all individual in expression and far removed from the cut-and-dried pattern of the polite letter writer, so we are able to grasp the enduring pleasure of all ages, that of measuring the superficial differences and underlying likeness of human nature.

The editor has felt the impossibility of producing figs from thistles, and, while she shows no lack of loyalty to her sex, she frankly acknowledges the difficulty she has found in squeezing anything of interest from the printed writings of New-York women of the last century. "The literary element in New-York in early days was absolutely lacking," she says. "There was scarcely a literary society. Where New-England could boast scores of prolific men of letters, though very sombre and dull and pedantic men of letters many of them were, New-York made but a poor showing."

This being undeniably true, it would seem scarcely worth while to put upon record these scant beginnings at the expense of so much conscientious toil, but what to-day is dull in its near perspective may seem something of a treasure to a historian burrowing for other data than governmental records. And the same may be said of the verse of the early part of the nineteenth century, to which the latter half of the little volume is given up. The editor of this portion, Emily Ellsworth Ford, has pursued her more or less thankless task with a devotion of effort the more admirable that she perceives the necessary dreariness of the result.

"The poets of this literature," she says, "like the essayists and other writers of the early century, have well-nigh ceased to be interesting to us. But it becomes us to be humble-minded in view of the fact that our work in turn will be dreary, except as a historical or social study to our successors. The more the literature of the hour satisfies him who 'runs as he reads,' the closer it is shaped to the present mood, the less it represents the great universal sympathies of humanity. Yet to please and edify one's own generation is, perhaps, meed enough for poetry or prose, and our literary foremothers had this great happiness."

It must, of course, be remembered that there are still those who read when not running, and to these most of the verses of the old New-York dames serve merely to indicate a low-water mark in the literature made by women. Nevertheless, there are found here and there among the wordy sentiment and work-a-day fancy something that hints of strength and grace, as in the time-worn favorite, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," by Mrs. Willard. We do not quite understand the system on which the collections are compiled, but if the verses of Alice and Phoebe Cary could have been included, a purer and sweeter strain would have been introduced to the credit of our meagre literary annals. This probably was not in order, because the gentle poetess and the "sprightly" one were born elsewhere than in New-York, although they lived there after they had made something of a name as writers.

Mrs. Ford has redeemed the commonplace character of the verse she has been obliged to offer us by a very interesting and informing preface, in which she includes glimpses of verse that she has spared us. She has even gone so far as to quote three stimulating stanzas of an eleven-stanza poem, a few lines of which will be sufficient for the edification of readers at second hand:

"I hate the sins that drive
My God afar,
And mourn my lukewarm love,
Jehovah, Jah!
Leap o'er my sins and come—
Skip o'er them, pray thee run,
And come to my relief!"

In this deft way Mrs. Ford has led us to appreciate the more sober and moderate inspiration of certain of our ancestors, of whom it must still be said that they kept their houses with greater skill than they wrote their books.

DARWINISM AND ANCESTRY.

DARWIN AND HEGEL, with other Philosophical Studies. By David G. Ritchie. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

"Many estimable persons," writes Mr. Ritchie, "derive great comfort from abusing metaphysics, and it is a pity that they should not be able to indulge their inclinations in a harmless way." Auguste Comte even had a hatred of the old ologies. Nevertheless, we had a right to shirk from such lines of investigations as may explain to us our conduct. We know that such and such things do exist, and it is the part of the metaphysical mind to explain why. What, then, the metaphysist does is to trace back things to their origin and to vindicate the value of moral ideas. He is always endeavoring to do away with what is dark and mysterious, and he throws the bright rays of logical reasoning on obscurities.

In our talk, and more our method of phrasing, we are prone to say words which convey false impressions. Because of our ignorance, "the temptation is strong to regard the inexplicable, (or at least the unexplained,) with the unanalyzable, (or at least the unanalyzed,) with peculiar veneration, and to feel jealousy and suspicion of any attempt to examine the elements and origin of anything that is valued or admired." The long fight against Darwin and Darwinism has arisen partly from prejudice and partly from misconception. If the Darwinian theory implies that the higher organism is the product of a lower, then, somehow or other, there comes this twist into the average human brain; if man came from a brute, then man is only a brute. It is a mind with limitation which believes that the religion of to-day loses its sacred character when it can be proved that fetichism was the method of early worship. We all remember Campbell's line on the rainbow:

"I ask not proud philosophy to teach me what thou art."

Are its colors less beautiful when we know the reason why "the rainbow springs glorious" through the heavens? Is our delight diminished when we are positive that since the creation there never shone a sun through drops of water that a similar spectacle was not presented?

In his opening chapter, entitled "Originality and Validity," Mr. Ritchie raises a question often presented in social circles. "Who is so-and-so?" If in England, the peerage is looked into; a man's great-great-grandfather may be discoverable. For certain purposes of society the man discussed does not then depend on himself, but on some ancestor. Pride of birth seems to lean toward the doctrine of heredity, though it is apt to be forgotten that the kind of eminence which has qualified men in times past for elevation to the peerage has not always been such as to make the transmission of it desirable in the interests of the whole social organism as that now is.

If we applied modern methods of study to many English men and women with handles to their names to-day we should find that the present salt of the earth had in the not-far-distant past a licentious King for a sire or a profligate woman for a mother, and that at the outset this offspring was illegitimate.

Let the discovery in the peerage show an honest origin, and what then? A man's great-great-grandfather might have really been a person distinguished by the State, but the individual whose status we are looking for "is only in a sixteenth part the hereditary representative of his ancestor." How silly, then, is the popular respect for pedigree, if literally "he is nobody" means, translated, a person without father or mother—of note; and when such a person really impresses the world, it is often found expedient to discover for him some dignified descent in order to satisfy the popular prejudice.

This proves that ideas of heredity are inborn, and not to be overlooked. Just as the old Greeks gave their heroes the guise of demigods, so do we to-day find it extraordinary that a man of genius can be born of ordinary parentage. We perceive just here that there must be something in heredity, though the reasons for it are not well understood by the man who declines studying what may be the reasons for certain traits or instincts. The element of truth has to be considered. Then come the men of science, Darwin, Spencer, Weissman, and Wallace, who subject the accredited facts to the most searching analysis.

The other subjects treated by Mr. Ritchie are Heredity as a Factor of Knowledge, Darwin and Hegel, What Is Reality? on Plato's Phaedo, What Are Economic Laws? Locke's Theory of Property, Contributions to the History of the Social Contract, On the Conception of Sovereignty, and On the Rights of Minorities. This last topic is of vital interest. All have heard of the Irish juror who accused the eleven men he was associated with with being obstinate. That man only asserted the right of the minority. The question is resolved into one of obedience. Ought a man in the minority obey a law which he deems unjust? Should he obey against his conscience? What are the ethics of resistance? All that can be done, we fancy, is to obey, but the majority must pass no law which prevents the freedom of discussion on the part of those who are in smaller numbers.

A RICH WOMAN'S GOOD WORK.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS. A Sketch of Her Public Life and Work. Prepared for the Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition by Command of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Among the numerous volumes brought into existence by the World's Fair none gives a more distinct impression of a consistent life-work than this small book, containing a record of the way in which Baroness Burdett-Coutts has spent her thought and her vast wealth. The Columbian Exhibition was to include, the preface states, a section devoted to the philanthropic work of British women, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts was chosen President of the committee appointed for the purpose of preparing it. With the natural modesty of a large nature, she refrained from including any record of her own work in philanthropy in this collection, and, therefore, this present book was prepared to supply the deficiency, as it was felt that the exhibit would be very much crippled without some such record.

We have called it a record, and it is so in almost the barest and most statistical sense of the word. Descriptions of the charities, aids, and enterprises with which the Baroness has been connected have been compressed into the smallest possible space, and when we consider that these include the education of "hundreds of boys," the establishment of "homes" and "schools" for the protection and training of women, the building of four blocks of model dwellings for the poor in the vilest parts of London, to be followed by the erection of a market not only clean and decent, but architecturally rich and beautiful, the provision of means for the emigration of party after party of the destitute of Ireland, the organization of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, the building of churches, the endowment of bishoprics, as well as countless private charities, we realize something, but very little, of how much grace of heart, steadiness of purpose, and breadth of judgment have been needed thus to direct a private fortune of such enormous proportions.

Although we mentally require the rich to be generous, and pass severe criticisms upon them if they hoard their wealth, that they should be wise in the dispensation of it is almost more than we feel we have a right to expect of frail human nature, so often is a free and generous heart linked to a perverse, extravagant mind. Therefore, although the first impression gained by reading this little volume is almost inevitably the impression of the tremendous power of large riches, the wide fields of opportunity offered by them, and the luxurious extension of limits and boundaries, the abiding thought is one of appreciation of the wisdom that has guided this power in the case of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. She is shown without any effort at laudation, but by the simple statement of eloquent facts, to be as nearly equal to the heavy task imposed upon her as we can imagine one of our human kind to be.

It is the fault of the nature of the record, which is, as we have indicated, admirably restrained and compact, that we get but little of the personality of the Baroness. Extracts from fervent letters of appeal or assertion, as the one giving utterance to the public feeling regarding the rescue of Gen. Gordon, give glimpses of her fine intelligence and strong sympathies. In quoting this letter, which was published in The London Times, the writer of the book, whose name is not given, recognizes it as being somewhat outside the category of philanthropic work. This is very true, but it is nevertheless interesting to glance by the way at this spirit that has so long sustained a noble and beneficent plan of philanthropic action. To know the work inspires a desire to know the woman for our complete satisfaction.

AMERICAN TRAMP IN LONDON.

Helps Throw a Policeman into the Thames.

From The London Daily News.

A prisoner who had the appearance of a tramp, giving the name of Thomas Bailey, and describing himself as an American, twenty-eight years of age, by trade a tanner, of no fixed home, was placed in the dock at the Westminster Police Court yesterday charged on his own confession with being concerned with other men in attempting to murder Police Constable Hutchinson, 661 A, at Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, on the early morning of the 14th inst.

The constable, who is at present too ill to attend the court, reported himself at the Rochester Row (Westminster) Police Station about 2:30 o'clock on the morning in question with his uniform wet and made a statement as to an alleged attempt on his life by four tramps. He said that, disturbing their slumber on one of the Embankment seats, near Milbank, they overpowered him after a severe struggle and cries for assistance, and tossed him bodily over the Embankment into the mud, which was covered by some four feet of water. He managed, he said, to swim out, and found that his assailants had made off.

Inspector Thomas Wright, G Division, said that early yesterday morning prisoner gave himself up to a constable in Kingsland Road, and made a statement which was as follows: "I am an American subject. I have tramped from Liverpool to London in search of work in company with a man named O'Brien. On the night of Sunday week last, I, O'Brien, and two others whom I do not know, but who were known to O'Brien, (he stating that he had worked with them,) were sleeping on a seat on the Thames Embankment, near Vauxhall Bridge.

About 1 in the morning a constable came up, asked our business, and ordered us to get away. O'Brien remarked: "You ——, if you don't clear away we will throw you over the —— bridge!" The constable not going away, I and the others assisted in carrying out the threat by taking hold of his left leg and throwing him over the parapet into the river. Then we ran away, all going in different directions to prevent the police following. I know O'Brien, and saw him this morning. He said to me: 'We have got off well.' We had been walking about all day, and felt upset at being disturbed by the constable. We had previously been disturbed, so we had made up our minds together that if the policeman again disturbed us, we would throw him into the river. The reason I gave myself into the hands of the police is because I cannot rest, hearing that we had drowned him."

Prisoner not being able to write, appended a cross to the statement.

Latest Outrage of Chinese on Missions.

Letter from A. Michie in London Times.

The latest collision between foreign missionaries and the Chinese populace may serve as a typical example of these regrettable incidents. Two inexperienced men, beginning to learn the Chinese language, find themselves planted in a hostile district, acquire land and erect buildings in a style notoriously offensive to the native people, and, it is fair to assume, do other things in keeping therewith. The popular hate, which needed no fostering, simmers a while, and at a given moment breaks out in a murderous explosion, the poor missionaries becoming martyrs, not to Christianity, but rather to their own deplorable lack of judgment.

Of course, the rioters deserve to be severely dealt with. It is dangerous to leave them unpunished. Yet we know they will not be punished, for the Chinese Government will do neither good nor evil that it can avoid, and, moreover, though it may not approve of mob violence, its sympathies are naturally and necessarily with its own people and not with the intrusive and always hateful foreigners. As for the Western powers, the diplomatic fiasco of 1891 afforded conclusive proof that none of them has a clear enough conscience to coerce the Chinese in such a matter.

Russian Fleet for the Mediterranean.

Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

It is stated that the Russian permanent squadron for the Mediterranean shortly to be constituted will consist of the vessels which recently visited America and are now on their way home under the command of Admiral Kasnakoff. They are the Emperor Nicholas I., iron-clad battle ship, 8,500 tons, 570 men; the Admiral Nakhimoff, armored cruiser, 7,800 tons, 500 men; the Dimitri Donskoi, armored cruiser, 7,000 tons, 350 men, and the Rynda, a steel-protected cruiser, 3,000 tons, 320 men.

Of these four vessels each one is making for a different port—Lisbon, Gibraltar, the Azores, and Cadiz respectively; it is not yet known where they will assemble. The latest advices from Russia, however, state that they will go to Toulon in order to repay the celebrated Cronstadt visit of two years ago. On the fleet being definitely constituted it will be placed under the command of Admiral Avellan, who is already organizing his staff, but who will in all probability not remain in command for more than a year. Admiral Kasnakoff will be placed in an important post at Cronstadt.

Canadians Think Aberdeen Off Color.

From London Truth.

The Canadian snobocracy have discovered what they regard as a serious blot on the escutcheon of the new Governor General. It has leaked out that Lord Aberdeen is engaged in fruit growing in British Columbia, and that he is about to establish a factory on his farm for canning fruit, and, Ottawa society being of a very exclusive character, it is feared that the revolting intelligence may seriously interfere with his Lordship's social surroundings. One newspaper which has been sent to me remarks that it will create no great surprise "if Ottawa's select few turn up their noses at Aberdeen because he runs a fruit cannery."

Wine Grapes Ruined by the Wasps.

From the London Daily News.

The fruit on the Chasselas du Roi at Fontainebleau, our Paris correspondent says, was valued in July at 2,920f., but it has been sold for only 1,601f. This fall in value is owing to the injury wrought by wasps on the grapes. The vintage season usually begins in the first week of October. This year, however, it will commence in the last week of August. The "chasselas" is a white grape esteemed for its delicious flavor.

OUR BOOKS WILL NOT LAST

MODERN PAPER HAS NO POWER TO SURVIVE.

Cheapness Has Ruined the Staying Quality—Wood Pulp, Minerals, and Bleaching Agents to Blame—English Newspapers of Poor Stuff—Fine Paper Made in Japan—Explosive White Paper Made from Guncotton—Rags Alone Produce a Paper Almost Unchangeable.

"Men do not put new wine into old bottles," said Mr. C. F. Cross to a representative of The Westminster Gazette, "nor do they put good pianofortes into bad cases. But they write and print their best things on rubbish. By a curious coincidence I have to-day been examining the paper of some books in the Patent Office Library three centuries old. Well, I should say that scarcely any of our books to-day will be readily readable three centuries hence. Wiesner has examined hundreds of specimens of ancient paper. Nearly all proved to be of linen, some of hemp, and now and then of cotton. The fibres were shown to be much longer than in papers of the present day. The linen rags used to be sized with starch.

"'The introduction of gelatine size dates from the thirteenth century; resin only came into use in the present century. Modern paper is very inferior as compared with that manufactured before the introduction of cheap processes. No one would decry cheap books and newspapers, and we could not have these without cheap paper, but the very peculiarities which make paper cheap make it easily perishable.

"The Germans divide paper into six classes," Mr. Cross replied to the representative's next question. "First, paper made of rag fibres solely—cotton and linen; second, those mixed with chemically-prepared wood fibre—called wood cellulose; and third, the same with the addition of mineral matter; while the rest are miscellaneous mixtures, including mechanically-prepared wood pulp. The tensile strength of paper containing wood cellulose is lowered by storing, but paper made from rags does not suffer even in a gaseous atmosphere. Bleaching agents—alum and chlorides—have been shown time after time to have a very destructive action."

"But how is the public to know when it is having good paper or not?"

"There are four chief tests, two of which any one can try. You grasp a sheet of paper firmly with both hands, rubbing briskly, holding up to the light after each rub, and noting when the first hole, as big as a pin's point, appears in the crumpled portion. Again, burn the paper, and you can judge the quantity of mineral matter by the quality of the ash. The other tests employed by scientists are the strain that paper will bear before breaking—the point when paper breaks from its own weight expressed in terms of its length, and the amount of elasticity measured by the percentage elongation at the moment of breaking. If you put paper into an oven heated by hot water and leave it there for some hours, you will be able to judge whether it is good. Of course, discoloration of paper when it is exposed to the air (as the edges of books) is a sign of decay.

"Now, this will show you the effect of mineral matter in paper. The addition of 15 per cent. of gypsum reduces the resistance to tear by about a half and breaking strength by 30 per cent. Of course, the strength of paper is reduced by calendering. In some papers the water mark is almost crushed out.

"However, nothing that I could tell you would be complete without some reference to the Imperial Testing Institute at Charlottenburg. There certain classifications have been adopted (according to strength, say from 6,000 to 1,000 meters; elasticity from 4.5 to 1.5) and since their adoption I may say the quality of papers has been considerably improved in Germany. Prof. Martens, in 1887, analyzed the paper employed for official publications at that time in most parts of the civilized world. He divided those papers into four classes: 1, Made of rags, 'no mineral'; 2, rags and cellulose, with less than 5 per cent. of mineral; 3, mixtures, with less than 15 per cent. of mineral; 4, anything lower. He placed only two in the first class, two in the second, thirty-one in the third, and sixty-two in the fourth."

"These are remarkable figures. In which class were English papers?"

"Most of them in the last. You will be astonished to hear, too, that but few of the learned societies in this country trouble to print their transactions on paper that can defy time. My advice is, if you want the present editions of The Westminster Gazette to be anything more than a memory of the past in, say, 500 years, have an edition printed on rag paper. Esparto, by the by, is seldom, if ever, present in German papers, and scarcely ever in American; it is this country that patronizes esparto so extensively."

"Are not Japanese papers particularly good?"

"Yes, generally speaking. Their breaking strain is from 7,000 to 10,000 kilometers, their elasticity from 2 to 4 1-2 per cent., and the ash left from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. Let me say the substance of an ideal paper must show masterly inactivity. Cellulose among the organic compounds is very much what gold is among the metals. Esparto and straw and wood pulp cannot be regarded as inactive; on the contrary, they show characteristic reactivity. Lawyers use parchment for documents that are intended to last long. But there is no reason why paper should not have as long a lease of life as parchment."

"What, then, is your extreme view of low-quality paper?"

"It is made of substances in the highest degree changeable. The half-penny literature paper sold in the streets is about as bad as can be. Now, I have here some ordinary-looking paper made quite easily from guncotton. It exhibits an extreme case of 'explosive' elements in paper. I don't think that the physical force party has yet applied guncotton paper to any purpose."

So saying, Mr. Cross applied a light to a strip of this "paper dynamite." A slight explosion followed, and in a moment the paper was consumed, no ash being visible afterward.

With a view to showing the simplicity of a preliminary examination, the expert took three slips of paper—rag, esparto, and a bit of that on which The Westminster Gazette is printed. The first was unaffected by the solution into which all three were dipped, the second turned pink, and the last became brilliantly yellow.

"You will be doing a great service," Mr. Cross concluded, as the representative rose to leave the laboratory, "if you can in any way educate public opinion in the matter of paper, which is really of the very greatest importance."

Steers Playing Follow My Leader.

From the Westminster Gazette.

On Thursday, as a drove of bullocks numbering about 140 were being driven from the Canadian shed to the Woodside lairage, at Birkenhead, a singular accident happened. On the river side of the Alfred Dock there is a narrow undulating bridge, recently placed there by the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board for the purpose of conveniently transferring cattle to the lairages. The bridge will allow two bullocks to pass over abreast, but yesterday the beasts became jammed and one of them leaped into the Alfred Dock and was immediately followed by thirty-four others.

The scene in the water was most extraordinary, but, strange to recount, one of the bullocks swam to the steps and walked out in the most intelligent fashion, and was followed by eleven others. The thirteenth, however, slipped back into the water, where the remaining twenty-one were swimming about for a considerable time. Ultimately a number of men put off in boats, and tying ropes around the beasts drew them in to the wall, and thus supported them until a crane was brought into use and the entire herd rescued, little the worse for their strange immersion. A period of three hours elapsed before the work of recovery was completed, and during this time the liveliest excitement was apparent among the numerous spectators.

Morphine Sufferers Used by a Knave.

Paris Correspondent London Sunday Times.

While murder is rife, thefts committed by the agency of morphine are also increasing in vogue. A certain M. de Richemond, living at Grenelle, whose real name is Charles Benner, gathered round him a group of confederates, consisting of servant girls and governesses out of place. His plan was to initiate them into the morphine habit and afterward keep them under his influence and guidance for the robbery of private houses and shops. Two girls, Henriette Fally and Celestine Violette, were caught in the act and revealed the cause of their misdeeds. The abuse of morphine for criminal purposes takes strange shapes. Several Paris doctors have made complaints to the authorities on the subject, but so far the victims appear to be too willing to allow of judicial interference.

WHAT THE FLESH CAN STAND.

Horrifying Tests Applied by a Fakir of Morocco.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The management of the Aquarium at Westminster has the laudable ambition to secure novelties, but that ambition has overreached itself in engaging the "invulnerable fakir," Hadj Soliman ben Aissa. This young man's performance is entirely unsuited for a public exhibition, however interesting it may be to scientists. Soliman is a pale-faced, muscular, French-speaking Arab, twenty-eight years of age, and he is said to be a priest of the Aissa sect of Mohammedans. Yesterday he gave an exhibition of his powers to a body of medical and press men, and Mr. Ritchie made no secret of the fact that the salary paid to Soliman is one that some Cabinet Ministers might envy.

The general appearance of the man in his Arab costume was picturesque, and his cast of countenance is ascetic. A brazier filled with burning charcoal stood on a table, and Soliman, sprinkling some mysterious powder over the embers, inhaled the incense-scented fumes. He then went through the fakir dance, which consists of throwing the head backward and forward with such rapidity that it needs must be screwed on well. Telling his audience in excellent French that he was now insensible to pain, he ran a long needle through the muscles of each arm, through each cheek, and through the throat below the Adam's apple. No blood came except at call, and the Arab did not wince in the least.

Then a more objectionable "feat" was accomplished. Soliman ran a dagger into his abdomen—about the middle—fully three inches deep. This was enough for some of the audience, who left the hall. But there was more to follow. The Arab with a thick needle pierced his tongue, the tongue being, of course, one of the most sensitive parts of the human body. The fakir next drew out his left eye, as far as it would go, with a dagger. A medical gentleman declared afterward that it was done by dislocation. The eyeball is an unlovely thing—at least those parts of it which a merciful Providence keeps concealed—and the "feat" is as disgusting as it is, happily, uncommon. The curious thing about it was that there was no running of water.

After this it seemed quite tame to see the man take out half a dozen vipers, brought from his native Morocco, and allow one of them repeatedly to bite his hand. The venomous creatures were a little larger than those one often encounters in this country. Finally Soliman put his bared arm over a fire till the limb blackened and the audience cried, "Hold, enough!" The flesh did not seem to scorch at all. Then there was a repetition of the dance, and the man went at such a pace that he fell forward. He dashed water over his head, breathed hard and groaned, and made an exhausted bow to the audience.

The medical committee was unanimous that the "performance" was genuine, but no one attempted to solve the riddle. The most probable explanation that occurs is that the powder fumes serve as an anaesthetic. The anthropologists of Munich seem to have been delighted with the exhibition, but the general public of this country, who raised an outcry against the affair last week at the Chicago Exposition, are much more likely to be sickened than satisfied.

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE.

British Ships Compared with Continental Fleets.

From The London Standard.

A return issued by the Admiralty yesterday, on the motion of Lord George Hamilton, gives the number of "seagoing war ships in commission, in reserve, and building, and the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine, and value of seaborne commerce of various countries for the year 1893."

It shows the English war ships in commission to be 24 battle ships, 3 coast-defense ships, 60 cruisers, and 74 other ships not torpedo boats, together 161; we have also in reserve 10 battle ships, 14 coast-defense ships, 46 cruisers, and 44 other ships not torpedo boats; and, in addition, we have building and completing for sea 9 battle ships, 19 cruisers, and 22 other ships. Total, 325.

France is represented as having in commission 19 battle ships, 5 coast-defense ships, 23 cruisers, and 50 other ships not torpedo boats, while she has in reserve 5 battle ships, 3 coast-defense ships, 20 cruisers, and 62 other ships, and building and completing for sea 8 battle ships, 2 coast-defense ships, 19 cruisers, and 5 other ships. Total, 221.

Germany, which is the next naval power, has in commission 11 battle ships, 14 cruisers, and 19 other ships; in reserve, 3 battle ships, 6 coast-defense ships, 17 cruisers, and 5 other ships, besides 7 battle ships, 3 cruisers, and 1 other ship building and completing for sea. Total, 86. It appears from this classification in point of numbers England possesses 325 war ships, as compared with 307 belonging to France and Germany combined, and the English colonies have also 20 war ships of their own.

England has 50 war ships building, while France and Germany together have only 45. Russia has altogether 120 war ships, mostly small ones, and Italy has 93. The aggregate naval expenditure of England is given as £18,480,916, while that of France is put at £10,694,860; of Germany, £4,795,570; of Russia, £5,040,139, and of Italy, £4,215,636, so that the present naval expenditure of England is nearly equal to that of France, Germany, and Russia combined.

HOW TO RESCUE A DROWNING MAN.

From Behind Grasp Him Tightly Around the Chest with the Left Arm.

L. Obel, in The Westminster Gazette.

"A swimmer must get at the drowning man and turn him on his back. If he is quiet support him by the head. If not, he must be gripped just above the elbows, so that he is unable to impede his rescuer," and "the rescuer, of course, uses only his legs." A much safer method for both concerned is for the swimmer to put his left arm from behind tightly round the drowning man, so that the rescuer's arm is placed across the drowning man's chest, while the latter's back is resting firmly against the swimmer's chest.

This leaves the drowning man's head and shoulders out of the water, and, moreover, from his position in the firm grasp of the swimmer, he at once becomes assured of his safety and ceases all struggling as by instinct. But in any case the rescuer is perfectly safe from his "deadly embrace," as it is impossible to effectually embrace (deadly or otherwise) any one to whom one's back is turned!

This mode of rescuing leaves the swimmer the full and free use of both his legs and also of his right arm for propelling purposes, the legs being used alternately as in "treading water," and the arm as a powerful scull, or as an oar, but without lifting the arm out of the water. This gives a good speed, which, with a little practice, may be kept up for quite a considerable distance.

The above is not merely a theoretical method of life saving, but an eminently practical one and in use in at least one of "the Continental armies," (if, alack! the Danish Army of to-day may be ranked among these.) The subscriber has himself, from personal experience of rescuing, found the method good; besides, the method is so easy of performance that a boy of thirteen or fourteen, if he be a fair swimmer, may without difficulty take ashore a full-grown man.

Of course, if the person to be rescued "is reasonable and keeps cool," many other methods might be employed, as, for example, the one suggested by Mr. Henry, "to turn the man on his chest, his hands resting on his rescuer's shoulders."

TOUGH YARN OF MANCHU MONKEYS

An extraordinary story is told by The Daily News, which states that Dr. Macgowan has returned to Tien-Tsin, bringing with him, among other curious discoveries, some particulars of a race of Manchurian monkeys inhabiting the mountain region of the Great Wall of China. They are said to know how to make pottery; more remarkable still, they are represented as having made extraordinary progress in the art of making wine. A recent edition of the official history of Yungping states that lately a large body of immigrating monkeys passed a certain village in crossing from one mountain to another. The boys of the village clapped their hands and shouted at the spectacle, and the monkeys, being frightened, fled, taking their young in their arms, but dropping in their flight a number of earthen vessels, some of which would hold a quart. On opening these, the villagers found they contained two kinds of wine, a pink and a green, that had been made from mountain berries. It is affirmed that the monkeys store this liquor for use in the Winter when the water is all frozen. Dr. Macgowan cites other independent testimonies to similar facts, including a Chinese account of monkeys in Chekiang who pound fruit in stone mortars to make into wine, and he asks, "Is it likely that all these statements are pure inventions?"

RUNNING BANGKOK FORTS

ANGLO-SIAMESE JOURNAL ON THE FRENCH NAVAL ATTACK.

An English Pilot Guided the Fleet—His Certificate Has Been Canceled—Effect of a Melinite Shell on a Siamese War Ship—The Siamese Defense in European Hands—Danish, German, English, and Italian Officers of the Naval and Military Forces.

The leading ship, Inconstant, advanced, towed by what proved to be the J. B. Say, whose duty was to drag her through the mud in case she ran aground. As the strangers drew nearer three blank discharges were fired from the Chula Chom Klao Fort, where Commodore de Richelieu, assisted by Capt. von Holck, was in command, to warn them off, but, as no notice was taken, a shot was fired across the Inconstant's bows.

For a moment the latter seemed to stop and hesitate, but it was only for a moment. Immediately she and her consort hoisted French colors and replied to the firing in earnest. By this time they had run past the black buoy in the channel and were heading for the lightship. As the fort opened with all its guns, in the gathering darkness, the Siamese ships also gave tongue.

The pilot vessel, the J. B. Say, was here observed to stop suddenly in midchannel, near the buoy. She had been struck below her water line by a shot. The moment was one fraught with intense excitement, and the scene one of rare effect. The coming shadows of night were illuminated intermittently by flashes from the shore and river batteries, disclosing the still darker shadows of the hostile boats as they sped onward, steaming their best.

Neither the Inconstant nor the Comete seemed to find the range of the fort, many of their shells passing over and beyond it. As the former passed the lightship the defenders exploded a submarine mine, but some fifty yards before the enemy reached its vicinity. The two gunboats consequently steamed straight ahead through the obstructions—the Inconstant being piloted by the Captain of the J. B. Say and an officer of the Lutin.

As the hostile gunboats held on their course the Makut and Coronation lifted their anchors, kept head to the tide by means of their engines, and drifted up stream, engaging the enemy. Commander Guldberg, in the Makut Rajakumar, fought this ship very gallantly. He had, unfortunately, no shields to protect the gunners; but the deck awnings of both the Makut and Coronation helped to baffle the aim of the Frenchmen, who maintained a withering fire from the revolving guns in their tops.

Engineer Smart did signal service in serving the guns of Makut Rajakumar under considerable difficulties. He was, in fact, finally knocked overboard by a falling spar, but providentially escaped drowning.

The destruction wrought by the modern and quick-firing guns of precision used by the French fully demonstrated their superiority over the ordnance of more ancient pattern in use on board the Simese ships. One such melinite shell tore its way through the iron bulwarks on the Makut's port side, and, ripping up the planking in its course, struck the base of the windlass, and, in exploding, killed three men and wounded many others, transforming that portion of the deck into a veritable shambles.

The Coronation, under the command of Capt. Christmas, continuing in her attempt to intercept the Inconstant, the latter, putting her helm hard a-port, headed straight for her antagonist, and made a determined effort to ram. Commander Christmas, by going full speed ahead, managed to manoeuvre out of the way, though his boom and flagstaff were carried away, and a melinite shell crashed into his vessel on the port quarter, fortunately above the water line.

Anterior to this movement on the part of the Frenchman, and after the Coronation's antique-pattern guns had become disabled by their own discharges, Capt. Christmas ordered his crew below, thus shielding them from the pitiless fusillade rained upon the ship from the sides and tops of the Inconstant as she passed astern. The Captain himself had a miraculous escape while standing on the bridge. Chief Engineer Candutl is reported as rendering all possible service in fighting the ship.

The firing finally ceased about 7 P. M., by which time it was quite dark; for the same reason it is uncertain how much damage was done by the fire of the inner fort of Phi Sua Samut, commanded by Capt. Goettsche. This fort could not bring its guns to bear on the French vessels until nearly 7 P. M., when smoke and gathering darkness increased the confusion, and little could be seen save the light of the flashes. The intruders' shells made but little effect here, however, but their Hotchkiss bullets slightly wounded six of its defenders. Capt. Schmiegelow, it may be added, was in command of a Siamese floating battery, which, however, only fired two shots.

We understand that Commodore de Richelieu's orders were, after the gunboats had forced a passage, to follow them up the river and ram them in the darkness, unmindful of consequences; and that he hastened up to Bangkok by rail in order to go on board the Mahachakkri to assist in this operation, which was, however, countermanded from the Foreign Office.

While it is matter for regret that torpedoes were not placed in readiness in the river, full commendation must be awarded Commodore Borrey and his confrere of the Comete for the able manner in which this plan of "running the gantlet" was conceived and carried out. A more favorable moment could not have been chosen—flood tide, and night closing rapidly in upon the scene.

We regret to have to record the fact that an Englishman undertook the operation of piloting the J. B. Say up the river, thereby laying himself open to the penalty prescribed by the treaty. His pilot's certificate has been canceled by the authorities.

CORRECT THING IN CUMMERBUND.

Sala Tells the Summer Youth Just How Far to Go.

From The London Sunday Times.

I notice that the sash or girdle called a "cummerbund," derived from the Persian "kamarband," or "loin band," has become immensely popular in England, the waistcoat being discarded in order to display this picturesque belt. The proper hue for a cummerbund is crimson, but I have seen some very pretty samples of the article at Brighton vended at the certainly not afflictive price of five and sixpence.

Please to bear in mind that in India cummerbunds are openly donned only by domestic servants, peons, and irregular troops. European tradesmen in the East often sport cummerbunds in conjunction with white clothes, a mode of attire scrupulously eschewed by the Anglo-Indian "swell," save only when he is on shipboard. The civilian Sahib wears garments of Saville Row cut and hue; only his apparel is made of an extremely thin textile fabric known as "tropical cloth."

Being a bronchitic sufferer, and subject besides to chronic catarrh, I decline to leave off my waistcoat, even in the hottest weather; but I always take care to don a white one, with a belt underneath. A very sensible way of wearing a cummerbund is to gird yourself with it next to your skin; and let me just venture to give you this slight but friendly hint: If you have started a cummerbund don't leave it off until the very late Autumn. The cholera is coming, and in view of the potential visitation of that scourge, rub your loin band well with camphor every morning.

False Blarney Stone at Chicago.

From the Bradford Observer.

There is in the Irish village at Chicago a stone which Lady Aberdeen said was a genuine and historical article from Blarney. In this belief it has been kissed by tens of thousands of visitors, but it now turns out that the Countess of Aberdeen was mistaken. Sir George Colthurst, on whose estate the Blarney Stone lies, threatened Lady Aberdeen with an action for libel for asserting that the stone at Chicago was the genuine article. Whether there was any ground for a libel action may be doubted, but Lady Aberdeen had, of course, no desire to maintain, in the face of a positive statement to the contrary, that the stone at Chicago was the genuine article. She has accordingly agreed to withdraw the statement and publicly intimate this in the United States. The truth is that, though the Blarney Stone is not at Chicago, there is a stone from Blarney in the Irish Village at the exhibition. The real Blarney Stone would not bear transportation to America, but in this case probably one stone from Blarney is as good as another.

MONTANA POLITICAL SPRINGS

DEMOCRATIC PLANS MARRED BY A MINER'S OPPOSITION.

The Election of a Democratic Senator Prevented by Marcus Daly—The Owner of the Anaconda "Standard" Had a Personal Grudge Against the Party Choice, W. A. Clark—Hostility Which Grew Out of a Business Operation—The Miner's Efforts to Get Even Carried Into Politics.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 9.—In the brief period that Montana has been dignified by Statehood its political affairs have caused no little agitation in the ranks of both the great political parties and in the United States Senate. The Fall election of 1890 resulted in the squabble over "Precinct 34," the organization of two Legislatures, and the election of two sets of United States Senators. By a partisan vote the Republican majority in the Senate awarded seats to Messrs. Power and Sanders. The Democrats of this State have at all times maintained that those gentlemen were not entitled to seats, but succeeded in getting them because the party then dominant in the Senate needed strengthening and went to a dishonorable extreme to support its weakening power.

Last Fall there was another legislative election, upon which depended the selection of a successor to Senator Sanders. After an exciting canvass and protracted judicial proceedings the Democrats secured a majority on joint ballot and exulted over the prospective naming of a Democrat to represent Montana in the upper house of Congress. The leading Democrats of the country congratulated each other and the Democrats of Montana. But the Democrats did not get the Senator. They counted without their host—or rather without Marcus Daly of Riverside, Anaconda, Butte, and Montana generally.

Mr. Daly is a Democrat on paper and in his paper, the Anaconda "Standard," but the Democrats of Montana must not seek to honor Mr. Daly's enemies, unless they wish to help the opposition. Marcus Daly is an ardent supporter of men he likes and is lavish in contributing campaign funds when suitable candidates are provided by his party. His politics, however, is not of the unselfishly loyal, self-sacrificing sort. He draws his lines at personal grievances, and while his voice and money are at the command of a candidate who is personally satisfactory he has only a knife for the candidate against whom he bears the slightest ill will.

Of all men in the United States against whom Mr. Daly treasures grievances, the chief is W. A. Clark. So, when the Democratic legislative caucus nominated W. A. Clark for Senator, Marcus Daly drew a line. He ignored party fealty, and political principles were supplanted by personal feelings. In vain did distinguished Democratic statesmen appeal to him not to obstruct or endanger the selection of a Democratic Senator from Montana. He said Clark should not be Senator. The supporters of Clark said Daly must bow to the will of the majority as expressed in caucus. Daly controlled eight votes and these were centred on ex-Congressman Dixon, one of the Anaconda Company's attorneys.

The Dixon following and the Anaconda "Standard" offered to withdraw their candidate if Clark would withdraw. Clark's followers spurned the proposition. Then the supporters of the caucus were given to understand that there would be no election by the Legislature and Gov. Rickards would appoint a Republican. This was interpreted to mean a deal between the boss of Anaconda and the Governor in the interest of Lee Mantle, the Mayor of Butte by the grace of Marcus Daly. When the Legislature was adjourned Mantle was appointed and the deal was carried out. The United States Senate upset the deal by declaring Lee Mantle not entitled to a seat and establishing a precedent that a Governor has no authority to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy occasioned by a failure of a Legislature to elect. But Gov. Rickards will not reconvene the Legislature, and 1895 is the earliest that a Montana Democrat can have a chance to obtain a seat in the Senate.

A dozen years ago Clark "squeezed" Daly in a business matter, and ever since Daly has been getting even. As years roll by their hostility increases. Clark is the richest man in Montana. Besides being a banker at Butte he owns the Butte "Miner," a Democratic morning daily paper, the Butte Reduction Works, is largely interested in the Colorado smelter, and is said to be the largest individual producer of copper in the world.

Daly is the General Manager of the Anaconda Mining Company, capital $25,000,000, the greatest mining corporation in the world, whose copper mines at Butte are of wonderful richness, and whose smelting plant at Anaconda is the largest and finest of the kind in the world. When the mines and smelters are in full operation they employ about 3,500 men. Altogether, Daly employs at least 4,000 men. The number employed by Clark is comparatively insignificant. Daly's employes are not instructed how to vote, but they generally find out through the Anaconda "Standard" whom Daly favors and cast ballots accordingly. In this way Daly controls Anaconda and Butte and the balance of power in the Legislature.

When the Anaconda Company decided to establish a great smelting plant Daly found a suitable location on Warm Springs Creek, about twenty-seven miles from Butte. Necessary and valuable water rights along the creek belonged to a couple of ranchmen, who were surprised by an offer of $30,000 for those rights. They talked the matter over and decided to visit Butte, to confer with Banker Clark. The latter knew the Anaconda Company was going into the smelting business, and concluded it had decided to locate on Warm Springs Creek. He bought the water rights for $80,000 and sold out to the Anaconda Company for $150,000.

Daly's first opportunity to even up matters occurred in 1888. Clark, who had political aspirations, was the Democratic candidate for Territorial Delegate to Congress. The Republican candidate was Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the National Republican Committee during the last Presidential campaign. Until 10 o'clock the night before election it was any odds that Clark would be elected. Carter had friends who wished to back him. To these he said, "Wait until I hear from Daly." When he sent a message, "All right, Daly will support me," there was active hustling to get money to back him. By 10 o'clock the next morning he was a big favorite and Clark realized that Daly had "tossed him off."

Two years ago Daly received a set-back that astonished and mortified him. Clark was credited with a little fine work in this connection. The City Council of Butte voted to improve its water supply and solicited bids for a franchise. Daly, who does everything on a grand scale or not at all, determined to make a bid for the franchise. His friends made no secret of the fact that he expected to benefit the Anaconda Company by giving it a better water supply, declared that the service to the city would be superior in every respect and on reasonable terms.

Clark was interested in the Butte Hydraulic Company and he and some of his friends took a quiet interest in the proposed water franchise. Boston capital was secured to support a bid, and, to the amazement of the Anaconda legion, Daly's bid was rejected and the franchise awarded to the Boston Company. To make the action more galling, some of the Councilmen who voted against Daly were indebted to him for election. Daly declared war on those Councilmen and the promoters of the Boston Company.

Clark sold his Hydraulic interests to the Boston Water Company and got out of the business. The Boston Company was slow to meet its obligations and was criticised by Daly's paper, the Anaconda "Standard," while the "Inter Mountain," Lee Mantle's paper, indulged in violent attacks. The "Miner," Clark's paper, made a rather conservative defense of the foreign corporation. Daly and Mantle became warm friends, and Clark's adherents thus early insisted that they could see a combination in the interest of Mantle for the Senate.

In the Spring of 1891 the Democrats nominated for Mayor a man who had voted against Daly when the water franchise was under consideration by the City Council. Daly bolted, induced the Republicans to nominate Lee Mantle, and supported him. Mantle was elected by a decisive majority, and Daly rose above the foreign corporation and the local Democratic organization.

Last Fall he did not take an active interest in politics, and to his apathy or worse is attributed the defeat of Democratic candidates for Governor and Congressman. But when the Democratic caucus named Clark for Senator, Daly was stimulated to action, and to the end of the contest he was as active as he was obdurate, never losing sight of the chance to square Warm Springs and water franchise accounts with Clark. He knocked down Clark, and set up Mantle, to be knocked down by the United States Senate.

But he got more than even with Clark, and the extra cost of those Warm Springs water rights has been injected into State and National affairs. W. A. Clark, by shrewd management, made a lot of money out of the necessities of the Anaconda Company, but before he can manage to secure political honors in Montana Marcus Daly will have to lose his grip or die.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The new French cruiser Suchet was launched at Toulon, France, Aug. 10. The Suchet has a displacement of 3,429 tons. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 311 feet 8 inches; beam, 40 feet, and mean draught, 17 feet 6 inches. She is provided with engines designed to develop 9,000 horse power on forced draught. On natural draught the Suchet's engines are expected to develop 5,000 horse power. On a 9,000 horse-power development the Suchet is calculated to attain a speed of 20 knots an hour. The curved deck of the Suchet has an average thickness of 60 millimeters. The battery of the new ship consists of six sixteen centimeter and four ten-centimeter rapid-fire guns, four forty-seven millimeter and eight thirty-seven millimeter guns, and six machine guns. In addition the Suchet is provided with four launching torpedo tubes. Her coal supply is 480 tons. This supply is deemed sufficient to enable the vessel to steam 4,000 knots at a mean speed of 12 1-2 knots per hour. The Suchet was originally intended as a sister of the cruiser Davout. The new ship, however, is regarded as an advance over the Davout. The plans of the Suchet were first drawn up by M. de Bussy. Later on they were modified by M. l'Homme, the originator of the plans of the French war ship Chaseloup-Laubat.

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British naval authorities are largely of the opinion that the torpedo boats demonstrated during the recent British naval manoeuvres a superiority not previously accorded to them. What the results of the operations of the British torpedo boats during the recent manoeuvres would have been had the boats had to contend against shot and shell is not yet agreed upon by naval men. The present torpedo boats are extremely frail craft, but it remains to be seen whether the boats of the future will be made more efficient and serviceable. It is said of the British torpedo boats of the Salamander type that it is idle to suppose that with attenuated hulls they can successfully stand the vibration of the engines, they being shaken almost to pieces if a speed of from 14 to 16 knots is maintained.

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As the reports come in from the recent British naval manoeuvres one hears considerable complaint at the practice which was in vogue of having large colliers to coal from. Only one ship, it is pointed out, can coal at a time from a collier with 2,000 tons on board, but four could coal at a time from four colliers carrying 500 tons each. Above all, the experience of the manoeuvres teaches that no collier should be used for war ship supply work which has not convenient hatches and a proper supply of steam winches.

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Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, the successor to the late Vice Admiral Sir G. Tryon, in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, is now cruising in the Levant in the vicinity of the waters where the Victoria sank. Seymour's division of the Mediterranean fleet consists of the war ships Sans Pariel, (flagship,) Trafalgar, Nile, Hawke, Hood, and Colossus. Rear Admiral Markham is still doing service in the Mediterranean.

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Experimental trials with cordite ammunition have resulted so satisfactorily that the British Admiralty, it is reported, has now directed that all rapid-fire guns of British war ships are to be fired with cordite charges. The rapid-fire charges in use in the British Navy are the three-pounder and six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, the six-pounder Nordenfeldt, and the 4.7-inch and six-inch breech-loading guns. As a charge of cordite is capable of developing three times the power of the same quantity of ordinary powder, the saving in stowage will be considerable.

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The broken stem of the British battle ship Camperdown, which was injured in the collision with the ill-fated Victoria, has been repaired and is now being placed in position. The work of reshaping the stem piece is said to have been done by one man—a blacksmith, at Malta. The work of replacing the stem piece will proceed day and night until completed.

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The new first-class British war cruiser Theseus, sister ship to the Grafton, has been handed over to the British authorities at the Chatham Dockyard. The Theseus was built by the Thames Ironworks Company. The Theseus has a displacement of 7,350 tons, and has been fitted with engines designed to develop 12,000 horse power, with a speed of 20 knots an hour. She is to be supplied with an equipment of two 9.2-inch breechloading guns, ten six-inch rapid-fire guns, and sixteen small-calibre rapid-fire guns. The Theseus, at last accounts, was ordered to be placed in dry dock in order that her submerged torpedo tubes might be fitted.

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As a result of service in the German Army or Navy there are 491 categories under which non-commissioned officers and men who have done twelve years' good service can obtain civil employment. Of these, 358 are exclusively reserved for the army and navy and give a total of 92,345 places. In most of the remaining 133 categories one-third to one-half of the posts are reserved for old soldiers and sailors, but for a few of them, especially such in which technical or some scientific knowledge is required, an examination is obligatory.

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The British cruiser Magicienne, which was present with the British part of the Columbian review fleet in New-York, has just ended a three years' cruise at Spithead, England, after having steamed more than 49,000 miles. The cruise of the Magicienne embraced a visit to four quarters of the globe. The greater portion of the vessel's cruising was performed on the coast of Africa. It is said that the Magicienne's men at one time never visited shore during a six months' period. During her cruise the Magicienne lost but two men. The vessel's complement was 216 officers and men. The Magicienne is being recommissioned for service in North American waters.

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Foreign advices received in this city announce that Admiral Kaznakoff, who was recently in New-York in command of the Russian squadron, will soon be made Commander in Chief at Cronstadt. Admiral Tirtoft, recently in command of the Russian squadron in the Pacific, will be made head of the Department of Equipment and Supplies. Admiral Pitkin, the present President of the Naval Technical Committee, will soon be replaced by Admiral Verkhovski. The post now occupied by Admiral Verkhovski as Port Admiral at St. Petersburg will, it is said, be given to Admiral de Livron, brother to the Admiral who recently seized the British sealing schooners in the Bering Sea.

September Days at Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Mme. Flavia Van Den Hende gave another delightful violoncello recital at one of the cottages Monday morning, assisted by Mr. Griffith. The entertainment was under the patronage of Mrs. T. Gordon Hunt, Mrs. Thomas C. Kerr, Mrs. M. E. Craig, Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr., Mrs. T. Willis James, Mrs. James Moir, Mrs. L. C. Field, Mme. Fabbricotti, Miss Krabs, and Mrs. Harry Kingsley.

Joseph Agostini and family returned to New-York after an unusually late stay at the Spring House. Col. J. Howard Gray also returned to town Monday.

Half of the orchestra has been released and the other half now alternates between the Spring House and Earlington for informal dancing, but there have been no large hops at either hotel this week, and probably there will be no more this season.

Benjamin Orne, J. H. Shults, John Townsend, Robinson Beard, and William Baxter still continue to find enjoyment in driving around the lake and galloping over the hills, but most of the four-in-hands have gone to their climes.

Admiral John H. Russell, United States Navy, retired, with his family, are among the September arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kingsley and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gilbert are missing at roll call at the Spring House. T. Chesley Richardson has also returned to the city.

Arrivals at the Spring House from New-York are C. V. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. H. Douglass, Mrs. Thomas F. Shields, David Lapsley, Thomas Van Boskerck, Edward L. Adams, Marshall Adams, John H. Shults, Jr., Edwin C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, H. Meyer, T. F. Shields, B. Newton Heineman, Simon Herman, and the Misses Miln.

At the Earlington are Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes, F. Mortimer Earle, Charles A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Halstead, Joseph F. Blaut, and Mrs. W. F. Lee and Miss Lee.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES

HOSTS OF FASHIONABLE FOLK FLOCKING TO LENOX.

Functions of Many Kinds Make the Days Pass Quickly—The Bachelors' Ball on Friday Night a Great Success—A Forerunner of the Assemblies—Mrs. David Lydig Gives a Musicale—The Archery Club as Popular as Ever—Those Who Made Good Scores—Many Arrivals.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—This has been really the first social week of the Autumn season. There have been a score of dinners, many luncheons, small and large dancing parties, a baseball game by the young people, a dance and candy pull at Mahkeenac Lake, and other entertainments which the younger set heartily enjoy. The house parties are growing larger every day. There are many distinguished society people here now, and there are more coming later from Newport, Bar Harbor, the Thousand Islands, White Mountains, and other popular resorts.

The largest and most notable event of the week was the Bachelors' Ball on Friday night at the Assembly rooms. It was gotten by the young men and was carried out successfully in every detail. There were so many present that the floor was continually filled with dancers. The ladies appeared in beautiful toilets. The ball was a sort of forerunner of the assemblies which will take place a little later.

Herr Fiensch, a member of the German Parliament, and his son, Rudolph, have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Kinnicut, who are relatives of theirs. They have received a good deal of social attention while in Lenox.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the phenomenal violinist, who is only fourteen years old, arrived this week from Bar Harbor. She is receiving quite an ovation here. The cottagers are delighted with her, and she is in great demand for musicales. She played at Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf's Thursday night for the first time.

The Rev. and Mrs. David H. Greer of New-York, who have been spending the last two weeks here, have returned home. Dr. Greer preached to a very large congregation at Trinity Church last Sunday. While here they have been much entertained. Mrs. George H. Morgan gave them a dinner on Saturday night, when Mrs. William D. Sloane was present, also Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave Dr. and Mrs. Greer a dinner on Monday. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman.

Prof. A. Wisner has returned here from Bar Harbor, where he has been giving lectures. He will deliver a course of lectures on French literature during the month.

A large musicale was given Thursday morning by Mrs. David Lydig in honor of her guest, Miss DeKay. Frederick Fotterall favored the company by playing several selections on his violin, and Herr Buhler played finely upon the piano. Among the cottagers present were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. R. S. Dana, Miss Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux, Miss Furniss, the Misses Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chapin.

Mrs. Henry Sharpe, who has many friends among the cottagers, and whose husband is a Captain in the United States Army, has been visiting in Lenox during the present week. On Thursday evening Miss Adelina Moller gave her a dinner party. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George Forsythe, Pierre Botkin, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrill Hoffman. On Friday evening a dinner was given to Mrs. Sharpe by Mrs. George Forsythe.

Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn and Miss G. Sargent went to Boston this week to attend the funerals of Mrs. Andrews and Miss Susan Cotting, who were killed in the Chester railroad disaster. They returned home on Friday.

Miss Dawson of New-York has been the guest of Mrs. William S. Bullard for a few days. Mrs. Samuel Shaw has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey at Tanglewood cottage.

Mrs. Francis Barlow has had Miss Bessie Ward for a guest during the week.

The Archery Club met at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey. Among those who made good scores were Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Anna Shaw, Miss Mary Tappan, Miss Morgan, Miss Barnes, Miss Constance Ogden, and Miss Mildred Devereux. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fotterall, Mrs. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dana, Mrs. and Miss Agostini, Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Henri Braem, Mrs. Islam, Miss Alice Greenleaf, Pierre Botkin, the Rev. Mr. Waller of New-York, Woodward Haven, Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. Peter Moller and Miss Moller.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini and their two daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Gertrude, are in Lenox during the Autumn season.

The annual meeting of the Lenox Improvement Association will be held next Tuesday. It is expected that John E. Parsons and Joseph H. Choate will make addresses.

Miss Iselin has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin the present week. Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Henri Braem. The Rev. Mr. Waller of New-York is the guest of Mrs. Wharton.

Mrs. Richard Goodman and the Misses Goodman have returned from Bar Harbor, where they have been spending the past month.

Herr Buhler, who is in Lenox for a month, will give four musical recitals at different cottages. The first one will be at the cottage of Mrs. John S. Barnes, the others at Mrs. William D. Sloane's, Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf's, and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup's.

Mrs. David W. Bishop entertained the sewing class which is under the direction of Mrs. Neilson on Thursday morning. The attendance was large, and the result was that many garments were made for the poor children who are entertained at John E. Parsons's Fresh-Air Fund Home at Curtisville.

Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a most delightful dinner party for the younger society girls on Tuesday. It was given especially for her daughters. Among those present were Miss Mildred Devereux, Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Le Bergeois, Miss Alice Greenleaf, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Miss Varnum, Miss Gertrude Agostini, Miss Edith Agostini, Miss Kittie Gandy, the Misses Barnes, the Misses Braem, and Miss Morgan.

There was a candy pull and a dance at the Mahkeenca Lake boathouse Tuesday evening. All the young society people were present, and when they got tired of pulling candy and dancing they rowed out into the darkness on the lake.

Lieut. Babcock of the United States Navy is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn.

W. W. Sherman and family of New-York are staying in Lenox for the present. John Struthers and family have arrived at their cottage for the rest of the season.

The Misses Ogden have as a guest Miss Neeser of New-York.

The Women's Bowling Club had a most exciting and interesting bowl at the alleys of the Lenox Club on Friday morning. The members will soon contest for prizes.

Mr. Charles Lanier has been elected Vestryman of Trinity Church. He takes the place of Richard Goodman, who has been elected Senior Warden, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Col. R. C. Auchmuty.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kane, who have been in Newport the past month, have returned to their cottage. John Sloane is also in Lenox. W. C. Schermerhorn and his daughter are expected early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Colgate have arrived for the rest of the season. They are very popular in society circles.

Mrs. Joshua W. Davis will have a dancing party for the younger set next Monday night at the Eddy cottage.

Recent arrivals in Lenox are Mr. and Mrs. J. Agostini, Miss Gertrude Agostini, Miss Edith Agostini, Miss Elliot, Miss M. A. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bishop, George S. Bishop, Mrs. George R. Gibson, Miss Enos, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis and child, M. A. Main, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, John Alwood, W. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dudley, Miss Dudley, George Goldstone, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Colgate, George R. Gibson, John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tooker, Percy W. Sherman, Charles Kerner, Jr., Miss M. E. Wright, E. H. Hynes, Dr. W. B. MacCrocker, George W. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Brocklebush, W. Cleveland Hewick, Mrs. W. S. Walcott, H. S. Bell, F. X. Clantrer, James Bostwick, all of New-York; Mrs. J. F. McCann, Miss McCann, the Rev. and Mrs. N. R. Boss, A. J. Nutting, Miss Nutting, Edward G. Dickson, Miss Dickson, M. Underhill, M. F. Alexander, all of Brooklyn.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There has always been more or less curiosity expressed as to why so many wealthy young men, and those with wealth in view, joined the National Guard. Few there are who really join it because they want the manual training which it brings, or who are in love with the attendant hardships, at which the most enthusiastic are wont frequently to declaim in language more forcible than elegant. Many, no doubt, do join the militia for the social pleasures which attend the frequent "stag" parties which go with a guardsman's life, but the principal cause of many donning the blue is to escape serving upon a jury. Yet many wealthy young business men join such organizations as the Seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and other crack regiments who never think of escaping jury duty, because in their wildest flights of fancy they never dream of being drawn on a jury.

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There was but little doing at the headquarters of the Second Brigade last Monday night, as neither Gen. McLeer nor Col. Frothingham put in an appearance. Among the papers received from Albany were the commissions of Capt.-elect H. C. Barthman of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, and of First Lieut.-elect W. K. Van Olinda of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment.

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Trustees George Baldwin, Thomas Daily, and Thomas S. Morrell of the Third Gatling Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin commanding, have made application for full and honorable discharges.

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Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, reports having had a glorious outing at South Beach on Labor Day. The company was gone three days, and spent most of its time in merriment and play. Saturday and Sunday nights were exceedingly cold on the beach, and great roaring camp fires were built in the pavilion, about which the boys hovered. On Sunday the only military work to do was a "sunset parade," which was witnessed by many people, among whom were many of the officers of the regiment, who had gone down to the beach in the morning. On Monday the company had drills of various kinds. It started for home in the evening, reaching the armory in North Portland Avenue about midnight.

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Company F of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which spent last Sunday and Labor Day at Sea Cliff, reports having had a royal good time. The company encamped on the grounds of the Sea Cliff Baseball Club, and had meals served at the Windsor Hotel. Swimming, boating, and various other pleasures, to which were added a bit of drill and military duty as a seasoning, occupied most of the time. The company returned home Tuesday morning.

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A regimental delinquency court will convene at the Eighth Regiment Armory to-morrow night at 8 o'clock for the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who have proved delinquent during the past season. Major Henry Chauncey has been detailed to act as President of the court.

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It is expected that the final outcome of the taking of substitutes to the State Camp in the commands of Capts. Oakes and Chase of the Eighth Regiment will be the cashiering of those officers. It is predicted that a court-martial will be ordered soon after Gov. Flower returns from Chicago. Both of these officers have sent in their resignations, under duress, of course, but they have little hopes that they will be acted upon favorably.

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Corps. Falls and Lahens and Private N. H. Lord of Company K, Seventh Regiment, have been spending the Summer at Jamestown, near Newport, R. I. While there they visited the Rhode Island State Camp and received a cordial welcome from the Rhode Island soldiers.

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Company C, Seventh Regiment, reports that recent depletions by the granting of honorable discharges have been more than compensated for by the coming of new recruits, and that the company will be enabled to begin the drill season of 1893-4 with the maximum number, 103, in the company. There are always more desirable recruits on the waiting list of all the companies in the Seventh Regiment than in any other organization in the State, and some young men are content to wait months for a vacancy to enable them to enter their favorite company in the glorious old Seventh.

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Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald has promised the Seventh Regiment a field day in Van Cortlandt Park early in the Fall. This is one of the yearly events looked forward to by the members of that organization.

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Dr. Henry P. De Forrest of Brooklyn has been appointed Assistant Surgeon on the Thirteenth Regiment staff, with the rank of Captain. Dr. De Forrest was graduated from Cornell, and has served with great honor on the staffs of several of the leading hospitals of New-York and Brooklyn. He lives at 582 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

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Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, had a double election Thursday night. Battalion Adjutant J. R. K. Barlow was chosen for Captain and Second Lieut. George Cowan was advanced to the First Lieutenancy. They are both popular officers.

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The election in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, which was stopped by Col. Austen because he wished to give W. E. C. Mayer, the candidate for Captain, some points in the school of the soldier, has been again ordered, and it is understood that Capt. Mayer will be chosen.

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The annual inspection and muster of the National Guard will begin in the latter part of this month. Col. Greene, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, has issued the following order to his command: "In anticipation of the annual inspection during the month of October, company commanders are hereby directed to make a careful examination of the knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, overcoats, blouses, and fatigue caps issued to their companies, and for which they are responsible. They will cause each of these articles to be stamped or indelibly marked with the number of the regiment, letter of the company, and a number corresponding to the company number of each man as carried on the books of the Regimental Quartermaster. Stamps and stencil plates for this purpose can be obtained by application to the Quartermaster. Overcoats and blouses will be marked on the inside, three inches below the seam of the collar. Caps will be marked on the inside of the crown. On or before Oct. 10 each company commander will make a return to these headquarters of the above-named articles, accompanied with a special report in detail in regard to their condition, showing how many are serviceable, how many need repairs, the nature of the repairs, and how many are entirely unserviceable. On the night of the inspection all of these articles will be brought to the armory and placed in the lockers of the men to whom they have been issued, so that they can be inspected. The overcoats will be neatly rolled and strapped on the knapsacks and the blouses and caps will be hung on pegs inside the lockers."

Practically the same orders have been or will be issued to all the organizations in the State.

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Papers granting an honorable discharge by resignation to Second Lieut. Alexander C. Snyder of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, were received at Second Brigade Headquarters last week. Lieut. Snyder has had command of the company for several weeks past, First Lieut. W. I. Taylor being on leave of absence and there being no Captain. Lieut. Snyder gives as the reason for his resignation the stress of private business. He enlisted as a private in Company K of the now disbanded Thirty-second Regiment on Sept. 17, 1871. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, on April 12, 1892.

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Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Lynch, spent a busy time at the Van Cortlandt Park last Sunday and Labor Day. The exercises consisted of guard mount, skirmish drills, and other field operations.

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The First Brigade, Signal Corps, are making great preparations for their Fall work, which will begin in October. Requisitions for new equipments have already been forwarded, and soon they expect to receive a number of field telephones, several large field telescopes on tripods, telegraph instruments of the boxed relay pattern, Oatman flash lanterns, and a full outfit of cavalry accoutrements. With his enlarged means of doing the necessary work, Capt. E. B. Ives expects to make great improvements in the work of the corps.

* * *

There is great need of good telegraph operators who also understand line construction, pole climbing, the setting of instruments, and the care of batteries in the National Guard. What the Signal Corps wants is men who have been bred in the very atmosphere of the batteries and amid the rattle and click of the relay and sounder, instead of so many counting-room clerks and young lawyers who have picked up telegraphy. At the same time, it would be a good plan for the State, in its plans for improving the National Guard, to provide that each company enlist at least five thoroughly-good Morse telegraph operators who are also practical electricians and create for them a special rank, and relieve them from all military duty except that which is prescribed as drill for members of the Signal Corps generally. In time of need these men could run a telegraph or telephone line with a degree of speed which would make the heads of the average Signal Corps men of to-day swim. Besides, they would come to the National Guard already trained in the science.

* * *

The Brigade and State rifle matches will take place at Creedmoor on Sept. 28, and the Governor's match for the Flower Trophy on Sept. 29.

* * *

In 1886 there was an effort made to organize in this city an independent military organization of eight companies, the members of which would, in signing their enlistment papers, also sign a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The scheme was carried so far as to hold a great meeting at the Academy of Music and to get together a body of several hundred young men, many of whom bought the adopted uniforms and engaged in company drills. The organization, after spending several thousands of dollars, all of which came out of the pockets of the members, collapsed because the organizer, who also appointed himself Colonel, insisted upon his right to select and appoint all of the field and non-commissioned officers, totally ignoring the right of the men to elect their own officers and refusing to confirm such as they did elect. Among some of the Colonel's selections for Captains was a man with only one eye. Another wore upper and lower false teeth. Another one limped from hip disease, while a fourth had lost an arm. With the exception of the last, who was a Grand Army man, none of these men had ever experienced one day of military duty. The few men in the organization who had served time in the National Guard were relegated to the ranks, for fear that if once they got the shoulder straps on, their Colonel would lose brilliancy in comparison with them. There is talk now of reviving this temperance regiment.

* * *

Company C of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Capt. Seiter, left its armory on Sunday morning on a trip to Paterson. The company marched through Weehawken to the Paterson Plank Road, and then to Carlstadt, where a rest was taken for dinner, after which the march was resumed to Passaic, where Company D, Second New-Jersey Regiment, under command of Capt. Hamilton Ross, met the company and escorted it through the city, where it was reviewed by the Mayor, and to the Clifton race track, where Company C bivouacked for the night. The boys were up early Labor Day morning, and ready for the journey into Paterson. Company C, Second New-Jersey Regiment, Lieut. Van Walraven commanding, escorted the company through the principal streets of Paterson to the armory. After the dinner was over, the two companies marched to East Side Park, where a sham battle took place, which was witnessed by about 10,000 people. The company returned to New-York on the 11:22 train, feeling tired, but well pleased with its trip.

* * *

Col. Cavanagh and Adjt. Murphy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment are busy arranging a programme for the coming drill season. The next three weeks will see some hard work in the regiment, in anticipation of the coming annual inspection.

* * *

Major-elect McCarthy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment took the oath of office in the presence of many officers and private members of the regiment. The Major afterward delivered an address, saying that he would endeavor to fulfill his duties so as to reflect honor not only upon himself, but the office as well. He was heartily cheered by his hearers.

* * *

Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has abandoned the project of a Fall outing, and will give a dress reception instead at some future date.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon | Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M.
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon | Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Kronp'z, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 28 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9 | Fulda, Jan. 27
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 A M | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M
F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P M | Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A M
Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A M | F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Berlin, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M. | New-York, N'v. 1, 11½ A M
New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M. | Paris, Nov. 8, 6 A. M.
Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Nov. 15, 9:30 A. M.
Berlin, Oct. 4, 10 A. M. | New-York, Nov. 22, 3½ P M
New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M. | Paris, Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
Paris, Oct. 18, 11½ A. M. | Berlin, Dec. 6, 5 A. M.
Berlin, Oct. 25, 6 A. M. | New-York, Dec. 13, 8½ A M
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First Cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer; Second Cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M. | Devonia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.
Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
FRIESLAND....Wednesday, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M.
BELGENLAND....Saturday, Sept. 16, 9:30 A. M.
RHYNLAND....Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA....Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA....Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli....Sat., Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Sept. 18.
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Nov. 13.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Kansas City....Thursday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee....Saturday, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta....Tuesday, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt., S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt., Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, for Jacks'v direct, Su., Sept. 10, 8 A. M.
ALGONQUIN, for Chas. & Jack., Tues., Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, for Chas. & Jack., Fri., Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE....Tuesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Reclining-chair cars free to Niagara Falls. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION TICKETS, going and returning, via all the different lines, with or without hotel accommodations, at $17 and upward at FRANK'S Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, corner Leonard St.
Lowest rates to all parts of the world. Tickets purchased and exchanged. Sleeping berths reserved in advance. Baggage transferred.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Sept. 4, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily, Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily, Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
*For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.
WORLD'S FAIR WEEKLY EXCURSIONS $30.00.
Including Six Days' Hotel with Board.
H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'way, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)
Official Ticket Agents for the Chief Trunk Lines.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, WHITE MTS. AND ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M., Worcester, except Sunday, 8:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE,
inside route for BOSTON and the East, and direct route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL. New steel steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND ALL POINTS EAST. Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 3:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.